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Murray's

HAND-BOOK

SURREY, HANTS,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

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A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
SURREY, HAMPSHIRE,
AND
THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
SURREY, HAMPSHIRE,
AND
THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIRD EDITION, REVISED.



WITH MAPS AND PLANS.

*Gough Add. Surrey
8. 57.*

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1876.

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PREFACE.

THE Handbook for Surrey and Hampshire has been drawn up from a careful personal exploration of the country, aided by the most recent information obtainable from residents.

In preparing this, the Third Edition, no pains have been spared. The country has been again travelled over, and every important locality revisited. The routes have been rearranged, so as to be in accordance with the new lines of Railway, and many portions of the work have necessarily been rewritten. As, however, errors and omissions no doubt exist, those who, from living on the spot, have ready means of detecting mistakes, are requested to aid in the object of obtaining a correct guide for all corners of Old England by sending notice of them to the Editor, care of Mr. Murray, 50, Albemarle Street. Thanks are here offered to many correspondents who have kindly favoured him with notes and corrections for the present edition.

May, 1876.

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every parish, much "hungry and barren" land remains, although much has been reclaimed and planted. That portion of the county which lies in the valley of the Thames is the richest and most productive.

Surrey is one of the smallest English counties, its extreme length from N. to S. being not quite 27 m., and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 40 m. It contains 478,792 statute acres, or about 748 square miles, and had a Pop. of 1,090,270, at the census of 1871. Its form is
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EXTENT AND HISTORY.

THE county of Surrey, says Fuller, "is not improperly compared to a cynamon-tree, whose bark is far better than the body thereof. For the skirts and borders bounding this shire are rich and fruitful, whilst the ground in the inward parts thereof is very hungry and barren, though, by reason of the clear air and clean wayes, full of many gentile habitations." This comparison, however, can never have been strictly applicable, since the western border of the county still consists, in a great measure, of open heaths and commons. Toward the centre, along the ridge of the chalk downs, and scattered in patches throughout almost every parish, much "hungry and barren" land remains, although much has been reclaimed and planted. That portion of the county which lies in the valley of the Thames is the richest and most productive.

Surrey is one of the smallest English counties, its extreme length from N. to S. being not quite 27 m., and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 40 m. It contains 478,792 statute acres, or about 748 square miles, and had a Pop. of 1,090,270, at the census of 1871. Its form is
[*Surrey, &c.*]

that of an irregular square. The marked feature of the county is the line of the North Downs, which traverses it from E. to W., and is accompanied, on its southern border, by a chain of parallel hills, formed of the Shanklin or Lower Greensand. Both the chalk and the greensand rise to considerable elevations; the latter, at Leith-hill (993 ft.), forming the highest ground in all this part of England. The scenery throughout the county is varied and picturesque; prospects of great richness being commanded from the high grounds north of the chalk ridge, whilst those from the summits of the downs themselves, especially westward of Guildford, are frequently as wild and romantic as parts of the Scottish Lowlands.

There is no evidence that Surrey was extensively inhabited during the Roman period. No remains of villas of any importance have been discovered here—those at Titsey (Rte. 4) are the most extensive—although the Stane Street traversed the entire county on its way from Chichester (Regnum) to London. One important event of this time, however, is connected with Surrey. It was either at Kingston or at Walton—most probably at the latter place (Rte. 7)—that Cæsar crossed the Thames during his second invasion, when advancing westward in pursuit of Cassivelaunus. The spot now known as Cowey Stakes, near Walton, was traditionally pointed out in Bede's time as having been that at which the river was crossed by the legionaries. The antiquity of the tradition must be allowed its full weight; although the remains alluded to by Bede, portions of which existed until very recently, were perhaps those of some later Roman work.

The county seems to have been divided into more than one small state or "kingdom" during the early Saxon period; when its reguli or "kinglets" were subject, at first perhaps to the chiefs of the South Saxons, and afterwards to those of Wessex. Its name, Suth-riġe = Surrey, the "South kingdom," apparently alludes to its position south of the Thames. After the capture of Winchester (Rte. 20) by the Northmen in the reign of Ethelbert, elder brother of Alfred, the royal "villa" of Kingston in Surrey became of considerable importance; and it was here, instead of in the ancient metropolis of Wessex, that the Saxon monarchs from Edward the Elder to Ethelred II. were solemnly crowned (see Kingston, Rte. 7). Surrey formed one of the many Earldoms of Godwin and his sons; and after the Conquest, William de Warren, who had married Gundrada, probably a step-daughter of the Conqueror (their remains were discovered at Lewes, Oct. 28, 1845—see *Handbook for Sussex*), was created Earl of Surrey. His descendants, the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, appear actively engaged in all the great events of their time until the death of the last heir male, John de Warren, in 1347. His nephew Richard Fitzalan, son and heir of Edmund Earl of Arundel, by Alice de Warren, succeeded to the greater part of his honours and estates, and appears as the first Earl of Arundel and Surrey. With some occasional intermissions the title has descended through the Howards, representatives of the Fitzalans, to the present Duke of Norfolk.

The most important event in the history of Surrey is of course the grant of the Great Charter at Runnymede, June 15th, 1215 (Rte. 9). Tradition has asserted that many conferences were previously held by the party of the barons in the caverns under the keep of Reigate Castle (Rte. 5). It is sufficiently clear, however, that this story is entirely without foundation : and Surrey must be contented with the honour of containing within her bounds the scene of one of the most important events not only in the history of England but in that of freedom. In the following year, 1216, Louis of France landed on the Kentish coast : and after the death of King John a treaty was concluded between Louis and William the Earl Marshal, Protector of the young King Henry III., by which the French prince agreed to relinquish his claims to the crown of England, and to surrender all the places which then remained in the possession of his followers. The scene of this treaty was "an island in the Thames, near Staines"—in all probability that now known as Charter Island.

By a remarkable chance, both the first and almost the last appearance in arms during the great Civil War occurred in the county of Surrey. Both took place at Kingston-on-Thames (Rte. 7). On January 12, 1642, when an open rupture between King and Parliament seemed inevitable, Lord Digby, Colonel Lunsford, and other Royalists, assembled there, with the intention, it was asserted, of proceeding to Portsmouth and seizing it for the king. Before their design could be carried into execution, however, the Parliament called out the trained bands of Surrey and the neighbouring counties. Colonel Lunsford was committed to the Tower ; and Lord Digby "escaped beyond sea." The second rising at Kingston took place July 7, 1648, when the Duke of Buckingham, and his brother Lord Francis Villiers, after some skirmishing in the neighbourhood of Reigate, withdrew to Kingston, close to which place they were attacked by the Parliamentary troops and dispersed. On this occasion Lord Francis Villiers, a youth of twenty, was killed.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are but few remains of the *British* and *Roman* periods in Surrey. Some of the higher hills, both of the chalk and of the greensand, are crested with camps which may have been occupied in turn by either people, but the true date of which is uncertain. The Stane Street, the Roman road which passed from Chichester to London, is very conspicuous S. of Dorking ; and Roman relics have been discovered at Albury, at White Hill in the parish of Betchingley, at Titsey, at Walton-on-the-Hill, at Woodcote near Croydon, at Ewell, and elsewhere. None of these, however, were of any great interest or importance ; and it is sufficiently clear that Surrey was not one of the British districts most favoured by the Roman conquerors.

The Surrey *Churches* are of very mixed architecture. The portions here indicated will best repay inspection.

NORMAN, A.D. 1066-1135.

ROUTE

1. Addington, chancel.
5. Albury, tower.
11. Bookham, Great, parts.
- Bookham, Little, piers.
4. Charlwood, chancel arch.
- Chipstead.
9. Chobham, parts.
12. Ewhurst, tower.
4. Godstone, slight remains, by W. door.
11. Merrow, parts.
10. Pirford, N. doorway, with Dec. porch.
5. Shere, S. door.
- Walton-on-the-Hill, Norm. leaden font.

LATE, OR TRANS-NORMAN, A.D. 1135-1189.

11. Compton, chancel.
- Farnham, parts.
15. Godalming, tower.
7. Merton.
11. Puttenham.
5. Reigate, pillars of the nave.
7. Walton-on-Thames, nave.

EARLY ENGLISH, A.D. 1189-1272.

5. Abinger, chancel.
1. Addington, nave.
4. Bletchingley, chancel.
12. Bramley, chancel.
6. Carshalton, parts.
4. Chaldon, mural paintings.
- Charlwood, porch, frescoes.
15. Chiddingfold, chancel.
4. Chipstead, chancel and tower.
11. Effingham, parts.

ROUTE

11. Farnham, pillars of nave.
5. St. Mary, Guildford, very interesting: mural paintings.
11. Horsley, East, parts.
- Horsley, West, N. aisle and chancel.
4. Merstham, chancel and tower.
7. Merton, parts.
10. Newark Priory, church (?).
- Ockham, chancel, fine window.
- Ripley, chapel.
- Send, chancel.
5. Shere, font.
10. Stoke d'Abernon, brasses.
11. Waverley Abbey, crypt.
14. Woking, chancel, W. entrance within the tower.
5. Wotton.

DECORATED, A.D. 1272-1377.

11. Bookham, Great, chancel.
14. Byfleet, chancel.
12. Cranley.
11. Merrow, barge-board, unique (*Rickman*).
4. Merstham, W. door.
7. Merton, porch.
10. Ockham, good tracery.
14. Woking.

PERPENDICULAR, A.D. 1377-1547.

1. Croydon (rebuilt).
7. Kingston.
5. Leigh, brasses.
4. Lingfield, brasses.
- Merstham, E. window.
7. Molesey, West, font.
8. Putney, Bp. West's chantry.
10. Stoke by Guildford.
7. Thames Ditton.

In *Military* architecture, notice Guildford Castle (Rte. 5), Norm., and Farnham Castle (Rte. 11), parts, early Edwardian.

The *Domestic* buildings to be noticed are:—Croydon Palace Hall (Rte. 1), *Perp.* Crowhurst Place (Rte. 4), *Hen. VII.* Sutton Place (Rte. 5), Wolsey's Tower, Esher (Rte. 7), *Hen. VIII.* Beddington, the Hall (Rte. 6), Loseley (Rte. 11), Smallfield Place (Rte. 4), Swain's Farm (Rte. 5), Tyting (Rte. 5), Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon (Rte. 1), *Elizabethan.* Abbot's Hospital, Guildford (Rte. 5), Cowley House, Chertsey (Rte. 13), *Jacobean.*

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Beside the hop plantations in the neighbourhood of Farnham (Rte. 11), the only productions of the county requiring especial notice here are the medicinal herbs grown for the most part in the parishes of Mitcham and Carshalton. In the open fields there, which perfume the whole country for a considerable distance round, we see cultivated in enormous quantities, for the supply of the London herbsellers and druggists, mint, lavender, pennyroyal, chamomile, wormwood, poppies, anise, liquorice, elecampane, rhubarb, soapwort, coltsfoot, vervein, angelica, rosemary, hyssop, marshmallow, damask and red roses, &c. These "flower farms," as they are called, are almost entirely confined to Surrey, but the cultivation of roses and lavender, in cottage gardens, for sale, is very common in Essex, Herts, and other counties. In the sandy soil about Woking and Bagshot are several very extensive nurseries, where rhododendrons and azaleas, and American plants are reared in vast numbers.

Extensive market-gardens, from which the metropolis is largely supplied, lie along the banks of the rivers. They are successors of the earliest gardens in England in which vegetables were raised for sale,—the Flemings who fled from the persecution of Alva having first established them in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, in Kent, and then brought them nearer London, into this county. The gardens about Battersea were long famous for the asparagus raised by the Flemings. They were the first also to cultivate carrots to any extent; and Chertsey, where this vegetable was first grown in Surrey, is still remarkable for the large quantities raised in its neighbourhood. "Gardening," says Fuller, in his '*Worthies*' (a posthumous publication, 1602), "was first brought into England for profit about seventy years ago, before which we fetched most of our cherries from Flanders, apples from France, and had hardly a mess of rathe-ripe pease but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear. Since, gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich, Kent, and thence into this county (Surrey), where, though they have given six pounds an aker and upward, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people on work. Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground!—for, though it be confessed that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed (almost as much as the press beats the pen), yet what the spade wants in the quantity of the ground it manureth, it recompenseth with the plenty of the fruit it yieldeth, that which is *set* multiplying a hundred-fold more than that which is *sown*. 'Tis incredible how many poor people in London live thereon, so that, in some seasons, the gardens feed more people than the field."

Along the heaths and commons in the north-western part of the county, formed by the Bagshot Sands,—Weybridge, Woking, Pirbright, Chobham, and Bagshot,—are extensive plantations of Scotch fir—not fir and larch as is sometimes said, for the larch will not grow on them. The fir

also grows extensively on the unenclosed commons, but is not planted there. "The Scotch fir-trees [on these commons] come from seed, self sown, and where once a clump springs up it seeds the ground, and each year young trees from seed extend over the common, and thus a forest is formed without labour or expense. . . . These fir-plantations are daily becoming more valuable; the timber being of light carriage, and inexpensively converted, is now extensively used for permanent railway sleepers, and for boarding of all descriptions. The small trees are cleft into lath, and are also much sought after for scaffold poles, railway fences, rafters, and many other purposes, and the cord-wood is worked up in the lucifer-match manufactories."—*Mellersh*.

The *Manufactures* of the county are numerous, but are confined for the most part to the more immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis. Some calico bleaching and printing (but to no very great extent) is carried on upon the Wandle, where, and upon the Mole, are paper, oil, powder, snuff, drug, and copper mills. Brick-making, candle-making, glass-working, cement-working, and pottery, are also to be ranked among the manufactures of Surrey; as is gunpowder, largely made at Chilworth, and at Ewell.

GEOLOGY AND TRAVELLER'S VIEW.

The geology of the county has been most carefully described by the late Dr. Mantell, in a paper supplied by him for Brayley's 'History of Sussex' (vol. i. p. 121, and vol. v., 51-67). This paper, with its illustrative map and sections, the tourist will find of considerable value and interest. Only a very brief abstract of it, with a few corrections, and the nomenclature of the maps of Surrey issued by the Geological Survey, can be here given.

The strata of the county of Surrey constitute 4 principal groups,—*first*, the Lower Cretaceous, comprising the Wealden and the Lower Greensand strata (S. of the chalk downs), the lowermost and most ancient series of deposits; *secondly*, the Upper Cretaceous, which is superimposed thereon; *thirdly*, the Lower Eocene, including the London and Plastic clay; and *fourthly*, the Middle Eocene, or Bagshot sand group. Upon these last-named strata there are, here and there, accumulations of ancient drift, consisting of loam, gravel, and sand, which are designated Post-tertiary Detritus, or Alluvium of the Thames, &c.

In the *Post-tertiary* deposits, the principal beds of which occur on Clapham, Wandsworth, Mitcham, and Chobham Commons, and along the Thames, and the lower course of its Surrey tributaries, bones and teeth of gigantic elephants and rhinoceroses, antlers and bones of the Irish elk, and of one or more species of horse, deer, buffalo, and other pachydermata, have been found.

The *Eocene* formations, which constitute what is called the London basin, cover the whole of Surrey N. of the chalk downs. The Middle Eocene comprises:—1. Upper Bagshot sand, the uppermost or newest

deposit; 2. Middle Bagshot, or Bracklesham, sands; 3. Lower Bagshot sand. The Upper Bagshot sand is confined to the range of high hills (the Fox Hills and Chobham Ridges) running N. and S. along the N.W. extremity of the county, and a few insulated patches, as on Pirbright Common, E. of Pirbright, and Duke's-hill on Bagshot Heath. It everywhere lies upon and is surrounded by the Middle Bagshot sands, or Bracklesham beds, which form the greater part of Bagshot Heath, Bisley, and Pirbright Commons, and occur in insulated spots eastward, as St. George's-hill, by Weybridge, and Redhill, 1 m. S., on Cobham Common. The Lower Bagshot sand occupies the N.W. angle of the county, extending southwards, with interruptions, from Egham to Woking and Pirford. E. of Woking Common, Cobham Common (with the exceptions mentioned above), Claremont and Esher Common, belong wholly to the Lower Bagshot sand. A patch of it occurs also near Send, and a narrow band extends thence to Ash. Numerous shells and remains of marine fishes occur in this formation. The Lower Eocene group consists of—1, London clay; 2, Plastic clay; 3, Thanet sand. The London clay extends throughout the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and thence (with a break by Tooting and Mitcham, which are alluvial), in a narrowing belt, south-westward to the extremity of the county by Farnham. The London clay contains bones and teeth of extinct mammalia; bones of birds, serpents, crocodiles; fishes, crustacea, nautili, and other marine shells; wood, plants, and seed-vessels. The Plastic clay, which is found skirting the southern edge of the London clay, and in insulated patches at Headley, Netley Heath, near Dorking, &c.; and the Thanet sand, which crops out from under the London clay from Beddington to near Leatherhead, and occurs in patches at Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill, contain very similar fossils, beside large beds of oyster-shells, of a species very nearly resembling that which now exists.

These Eocene formations (of which the basins of London and Hampshire are the only representatives in England) find their counterparts in those of Belgium and the Netherlands, where the fossils are of the same species, and partly in those of the great basin of Paris. The Hampshire basin covers the southern portion of the county, beside parts of the Sussex and Dorsetshire coasts, and the N. coast of the Isle of Wight. Outlying patches of Tertiary strata occur here and there at great distances beyond the general limits, and at great heights upon the chalk which separates the basins of London and Hampshire. It has accordingly been suggested by Dr. Buckland that the two basins were "originally united together in one continuous deposit across the now intervening chalk of Salisbury Plain in Wilts and the plains of Andover and Basingstoke in Hants." Sir Charles Lyell, however, agrees only so far with this conclusion "as to believe that the basins of London and Hampshire were not separated until part of the tertiary strata were deposited, and does not think it probable that the tertiary beds ever extended continuously over those spaces where the outliers above mentioned occur; nor that the comparative thinness of those deposits in

the higher chalk countries should be attributed chiefly to the greater degree of denudation which they have there suffered."—*Principles of Geol.*, book iv. ch. 20. The tertiary strata were formed after the breaking up of the bed of the ocean in which the chalk was deposited. Some parts of this were elevated above the waves, and formed groups of islands; while the depressions, or basins, were filled with the waters of a sea teeming with marine fishes and shells wholly distinct from those of the preceding ocean, and fed by streams which brought down from the land the remains of terrestrial mammalia, and of trees and plants, also of extinct species and genera. "The London area appears to have been upraised before that of Hampshire, so that it never became the receptacle of the Barton clays, nor of the overlying fluvio-marine and freshwater beds of Hordwell and the north part of the Isle of Wight. On the other hand, the Hampshire Eocene area seems to have emerged before that of Paris, so that no marine beds of the Upper Eocene era were ever thrown down in Hampshire."—Lyell, *Manual of Geology*, ch. xvi.

The Upper Cretaceous formation is divided into—1, Chalk; 2, Upper Greensand (Malm); 3, Gault.

The white chalk underlies the tertiary strata, at a depth varying from 100 to 500 or 600 ft. It gradually rises to the surface at a distance of about 10 m. S. of London, "forming the North Downs, which present a bold escarpment to the S., and, on the E., constitute an area of 8 or 10 m. across; but towards the W. they are contracted into that narrow but beautiful ridge called the Hog's Back, between Guildford and Farnham, which scarcely exceeds half a mile in breadth. Godstone, Reigate, Dorking, and Farnham lie to the S. of the escarpment of the chalk hills: Guildford stands upon the chalk, the river Wey flowing by it, through a chalk valley to the Thames. To the E. the Surrey chalk hills unite with the downs of Kent, which terminate in the cliffs of Dover; on the W. they pass into Hampshire, and are thus connected with the South Downs, that range from W. to E. through Sussex, and end in the bold promontory of Beachy Head. The general dip of the chalk varies from 10° to 15° towards the N., but at the Hog's Back the inclination is very considerable, being [in one place $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Seale] above 45° ."

"The white chalk is composed of lime and carbonic acid, and a large proportion of the purest appears to be in great part, if not wholly, made up of the detritus of corals and shells. The nodules and veins of flint in the chalk show that water, holding siliceous matter in solution, must have been very abundant during the cretaceous period. The perfect fluidity of the flint before its consolidation is proved by the sharp impressions of shells, echini, and other marine exuviae, and the complete impregnation of the sponges, alcyonia, and other zoophytes, with siliceous matter; so that polished sections of the flints display the most delicate structure of the enclosed organic bodies. The chalk is distinctly stratified, and the flints are distributed in horizontal layers at irregular distances from each other—a proof of the tranquil and intermitting character of the deposition."—*Mantell*.

The upper Greensand, a grey chalk marl, in its lowermost beds becoming a greyish-green arenaceous limestone, provincially called firestone, extends in a narrow terrace all along the escarpment or southern face of the Downs. The firestone was anciently much quarried near Reigate. Henry VII.'s Chapel, at Westminster, and parts of Windsor Castle, are built of it; but its use is now almost entirely confined to the formation of hearths and furnaces, for which its property of resisting heat renders it well adapted.

Under the firestone, and running like it in a narrow belt across the county, appears the Gault, a dark blue marl characterised by a few peculiar fossils; "whilst the beautiful state in which the pearly coat of the ammonites and other shells is preserved distinguishes the organic remains of this deposit from those of the associated firestone and marl."

The lower Cretaceous formation is divided into the Lower Greensand and Wealden groups. The Lower Greensand is subdivided into—1, Folkestone beds (sand); 2, Sandgate beds (clayey sand and clay); 3, Hythe beds (stone and sand); 4, Atherfield clay. The formation rises into a range of hills that runs parallel with the chalk (on its S. side), and forms the highest ground in this part of England. The Folkestone beds skirt the Gault on the S., and form the greater part of Black-heath and Farley-heath on the E., and the wide heathy tract stretching W. of Godalming to Farnham. The Sandgate beds are found S. of these, at Nutfield, Redhill, &c., where occur extensive beds of fuller's earth. The Hythe beds form the larger proportion of the southern part of the group, from Leith-hill to the Hindhead hills at the western extremity of the county. It is bordered for its whole extent on the S. by a narrow belt of the Atherfield clay, a large deposit of which also occurs between Guildford and Godalming. Fossils are but sparingly distributed in the Greensand of Surrey. A few trigonæ have been found near Godalming; and at Nutfield large ammonites and nautili are not uncommon.

Below the chalk, and underlying the Greensand, appears the lowest series of deposits, which, from their occupying the Wealds of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, have received the name of *Wealden*. They consist of—1, Weald clay, with Horsham stone; 2, Tunbridge Wells sand, with Grinstead clay; 3, Wadhurst clay. This formation covers all the southern portion of the county. It is of freshwater origin, and originally formed the delta of a vast river that flowed through a country which enjoyed a tropical climate. The Wealden strata of Surrey consist almost entirely of the Weald clay, with interposed layers of sand, shells, and limestone. A layer of *Paludina* limestone, rising into a range of low hills, extends in the S.E. portion of the formation from E. of Horne to Charlwood on the Sussex border. The Tunbridge Wells sand and Grinstead clay strata are only seen at Copthorne Common, and towards Grinstead in the extreme S. E. corner of the county. River shells, land plants, and skeletons of terrestrial reptiles, are the fossil remains which it contains.

"From a careful survey of the strata and organic remains of the

Wealden, we have acquired data from which we obtain secure conclusions as to the nature of the country from whence those spoils were derived, of the animals by which it was inhabited, and of the vegetables that clothed its surface. That country must have been diversified by hill and valley, and irrigated by streams and torrents, the tributaries of its mighty river. Arborescent ferns, palms, and yuccas constituted its groves and forests; delicate ferns and grasses the vegetable clothing of its soil; and in its marshes equisetæ, and plants of a like nature, prevailed. It was peopled by enormous reptiles, among which the colossal iguanodon and the megalosaurus were the chief; crocodiles and turtles, flying reptiles and birds, frequented its fens and rivers, and deposited their eggs on its banks and shoals; and its waters teemed with lizards, fishes, and mollusca. But there is no evidence that man ever set his foot upon that wondrous soil, or that any of the animals that are his contemporaries found there an habitation."—*Mantell*. (See for further details the *Handbook for Sussex*, Introduction.)

The tourist in search of the picturesque will find Surrey a most attractive county, full of variety and interest. The views from its northern portion, adjoining the Thames, have long been celebrated. The most remarkable are those from St. George's-hill (Rte. 14); from St. Anne's-hill (Rte. 13); from Cooper's-hill (Rte. 9); and that from Richmond-hill (Rte. 8). From all these eminences prospects of wide extent and of extreme richness are commanded—such as perhaps no country but England can show. Along the chalk range, and the adjoining hills of the Greensand, the great views are—from Reigate Park and from the downs above the town; from Boxhill, Norbury-park, the heights above Denbies, Leith-hill, Newland's Corner, St. Martha's Chapel (Rte. 5), and the Hog's Back (Rte. 11). These views differ materially in their character from those near the Thames, and are often so wild and romantic as to render it difficult for the tourist to believe that he is at so short a distance from the great metropolis. South of Farnham a wild stretch of heath country extends, not without a picturesque beauty of its own; and the view from the top of Hindhead (Rte. 15) is a very fine one. In the neighbourhood of Marden Park, Coulsdon, Chipstead, and Gatton on the E. side of the county (Rte. 4), and Godalming on the W. (Rte. 15) is some interesting scenery, which the artist will find worth exploration. Very good inns occur throughout the county; and a tour in Surrey may be accomplished without the slightest inconvenience or hardship.

The *Art collections* of the county are at Dulwich (Rte. 6; picture-gallery), at Gatton (Lord Monson; pictures; Rte. 4), and at the Deepdene (Mrs. Hope; pictures and sculpture; Rte. 5).

SKELETON TOURS.

No. I.—SURREY.

STATIONS.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST [THE MOST REMARKABLE WITH THE ASTERISK].
CROYDON	*Church; Hall of Palace. Beddington Hall and Church. *Exc. to Sanderstead.
EPSOM	*Race Course. *Banstead Downs (view).
CATERHAM	White Hill (view from). Marden Park.
MERTHAM	*Church. *Gatton (where are some fine pictures, and in the park some noble trees) may be visited from this station. Chipstead Church.
REIGATE	*Church. *View from Reigate Park. *View from the Chalk Downs. Betchingley Church. Godstone. Titsey. *Exc. to Crowhurst and Lingfield.
BOX-HILL	*Box-hill. *Norbury Park.
DORKING	*The Deepdene. *Avenue in Betchworth Park. Wotton Church. *Leith Hill. Oakwood Chapel. Abinger Church.
LEATHERHEAD	Cobham Church. Stoke D'Abernon Church, where are the earliest English brasses.
GUILDFORD	*St. Mary's Church. *The Castle. *Abp. Abbot's Hospital. *St. Catherine's Hill. *St. Martha's Hill. *Sutton Place. *Loseley. *Compton Church. *Newland's Corner. *The Hog's Back.
GODALMING	Church. New Charterhouse Schools. Hascombe Beeches. *Chesnuts at Burgate. *Oxenford Grange. *Peperharow Church, and Cedars in the garden. Devil's Punchbowl. *View from Hindhead. Haslemere.
FARNHAM	Church. *Castle. *Waverley Abbey. *Moor Park. Tilford, King's Oak. *Crooksbury.
FARNBOROUGH	Chobham Ridges. Camp at Aldershot.
WOKING	Church. Remains of Newark Priory. *Messrs. Waterer's nursery gardens.
WEYBRIDGE	*St. George's Hill. View from Oatlands.
CHERTSEY	*Cowley House. *St. Anne's Hill. Anningsley. Egham Church. *Cooper's Hill. *Runnymede. (Virginia Water may be visited from here.)
WALTON	View from the bridges. *Church. Bradshaw's House. Cowey Stakes.

STATIONS.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST.
ESHER	*Wolsey's Tower. *Claremont. Thames Ditton Church.
KINGSTON	*Church of All Saints. Coronation Stone near the Market Place. View from Kingston Hill, and from the Bridge.
WIMBLEDON	Views from the Park and Common. Rifle shooting
RICHMOND	*The Park between Richmond and Ham Gates. *Views from the Hill, and Terrace near Pembroke Lodge. Thomson's Villa. Church. *Kew Gardens.

Nearly all the places of interest in Surrey are within a long day's excursion from London.

No. II.—HAMPSHIRE.

STATIONS.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST.
WINCHESTER	Dogmersfield Park. *Odiham Church and Castle. *Bramshill.
BASINGSTOKE	Church. *Chapel of the Holy Ghost. *Ruins of Basing House; Basing Church. Winklesbury Circle. The Wyne. Church of Monks' Sherborne. Hackwood.
MORTIMER	*Stratfield Saye. *Silchester. Roman city.
ALTON	*Church. *Exc. to Selborne Church and White's House. Views from the hills above Selborne. *Hawkey Hanger.
MITCHELDEVER	Popham Beacon. Church of Stoke Charity.
WINCHESTER... ..	*Cathedral. *St. Mary's College. Remains of Wolvesey Castle. St. John's Church. *Hall of the Palace. Barracks. *Hospital of St. Cross. *St. Catherine's Hill. Twyford. *St. Martin's Church, Headbourne Worthy. Chilcomb. Exc. to Merton Castle and Hursley. Otterbourne Church.
BISHOP'S WALTHAM	*Ruins of the Episcopal Palace. Church.
BISHOPSTOKE	*Gardens of the late Dean of Winchester. Stoneham Park.
ROMSEY.. ..	*Abbey Church. Broadlands. Embley Park. Mottisfont.
SOUTHAMPTON	*Walls and ancient houses. *Bargate. *Domus Dei. *Font in St. Michael's Church. *Docks. *Bevis Mount. Remains of Clausentum. *Exc. to Netley Abbey, and Hospital. *Exc. to Beaulieu. *Excs. to New Forest and the Isle of Wight.

STATIONS.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST.
FAREHAM	*Titchfield Church. *Ruins of Titchfield House, Boarhunt Church.
PORCHESTER	*Castle and Church. Line of Forts. Nelson's Pillar.
PORTSMOUTH	St. Thomas's Church. *Dockyard. *Victory in the Harbour. *Victualling Yard at Gosport. Sea Forts. *Exc. to the Isle of Wight.
HAYANT	Church. Warblington Church. Hayling Island.
PETERSFIELD	*View from Butser Hill. *Church of East Meon. *Church and remains of Manor-house at Warnford. *Corhampton Church. Old Winchester Hill.
LYNDHURST	*Church. Queen's House. *Exc. to different parts of the New Forest. *Stoney Cross and Rufus's Stone. *Oak-trees called "The Twelve Apostles," near Burley Lodge.
BROCKENHURST	*Church. *Exc. to different parts of the Forest. *Boldre Church.
LYMINGTON	*Buckland Rings. *Hurst Castle. *Milford Church. *Hordwell Cliffs.
CHRISTCHURCH	*Church. *Remains of Norman House. Hengistbury Head. Mudeford. *High Cliff. *Sopley Church. *View from St. Catherine's Hill. *Exc. to Bournemouth.
RINGWOOD	Church. *Somerley (pictures at). Moyle's Court and Ellingham Church. Fordingbridge Church and Rockbourne. *Exc. to different parts of the Forest.
STOCKBRIDGE	Churches of King's Sombourn and Little Sombourn. Broughton. The Wallops.
ANDOVER	Church. *Bury Hill. *Church of Upper Clatford. Wherwell. Churches of Chilbolton, *Barton Stacey, and *Longparish. *Exc. to Highclere.
GRATELY	*Grately Church. *Quarley Mount. *Amport. *Thruxton Church.
WHITCHURCH	Church. *Hurstbourne Priors (pictures at).
KINGSCLERE	*Church. *Exc. by Highclere, and by Egbury Hill, to Whitechurch.

[For the Isle of Wight, see p. 377.]

NO. III.—AN ANTIQUARIAN AND ARTISTIC TOUR.

SURREY.—Dulwich Gallery (pictures). Croydon Church and Hall of Palace. Beddington Hall and Church. Chaldon Church (frescoes). Merstham Church. Gatton (pictures at, and church). Reigate Church.

The Pilgrims' Way on the Downs. Crowhurst, Church and Manor-house. Lingfield Church. The Deepdene (pictures and sculpture). Wotton Church. Abinger Church. St. Mary's Church, Guildford. Guildford Castle. Archbishop Abbot's Hospital, Guildford. Sutton Place. Loseley. Compton Church. Peperharow Church. Farnham Church and Castle. Waverley Abbey. Woking Church. Newark Priory. Stoke d'Abernon, Church and brasses. Cowley House, Chertsey. Runnymede. Walton Church, and Bradshaw's House. Wolsey's Tower, Esher. Kingston Church and Coronation Stone.

HAMPSHIRE.—Odiham Church and Castle. Bramshill. Basingstoke Church, and Chapel of the Holy Ghost. Ruins of Basing House and Basing Church. The Vyne. Silchester. Winchester Cathedral, and other remains in the city. St. Cross. St. Martin's Church, Headbourne Worthy. Ruins of Palace at Bishop's Waltham. Romsey Abbey Church. Walls and early houses at Southampton. Bar-gate and God's House there. Font in St. Michael's Church. Remains of Clausentum. Netley Abbey. Beaulieu Abbey. Titchfield Church, and Ruins of Titchfield House. Boarhunt Church. Porchester Castle and Church. East Meon Church. Church and Ruins of Manor-house at Warnford. Corhampton Church. Rufus's Stone in the New Forest. Brookenhurst Church. Buckland Rings, Lymington. Milford Church. Christchurch Church. Remains of Norman house, Christchurch. Sopley Church. Bury Hill, Andover. Churches of Upper Clatford, Chilbolton, Barton Stacey, and Longparish. Grately Church. Quarley Mount. Thruxton Church. Hurstborne Priors (pictures at). Kingsclere Church.

NO. IV.—A PEDESTRIAN TOUR ALONG THE NORTH AND SOUTH DOWNS.

(For portions of the following Tour—which will be found a very delightful one—see the Handbook for Kent and Sussex.)

DAYS.

1. From Reigate, along the Chalk Downs, by Boxhill to Dorking.
2. Ascend Leith Hill; and proceed by Shere and Gomshall to Guildford, visiting Newland's Corner and St. Martha's Hill on the way.
3. By the Hog's Back to Farnham, visiting Loseley and Compton by the way.
4. Across Hindhead, and by the Devil's Punchbowl, to Headley; thence through Woolmer Forest to Selborne.
5. By Hawkley to Petersfield.
6. Through the Forest of Bere to Rowland's Castle.
7. By Stanstead Park and Bowhill to Coking.
8. Along the Downs to Bignor. See the Roman Villa. Sleep at the White Horse, Sutton.
9. Along the Downs by Amberley to Storrington. Visit Parham.
10. By Chanetonbury Ring, Steyning, and the Devil's Dyke, to Poynings.
11. Along the Downs (over Mount Harry) to Lewes.
12. Lewes to Beachy Head and Eastbourne.

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in *italics* only where the places are described. * *

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
1. London to <i>Croydon</i> . (A.) London-bridge to Croydon, by <i>Sydenham</i> and <i>Norwood Junction</i> [<i>Sanderstead</i> , <i>Addington</i> , <i>West Wickham</i> .] (B.) Victoria to Croydon, by <i>Clapham Junction</i> , <i>Balham</i> and <i>Thornton Heath</i>	15	<i>Ditton</i> , <i>East</i> and <i>West Molesey</i>]	96
2. South London Line	26	8. London to <i>Richmond</i> and <i>Kew</i> , by <i>Wandsworth</i> , <i>Putney</i> , <i>Barnes</i> , <i>Mortlake</i> , and <i>Sheen</i>	114
3. London to the Crystal Palace. I. <i>London & Brighton Lines</i> . II. <i>London, Chatham and Dover Lines</i>	26	9. London to <i>Bagshot</i> , by <i>Egham</i>	133
4. London to <i>Redhill</i> and <i>Horley</i> , by <i>Merstham</i> [<i>Caterham</i> , <i>Chelsham</i> , <i>Chipstead</i> , <i>Nutfield</i> , <i>Bletchingley</i> , <i>Godstone</i> , <i>Crowhurst</i> , <i>Lingfield</i> , <i>Charlwood</i> , <i>Burstow</i>]	29	10. <i>Leatherhead</i> to <i>Guildford</i> , by <i>Stoke d' Abernon</i> , <i>Cobham</i> , <i>Ripley</i> , <i>Send</i> , and <i>Stoke</i>	140
5. <i>Redhill Junction</i> to <i>Dorking</i> and <i>Guildford</i> , by <i>Reigate</i> , <i>Betchworth</i> , <i>Boxhill</i> , <i>Chilworth</i> , and <i>Shalford</i> [<i>Leith-hill</i> , <i>Albury</i>]	46	11. <i>Leatherhead</i> to <i>Guildford</i> and <i>Farnham</i> , by <i>Great and Little Bookham</i> , <i>East</i> and <i>West Horsley</i> , <i>East</i> and <i>West Clandon</i> [<i>Loseley</i> , <i>Puttenham</i> , <i>Waverley</i> , <i>Moor Park</i> , <i>Tilford</i> , <i>Frensham</i>]	145
6. London to <i>Horsham</i> , by <i>Dulwich</i> , <i>Epsom</i> , <i>Leatherhead</i> , and <i>Dorking</i>	79	12. <i>Guildford</i> to <i>Horsham</i> , by <i>Cranley</i> [<i>Ewhurst</i>]	159
7. London to [<i>Hampton Court</i>] <i>Weybridge</i> , by <i>Wimbledon</i> , <i>Esher</i> , and <i>Walton-on-Thames</i> [<i>Kingston</i> , <i>Thames</i>		13. <i>Weybridge</i> to <i>Chertsey</i> [<i>St. Anne's-hill</i>]	161
		14. <i>Weybridge</i> to <i>Farnborough</i> , by <i>Woking</i> [<i>St. George's Hill</i> , <i>Byfleet</i> , <i>Pirbright</i> , and <i>Frimley</i> . <i>Aldershot</i>]	167
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ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO CROYDON [SANDERSTEAD, ADDINGTON, WEST WICKHAM.]

[The following Southern lines, by which the counties of Surrey and Hants are traversed, have both City and West-End stations:—

(1) The *South Eastern* at London-bridge, Cannon-street, and Charing-cross; it has also a communication with the *South Western* at Waterloo-road, and is now (May, 1876) forming another with the *London Chatham and Dover* at Blackfriars.

(2) The *London Brighton and South Coast* at London-bridge, Victoria, and Kensington.

(3) The *London Chatham and Dover* at Blackfriars, Ludgate-hill,

Holborn-viaduct, Moorgate-street, and Victoria.

(4) The *South Western* in Waterloo-road, and at Chelsea, West Brompton, and Kensington (Addison-road); it also uses the Ludgate-hill Station of the London Chatham and Dover line, passengers in most cases changing carriages at Clapham Junction (*post*), but in others at Wimbledon (Rte. 7.)]

(A.) LONDON-BRIDGE to CROYDON, by Sydenham and Norwood Junction.

L.B. and S.C. Rly. 10½ m.

Several of the South Eastern trains also run to Croydon, but do not stop at the intermediate stations. The line is carried on a brick viaduct for the first 2 m.; the S. London line (Rte. 2) running parallel with it on S. At ½ m. is seen on N. *St. John's Church, Horselydown*, on which an ill-proportioned Ionic column does duty as a spire, and deserves notice as one of the most absurd of modern ecclesiastical erections.

The suburb of *Bermondsey* (Beormund's-ig, ey, or island), passed through before gaining the open country, had once an unenviable notoriety as a breeding-place for cholera and fever, but the Southern main drainage works have greatly benefited it. Since the destruction of the Cluniac Abbey here—in which Katherine, queen of Henry, V. died (1437), and in which Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Edward IV., was imprisoned by Henry VII., and died in 1492—Bermondsey has been the grand haunt of tanners, parchment and glue makers, and leather-dressers, to whom its numerous watercourses, rising and falling with the tidal current from the river, are very convenient, though, being mere beds of mud twice a day, they are unfavourable to health. One of the principal leather-works in the kingdom (Messrs. Bevington's, the Neck-

inger Mills), and perhaps the largest hat manufactory in the world (Messrs. Christy's), are to be found here; and to the leather and skin market in Snow's fields are brought most of the sheepskins from the vast metropolitan supply.

A dense population has clustered about these large establishments; and the squalor of some of the most crowded quarters is excessive. About 1 m. from London-bridge, lying beyond St. James's Church, is the district called *Jacob's Island*, the scene of Bill Sykes's death in Dickens's story; but many of the worst buildings have been pulled down since 'Oliver Twist' was written.

After passing *St. James's Church* l. the line crosses the site of the ancient enclosures of the abbey, and continues for some distance skirted on either side by very productive market gardens. They may be compared with the wide-spreading Belgian gardens of the Pays de Waes (between Ghent and Antwerp); but if the award of neatness must be assigned to our Flemish cousins, the quality of the crops raised here is very far superior.

In the distance, rt., is seen the Crystal Palace; l. rise the wooded heights of Greenwich Park, with the cupolas of the Hospital below them. At 2 m. rt. a junction line passes to the Bricklayers' Arms goods station, used jointly by the Brighton and South Eastern Railway companies, but occasionally employed for passenger traffic, as on the marriage of the Princess Alexandra, who made her entry into London in March, 1863, by this route.

Midway between this and New Cross is *South Bermondsey*, the first stat. on the South London line (Rte. 2).

3 m. *New Cross* (Stat.). The *East London line*, on which trains now run, starting from the Terminus of the Great Eastern Rly. in Liverpool-

street, unites the lines N. and S. of London, by a passage through the Thames Tunnel, and communicating with the Brighton Station by a covered way. On l. on high ground is the *Royal Naval School*, founded under the patronage of Queen Adelaide, with the object of "qualifying its pupils (whether sons of naval officers or not) for the Universities, the naval, military, and Indian services," at an inexpensive rate. It was opened in 1845. The architect has followed a design by Sir C. Wren.

The line rises from the New Cross Station with a steep incline (1 foot in 100, or rather more than 52 feet in 1 m.), and is carried through a wide cutting in the London clay, 80 feet deep in the highest part. At 4 m. is *Brockley* (Stat.), giving access to Lewisham. Emerging from the cutting we reach

5½ m. *Forest-hill* (Stat.), where the country, although covered with villas in every style of architecture, becomes wooded and interesting. "It is impossible," says Southey, "not to like the villas, so much opulence and so much ornament is visible about them; but it is also impossible not to wish that the domestic architecture of England were in better taste."—*Espey's Letters*.

Quitting the station Shooters'-hill is seen, l., and the spire of Beckenham Church (see *Handbook for Kent*).

6½ m. *Sydenham* (Stat.). This, once one of the most pleasant of the villages round London, is now little more than a collection of groups of villas, and detached houses of large size. Campbell, the poet, resided for a time at *Peak Hill*, near the site of the station, which is in a walled cutting, formerly the bed of the Croydon Canal. A short branch strikes off to the *Crystal Palace* (post), the entrance to which, on the Sydenham side, is but ¼ m. off.

[*Dulwich College and Picture Gallery* may be reached from this station by a pleasant walk of less than 3 m., the greater part of the way through what was once Dulwich Wood. Though the birch trees and wood anemones have disappeared before the advance of brick and mortar, something of the striking view of London, for which its summit was famous, still remains unimpeded. For Dulwich, see Rte. 6.]

The Crystal Palace may now be reached by all the southern railways, also, *via* Clapham Junction, or Holborn-viaduct, by all the northern ones. The Mid-Kent line from Charing-cross has a station at Lower Sydenham, about one mile from the lower part of the grounds; and the Brighton, and the London Chatham and Dover Companies' stations at Penge are scarcely a stone's throw from the Palace garden-entrance. For the palace itself, its gardens, its courts, and the "populus statuarum" which throng them, the visitor must have recourse to the excellent Handbooks sold in the building. Perhaps the best general view of the palace is obtained in passing up the garden from the Penge entrance.

The views, both Kent and Londonward, from the high ground of what was once Sydenham Common, are fine and extensive, embracing Harrow and the Knockholt beeches (see *Handbook for Kent*). The Watling-street passed in this neighbourhood; and in 1806 there was found here in a gravel-pit, together with other Roman antiquities, fragments of a bronze plate—a "tabula honestæ missionis," or honourable discharge from military service of certain veterans serving with the troops in Britain. It was of the time of Trajan (A.D. 98–117), and is figured in Lysons' *Reliquiæ Romanæ*.

7 m. *Penge* (Stat.). The village, now consisting of streets, terraces, and semi-detached villas, lies E. of the

station. The spire of a good modern church of Dec. character rises beyond. Opposite is seen the *Watermen's Asylum*, founded by Queen Adelaide in 1840, and consisting of 41 houses for decayed oarsmen. The general design is good. Close by, in Penge-lane, is *King William's Naval Asylum* for widows of naval officers.

At Penge is also a station of the *London Chatham and Dover Railway*, which here crosses the Brighton line, and passes into Kent.

7½ m. *Anerley* (Stat.), so named from a former owner of the surrounding estate. The Crystal Palace rises above the trees, rt. The Anerley entrance, about ½ m. from the station, introduces the visitor at once to the banks of the lower lake, with its *Iguanodons*, *Ichthyosaurs*, *Labyrinthodons*, and other "delicate monsters."

8½ m. *Norwood Junction Stat.* This is a large stat., at which the West-End branch of the Brighton and South Coast Railway unites with the main line; it also serves to connect the lines that meet at Clapham Junct. (Rte. 1, B) with the Kentish lines.

On the hill, rt., is seen Upper Norwood Church, a modern building of no interest; and below it, over the ridge, lay the once famous *Beulah* (beautiful) *Spa*, in a hollow surrounded by coppices. The *Spa*, with its buildings, fell long since into decay, and the site has been covered with villas. There is here a private hotel and hydropathic establishment; and on other favourable sites in Norwood are several hotels (the Queen's, Church-road; Royal Crystal Palace, Anerley-road; Cambridge, Westow-hill-terrace, &c.), which afford excellent accommodation to visitors attracted by the pleasantness of the situation and the vicinity of the Crystal Palace.

The hills and thickets of Norwood

—"Norwood's oak-clad hill"—(some of which, like that on which the Crystal Palace stands, rise to 395 feet above the sea-level, and command noble views), now dotted with villas in every direction, were once a favourite haunt of the gipsies, who ranged from here to the immediate neighbourhood of London. Bricks and mortar, however, have driven them off. A famous tree called the "Vicar's Oak" marked in Aubrey's time the point at which met the 4 parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Streatham, and Croydon; and under its broad branches the "perambulators" of the parishes feasted at their annual "beating of the bounds." This was the great tree of Norwood, growing to an unusual size in the deep clay soil.

At 10 m. on rt. is the line to West Croydon, Sutton, &c. (Rte. 6.)

10½ m. *East Croydon*. The ornamented red-brick building on l. is the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

Croydon. Inns: Greyhound, in the High-street, best; Crown. Pop. of the parish, which includes the hamlets of Woodside and Waddon, and part of Norwood, 55,652 in 1871, being an increase of 25,000 inhab. since 1861. The Registrar-General attributes this large increase to "the great facilities afforded by railway communication," which are indeed abundant, there being no less than seven rly. stations. These are:—

(1) *East Croydon*, on the main line of the Brighton and South Coast and South Eastern Rlys.

(2) *New Croydon*, adjoining the last, and entered through the same gateway. It serves for the West-End line to Victoria, and by means of the West London Extension connects the southern with the northern lines, all over the country.

(3) *Addiscombe-road*, 1 m. E., is the Croydon Stat. of the South Eastern (Mid Kent) line.

(4) *Central Croydon* (now little used) and (5) *South Croydon*, render access to the lower part of the town more easy than heretofore.

(6) *West Croydon*, in Wellesley-road, is the station for some of the trains for Epsom, &c. (for others see Rte. 6), and for those to Mitcham and Wimbledon (Rte. 7).

(7) *Waddon*, on the Epsom line, really a suburb of Croydon.

Croydon is a place of great antiquity: its name in Domesday is Croindene; the real signification of which seems uncertain. The site was originally farther W. than the present town, toward Beddington. This old Croydon, at one time thought to have been the ancient "Noviomagus," now placed at Holwood Hill (see *Handbook for Kent*), has altogether disappeared. Its comparatively modern successor, with its long High-street, from which others, short and steep, branch off towards the church, in the low ground westward near the springs of the Wandle, contains some points of interest for the antiquary from its hospitals and almshouses, and the relics of the old archiepiscopal palace. These vestiges of antiquity are, however, disappearing, and shops with showy plate-glass windows, and joint-stock banks in the latest architectural mode, are occupying all the available sites in the leading thoroughfares. Lines of modern villas encircle the town, the neighbourhood of which being pleasant and picturesque, and within easy reach of the city, is a favourite residence for men of business.

The early descriptions of Croydon, such as Hannay's, temp. Chas. II.,—

"In midst of these stands Croydon, clothed in blacke,

In a low bottom sinke of all these hills;

And is receipt of all the durtie wracke,

Which from their tops still in abundance trills"—

are indebted for their "blackier" features to the great number of

smiths and colliers (charcoal-burners) with which the place abounded.

"The colliers of Croydon,
The rustics of Roydon,"

are mentioned in the old play of 'Locrine,' published 1595; and 'Grim the collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame,' is the title of a comedy written about 1662. The resemblance between the two, however, is explained to be only an outward one. This resemblance seems to have been a frequent source of pleasantry. Thus Greene in his 'Quip for an Upstart Courtier' (quoted by Steinman)—"Marry, quoth hee that lookt like Lucifer, though I am black I am not the Devill, but indeed a collyer of Croydon." And Crowley in his 'Satirical Epigrams' (1551) speaks of

"The Collier that at Croydon doth dwell,
Men think he is cousin to the Collier of Hell."

The charcoal trade here was quite extinguished at the end of the last century, by which time the use of Newcastle or "sea" coal had become nearly general. Croydon is an assize town, the summer assizes being held alternately here and at Guildford. The *Town-hall*, in which the assizes are held, is a substantial semi-classic edifice, built in 1809, by S. P. Cookerell (father of the late distinguished R.A.). A spacious and handsome Public Hall, for lectures, concerts, and assemblies, was erected in George-street in 1862.

Croydon has a considerable corn-market on Thursday and Saturday, a cattle-market on Thursday. The annual fair (Oct. 2) is a cattle fair, but is much resorted to by pleasure-seekers, and is famous for its supply of walnuts.

It is worth noting that Croydon, the first place to apply for powers under the Health of Towns Act, has carried out a complete system of connected water-supply and pipe-

drainage, and has for the last 15 years been attempting the solution of the difficult question of the economical appliance of sewage. The Board of Health have nearly 500 acres of meadows near Beddington, which they hold on lease at a rent of 10*l.* per acre, and on which they deposit the sewage of the town, partly in open gutters, and partly distributed among the vegetation. Here, according to the statement of Dr. Carpenter, the chairman of the Board, it parts with all its noxious as well as its fertilizing properties, the effluent water being limpid and tasteless. Although the crops raised are large — principally rye-grass, bought by cowkeepers, and of which as many as 7 cuttings in a year have been had—the farm is carried on at a loss to the town of (for 1874) 2*l.* per acre, the rent being so heavy. Mangold wurtzel, wheat and rhubarb are also grown, and some cattle reared; and a prejudice that some time since existed against the farm, as likely to produce disease, seems now to be acknowledged to be without any solid foundation.—*The Times*, June 18th, 1875.

The manor of Croydon was given by the Conqueror to Abp. Lanfranc, who is said to have founded the archiepiscopal palace here, which his successors continued to make their occasional residence until about 1750. The remains of this *Palace* are among the principal objects of interest remaining in Croydon; others being the *Church* and *Abp. Whitgift's Hospital*.

The remains of the *Palace* adjoin the church, in the lowest and formerly a very unhealthy part of the town. "Croydon House is no wholesome house," wrote Abp. Grindal in 1575; and when Abp. Abbot cut down the timber which environed it, Lord Bacon is reported to have said, "By my troth he has done very judiciously, for, before, methought it was a very obscure and darke

place, but now he has expounded and cleared it wonderfully well." Notwithstanding this "expounding," however, and in spite of large sums expended here after the Restoration by Abps. Juxon and Herring, the palace continued "unwholesome" and "incommodious;" and after lying quite deserted for more than 20 years, was finally sold by auction, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, in October, 1780. Addington Park, 3½ m. S.E. from Croydon, the present archiepiscopal residence, was purchased in 1807 (*post*).

Croydon Palace was visited by Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained here by Abp. Parker in April, 1567, and again in July, 1573. On one of these occasions the marriage-hating queen took leave of the archbishop's wife with the well-known speech,—“Madam, I may not call you; mistress I am ashamed to call you; and so I know not what to call you; but, however, I thank you.” Grindal, Parker's successor, was not so honoured; but Whitgift received Elizabeth here, in August, 1600. The latest archbishops who resided for any length of time at Croydon were Tillotson and Tenison.

In its original state, the palace with its offices formed an irregular quadrangle, about 156 feet from E. to W., and 126 from N. to S. Of the existing remains, the *hall* (commonly called from the name of the occupier, Oswald's Hall) forms part of a great washing establishment, and steams with soapsuds. It is of Perp. character, of the latter part of the reign of Henry VI., and has its timber roof tolerably perfect. The hall has been partitioned across, and divided into floors of rafters from which to suspend blankets, &c., for drying in wet weather. The walls are thickly covered with whitewash, and all the carvings defaced except on the corbels which support the principal timbers of the roof. These consist of shields of the arms of Abp.

Stafford and his successors. The bearings retain their original blazoning, and may be easily examined, the upper floor being on a level with them. The exterior of the hall is as much defaced as the interior; but observe a Perp. entrance porch, with low groined roof in good preservation. The *great chamber* or *gallery*, 50 ft. by 22, having near the centre on one side a large bay window, and on the other a lofty fireplace, has been a fine room, but is now divided for laundry purposes, and the mouldings, stone work of windows, &c., have all been irretrievably damaged. Some fragments of the palace exist in the adjoining dwelling-house, but none are of such interest as to justify a stranger in intruding on the privacy of the occupant. A little N. is the *chapel*, now used as an industrial school. Much of it is apparently of the same date as the hall, but some of the interior wood-work was placed here by Abps. Laud and Juxon. All the internal wood-work has been thickly covered with a dirty yellow paint, and boarding has been carried up from the screen to the roof, so as to cut off the W. end of the room, and what is known as "Queen Elizabeth's Pew." The gateway of the porter's lodge still serves as the entrance to the school, but the house which was over it is entirely gone.

Close to the palace is the *Church* (St. John the Baptist), a large and handsome structure of flint and stone, which ranks as one of the finest in the county. It was burnt through the overheating of a stove, January 5, 1867, but has been rebuilt by *Sir G. G. Scott*, who had restored the original edifice in 1859. It consisted, like the present church, of a nave and three aisles, two chancels, and a massive tower of four stories at the W. end. The whole was Perp.; the greater part having been built by Abp. Chicheley (1414—43), founder of All Souls' College, Oxford. There

were many fine monuments, but these perished in the fire, and the fragments of two only remain in a state susceptible of restoration. These are for Abps. Whitgift and Sheldon. The most noticeable of those destroyed were, that of Thomas Warham, uncle of the archbishop (there is a very similar one at Beddington, Rte. 6); that of Abp. Grindal, in the main chancel; an altar-tomb for Elias Davey, founder of some almshouses near the church, d. 1455; some Elizabethan tombs (as of the Herons) with coloured effigies; and a pleasing bas-relief by *Flaxman*, on the monument of Anne Bowling. Four or five *Brasses* were stolen and broken up during the repairs of the church in 1859; but the late rebuilding brought to light one to a priest, Silvester Gabriel, d. 1512, and there is a modern brass to Cottingham, the architect, d. 1847, and a similar memorial for Elias Davy. The rebuilt church has a good panelled roof, a handsome reredos, and some indifferent painted windows; the lectern, a brass eagle, is ancient. The organ, a noted one by Avery, perished in the fire. Alexander Barclay, author of the 'Ship of Fools,' an adaptation from the earlier work of Sebastian Brandt, was buried in the old church, June 10, 1552. In his 'Eclogues' he more than once mentions Croydon. Beside St. John's, Croydon has fourteen modern churches, and several chapels, one or two of them of some architectural pretension.

The Wandle, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, rises a short distance W. of the church, and speedily becomes a stream of some importance. There is a pleasant walk along its l. bank, past Waddon Mill, to *Beddington*, 2 m., once the seat of the Carews. (See Rte. 6.)

Whitgift's Hospital, founded 1593, stands in the higher part of the town, at the corner of George-street, which

leads to the East Croydon Stat. The building, a plain specimen of Elizabethan architecture, cost the archbishop above 2700*l.*; and it is endowed with lands which now produce a large annual rental. It supports a warden, schoolmaster, and 22 poor brothers, who, besides lodging, receive each 40*l.* per annum, and 16 sisters, who receive each 30*l.* The school attached was intended to receive ten poor boys and as many girls. "Oldham the poet was for three years an usher here under John Shepherd, who was appointed schoolmaster in 1675. Here he wrote his satires upon the Jesuits, and here he was honoured with a visit from the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and other persons of distinction, who had seen some of his works in MS., and wished for a personal acquaintance with him. By a very natural mistake, they were introduced to Shepherd the master, who would willingly have taken the honour of the visit to himself, but was soon convinced, to his mortification, that he had neither wit nor learning enough to make a party in such company."—*Lysons*.

The school remains, with the name of Whitgift's Poor School, but in consequence of the great increase in the value of the property, the foundation was reorganized in 1871, and an additional one established, which now gives a middle-class education to 300 boys. The building, a red-brick structure, with central tower, a little N. of the hospital, was erected at a cost of 15,000*l.*, by *Blomfield*.

The hospital, of dark red brick with stone quoins, and displaying the founder's initials in the gables, forms a double quadrangle, the area of which is laid out in grass plats. The building was restored in 1860. Over the entrance are the arms of the see of Canterbury, with the inscription "Qui dat pauperi non indigebit." In the chapel, at the S.E. angle, which retains its ancient

fittings, is a portrait of Abp. Whitgift, with the lines—

"Feci quod potui; potui quod, Christe,
dedisti;
Improbe, fac melius, si potes, Invidia."

Here is also the portrait of a lady, supposed to be one of the archbishop's daughters; and a curious outline drawing of Death, the Skeleton digging a grave.

A black letter Bible (*Baker's* ed. 1595), said to have been presented to the hospital by Queen Elizabeth, is carefully cherished. Above the hall are some panelled rooms reserved by the founder for his own use, in which he frequently entertained his "entire and honourable friends" on their visits to Croydon: they are now occupied by the warden (*Mr. Langley*), who very readily and courteously shows them to the visitor. The seal of the hospital is a curious representation of the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. In the upper part Dives is seen feasting, attended by his wife, who wears an Elizabethan ruff and head-dress; below is Lazarus, licked by the dogs, and receiving a dish of "crumbs" from a porter in trunk hose.

The views from *Duppa's-hill*, W. of the town, are extensive: a portion of the hill has been set apart for a public park, but the remainder is now built over. The walk thence, over the Banstead Downs, is a very pleasant one. (For the country on this side of Croydon, lying along the course of the Dorking and Horsham railway, see Rte. 6.)

Haling House (*James Watney*, Esq., M.P.), 1 m. S. of Croydon, occupies the site of a mansion in which died Lord Howard of Effingham, who defeated the Spanish Armada; he is buried at Reigate (Rte. 5).

1 m. E. of Croydon is *Addiscombe*, where stood the Royal Military College for cadets of the East India Army; but the house (the seat

of the Herons, and attributed to Vanbrugh), with painted staircase by Thornhill, was pulled down in 1863, and the ground is now occupied by villas and a rly. stat. (Mid Kent line). $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Addiscombe is *Shirley House*, the grounds of which are very beautiful. *Shirley* is a hamlet of Croydon, with a very elegant Dec. church of black flint with stone dressings. *Shirley Common*, once a favourite haunt of the botanist and the sketcher, is now little more than a name, through the joint effect of inclosure and building.

[A very pleasant *Excursion* may be made from Croydon to *Sanderstead*, 3 m.; thence to *Addington*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther, and *West Wickham*, 1 m.; returning to Croydon by *Shirley*. The entire distance is about 10 m. Leaving the South Croydon stat. by a road running S.E. through the hamlet of Croham, the tourist soon begins to climb the heights on which stand the village of *Sanderstead*, on the plastic clay, 576 feet above the sea-level; the views over parts of Surrey and Kent are well worth seeking. The *Church*, of flint and stone, mainly Perp., was restored in 1846. Beside some 17th-century monuments there are one or two *Brasses*, now loose and kept at the rectory, the most important being a palimpsest of John Awodde and his wife Dyones, 1525. Of the monuments observe—one with a kneeling figure of John Ownstead, servant to Queen Elizabeth, and "Serjant of her Ma^{ties} Carriage by y^e space of 40 years," d. 1600; an altar-tomb, with a well-executed recumbent effigy of Maria Bedell, d. 1655; a mural monument on a spandrel of one of the nave arches, with an effigy of Joanna Ownstead, d. 1587, and two small modern *brasses*. Notice, on N. wall, the monument of George, son of Henry Mellish (died Nov. 18, 1693, æt. 23). He is represented in a flowing wig,

and is honoured with the following magniloquent epitaph, which local tradition attributes to Dryden, probably on the strength of its rhyming triplets:

"Here lies a youth who virtue's race had run,
When scarce his yeares of manhood were begun:
So swift a progress call'd for early rest,
And plac'd his soul betimes among the blest.
Another such our age despairs to find
Of charming person and accomplish'd mind,
Where's mainly sense and sweetest temper join'd.
But Fame's large volume would be fill'd to tell
Those qualities in which he did excell!
'Then, Reader, dropp a tear, and only say,
Death saw the virtuous youth prepar'd to pay
Great Nature's debt, and called before its DAY.

In one corner of this retired and picturesque churchyard rest the remains of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Head, Bart., distinguished as an officer, as Governor of Canada, and as author of 'A Ride across the Pampas' and 'Bubbles from the Brunnen,' d. 1875. There are two fine old yews in the church-yard; and the sketcher will find the church itself, with its tall roofs and low shingled spire, worth his attention. The lich-gate is modern.

Adjoining the church is *Sanderstead Court* (Lt. Col. A. D. Wigsell). The elms in the park deserve notice.

Selsdon (G. R. Smith, Esq.), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Sanderstead Court, is a very large castellated mansion, finely situated, and commanding extensive views. The adjoining village is a model of neatness.

Through a very pleasant, undulating country, we reach *Addington*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Sanderstead. On l. are the well-wooded grounds of *Ballards*. Addington Park is said to occupy the site of a hunting lodge of Henry VIII.'s, which succeeded a manor-house of the Aguilons, licensed to be fortified in 1270, and since 1807 has been the country

residence of the Abps. of Canterbury. It was purchased, with the manor of Addington, in that year by Abp. Sutton, "with trust moneys of the see which had been assigned for the purpose, in place of Croydon Palace;" and much land was subsequently added by Abp. Howley. The house, which is little more than a large country mansion, was built by Alderman Trecothick about 1770; but a chapel, a library, and other apartments were added by Abp. Howley in 1830. The grounds contain many fine cedars, firs, and rhododendrons. The park is large, broken in surface, and well-wooded, and commands good views from the higher ground where it rises toward the Addington Hills. The archbishops usually pass the last half of the year here.

The exterior walls of Addington *Church*, which adjoins the park, were refaced in 1848, when the porch was erected, and the interior restored. The chancel is late Norm.; the nave E. E. At the E. end, which much resembles that of Darenth (see *Handbook for Kent*), are 3 small round-headed windows, and the outline of another may be traced in the wall above. On the N. side of the chancel is a large 16th-century monument for the Leigh family. *Brasses*: John Leigh and his wife Isabel, 1509 and 1544; Thos. Hattecliffe, one of the household of Henry VIII., 1540. In the nave is a mural monument to Manners Sutton, Visct. Canterbury (d. 1848), Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1835. There is also a large monument for Alderman Trecothick, the builder of Addington House, who expended much on the church. To the archbishops who have resided at Addington there are—in the chancel, an altar-tomb to Abp. Howley, d. 1848, with a Bible on a cushion, and crozier laid on it; and a plain marble mural slab to Abp. Sumner, d. 1862. Abp. Longley (d. 1868) is buried in the

open ground in the same grave as Mrs. Levett, his daughter; a small white marble cross marks the spot. The churchyard is kept in ornamental order, and the village, almost wholly rebuilt by Abp. Sumner, consists of very neat cottages with flower-beds in front. A small *Inn* (the Cricketers) will be found very comfortable.

A group of 25 tumuli, all of which have been opened, may still be traced on Thunderfield common above the village. Like many other Surrey parishes, Addington looks back to a golden age; and there is a lingering tradition that the village was once "a far greater place" than at present. The Domesday survey records that the manor was bestowed after the Conquest on Tezelin, "the king's cook," and the "Serjancia Coquina" long continued the tenure by which some portions of it were held. William de Aguilon, temp. Hen. III., held certain lands here by the service of making "hastias" in the king's kitchen on the day of his coronation; or, if he preferred it, he might display his culinary talents in the concoction of "giroun" or "malpigernoun"—dishes which antiquaries pronounce to have been made of minced chickens and milk of almond. The lord of the manor of Addington (now the Abp. of Canterbury) is by custom bound to present a "dish of pottage" to the sovereign at his coronation dinner in Westminster Hall.

West Wickham, 1 m. N.E. from Addington, lies just outside the county, in Kent, but may be conveniently visited from here, and deserves a visit for the sake of its *Church*, which is interesting, and for the picturesque red-brick and ivy-clad house close by it, *Wickham Court* (Col. J. F. Cator-Lennard) built, says Leland, temp. Edw. IV., by Sir Henry Heydon; considerable additions have been made to it by the present owner. The Kentish "border" is crossed immediately beyond Addington; and soon appears *Monk's*

Orchard (Lewis Loyd, Esq.), a spacious castellated mansion, erected in 1860 on the site of *Wickham Park*. *Wickham Church* has been restored, and contains much coloured glass, some of which is ancient and curious. The church is late Perp., and, according to Leland, was built by Sir Henry Heydon, temp. Edw. IV.; but fragments of an earlier building seem to have been retained or inserted. *Brasses*: Wm. Thorpe, rector, 1407; John Stockton, 1515. Remark also the mutilated effigy of a priest, c. 1370 (*Haines*).

Wickham was for many years the residence of Gilbert West, who died here in 1756, and who has obtained a place in Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' on the score of a translation of Pindar. Here "he was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used to find at Wickham books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation. There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of far more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his 'Dissertation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul.'"—*Johnson*.

From Wickham the excursion may be prolonged to Hayes (2 m. N.E.), once the favourite residence of the elder Pitt, and Holwood Hill (2 m. S.) near Keston, where are the remains of a large intrenchment, thought to be the ancient Noviomagus, from whence a noble view is commanded (see *Handbook for Kent*); the rly. stat. at Bromley is distant 3 m. from Holwood.

The return from Wickham to Croydon, 4 m., may be made with some difficulty, owing to inclosures, over what was Addington Common; but the road between the woods of Addington and *Spring Park* (E. Loyd, Esq.) leading to Shirley, is to be preferred.]

(B.) VICTORIA to CROYDON, by *Clapham Junction*, *Balham* and *Thorn-ton Heath*. *L. B. and S. C. Rly.* 11 m.

This, the West-End line, crosses the Thames, a little E. of the Chelsea Suspension-bridge, by a handsome bridge of 4 arches, designed by Mr. J. Fowler, but since greatly widened to accommodate the increasing traffic. The first stat. is at

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Battersea Park*. The park, which is admirably laid out, was formed in 1855 out of Battersea Fields, and includes the site of the old Red House, noted for pigeon-shooting and duelling: it was here that the hostile meeting took place between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea in 1829. Battersea Park has an area of nearly 200 acres, of which 34 acres are appropriated to cricket and play-grounds, and 23 are ornamental water; the remainder is planted. The Sub-Tropical Garden—the finest in this country—should be visited in July, August, and September. For *Battersea*, which lies W. of the park, see Rte 7.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Clapham Junction Stat.*, the chief connecting link between the rlys. of the N. and S. of England, occupies a very large space, and has 8 platforms and staircases, all connected by a gloomy brickwork tunnel. The whole is in course of reconstruction, but at present (1876) the platforms, proceeding from N. to S., are numbered and appropriated thus:—

No. 1. Up-line (and booking-office) to Ludgate-hill and other Metropolitan stations of the L. C. & D. line. No. 2. Down-line.

No. 3. Up-line from Reading, Windsor, the Loop, &c. No. 4. Down-line.

No. 5. Up Main-line (booking-office). No. 6. Down Main-line.

No. 7. Up-line to Victoria. No. 8. Down-line.

The cabstand is at the S. end of the tunnel.

The lines that connect here are :—

(1) The Great Western (and with it the Metropolitan) viâ Kensington.

(2) The North Western (and with it the North London) viâ Addison-road and Willedden Junction.

(3) The Great Northern, (4) The Midland, and (5) The Great Eastern, all viâ the Metropolitan and the L. C. & D.

The South Eastern has no direct communication with Clapham Junction, but it is readily reached from the Charing-cross line viâ Waterloo.

For Clapham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the stat., see Rte. 3, II. The red-brick building on the summit of the cutting on the l. is the *Royal Freemasons' School* for girls.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Wandsworth Common* (Stat.). On l. *Battersea Cemetery*; rt. the *Royal Victoria Patriotic Schools*, seen to more advantage from the South Western line. For *Wandsworth*, see Rte. 8.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Balham* (Stat.). This is a hamlet of *Streatham*, which contains many good suburban residences and a district church. On l., a branch runs to the *Crystal Palace* (see Rte. 3, I.). The main line crosses the *Epsom, Dorking, and Horsham Rly.* (Rte. 6), has stats. at *Streatham Common* ($6\frac{3}{4}$ m.), *Thornton Heath* (9 m.), and *Selhurst* ($9\frac{3}{4}$ m.), the two latter being modern suburbs of *Croydon*, and at 11 m. reaches *West Croydon* (see Rte. 1 (A)).

ROUTE 2.

SOUTH LONDON LINE. LONDON-BRIDGE TO VICTORIA, BY PECKHAM RYE AND WANDSWORTH-ROAD.

London and Brighton Rly. 9 m.

This line, which connects the *London-bridge* and the *Victoria*

termini of the *Brighton Rly.*, begins at the southern side of the first-named, and has its first stat. at *South Bermondsey* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). It crosses the *Old Kent-road* (Stat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) 1 m. W. of *New Cross* (Rte. 1 (A)), soon passes under, and then, for some distance, runs close beside the L. C. and D. High Level *Crystal Palace* line (Rte. 3, II.), the stations at *Peckham Rye* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and *Denmark-hill* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) being common to both. At *Peckham Rye* the *Epsom, Dorking, and Horsham* line goes off on l. (Rte. 6). There are also stations at *Loughborough Park* (5 m.), *Clapham* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.), *Wandsworth-road* ($6\frac{3}{4}$ m.), *York-road* ($7\frac{3}{4}$ m.), *Grosvenor-road* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and *Victoria* (9 m.), in every case where not the same, closely adjoining those of the L. C. and D. line.

ROUTE 3.

LONDON TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

I. London and Brighton Lines. By Lower Norwood and Gipsy-hill.

For the route from *London-bridge* as far as *Sydenham*, see Rte. 1 (A). For that from *Victoria* as far as *Balham*, see (B). The next station is at *Streatham-hill* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles), shortly after which the line gives off a short branch on N. to the *Tulse-hill* Stat. of the *Epsom and Horsham Rly.* (Rte. 6).

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lower Norwood* (Stat.). The large and handsome red-brick *Jacobean* building adjoining, evidently a reminiscence of *Charlton House*, is the *Jews' Hospital*, for the maintenance of the aged poor, and the industrial training of friendless children: it was erected in 1862 at a cost of nearly 25,000*l.* A little further on is the

South Metropolitan or Norwood Cemetery, covering about 40 acres. Notice the remarkable monument of John W. Gilbert, the "father of joint-stock banking," d. 1863; and the simple monolith to John Britton, the antiquary, d. 1857.

8 m. *Gipsy-hill* (Stat.), a part of Upper Norwood.

8½ m. *Crystal Palace* (Stat.). See Rte. 1 (A).

II. *London Chatham and Dover Lines. Holborn to Clapham and Brixton, by Camberwell-new-road and Herne-hill.*

These also are two in number—(a.) from the City: (b.) from Victoria.

(a.) *City*. From the terminus on the Holborn Viaduct (which by the Metropolitan Rly. is in connexion with the Northern and Eastern lines), we reach in 2 min. the Ludgate-hill Stat. Thence the line is carried across the Thames by a stately iron bridge of lattice girders, supported on piers formed by groups of iron cylinders set on stone bases. The bridge is of 5 spans, the centre 202 ft. 6 in., the intermediate 192 ft. 3 in., and the side or shore spans 176 ft. 9 in. each. From *Blackfriars*, where also there is a spacious and handsome stat., the line is carried through Southwark on 600 brick arches of 30 ft. span.

¾ m. *Borough-road* (Stat.), near the Normal School of the British and Foreign School Society.

1½ m. *Elephant and Castle* (Stat.), a few yards E. of the tavern once well known to every traveller as the halting place for stage-coaches to or from Kent and Sussex: now the house of call for South-London omnibuses. Soon after leaving the stat., is seen on the rt. the great Metropolitan Tabernacle (Mr. Spurgeon's), and the site of the *Surrey Zoological Gardens*, once famous for its animals, fireworks, and Jullien concerts. The

Music Hall was almost destroyed by fire in 1861, and the gardens soon after ceased to be used as a place of public entertainment. They are now again so employed, after a temporary occupation of the Hall by the governors of St. Thomas' Hospital.

2 m. *Walworth-road* (Stat.). On l. is *Emmanuel Church*, a so-called Norm. building, erected in 1841. Near it on l. is the site of *Bowyer House*, the once splendid seat of the Bowyer family. Evelyn mentions in his Diary a visit made, Sept. 1, 1657, to Sir Edmund Bowyer, "at his melancholy seat at Camberwell," and notes the "very pretty grove of oaks and hedges of yew in his garden, and a handsome row of tall elms before his court." Though diminished in size, and shorn of much of its splendour, the house, with its rich interior carvings, remained till 1862, when it was pulled down and the materials sold. The site is now covered with streets of mean houses.

2½ m. *Camberwell-new-road* (Stat.). The lofty spire on l. is that of *St. Giles, Camberwell*, a spacious cruciform building, completed, at a cost of 15,000*l.*, in 1844, on the site of the old church, destroyed by fire, Feb. 7, 1841. St. Giles was perhaps the finest modern Gothic church built up to the date of its erection. The architects were Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, and it is noteworthy as one of the earliest works of one who has come to be the chief representative of the Gothic architecture of our time. On *Camberwell Green*, near the stat., was held every August the notorious Camberwell fair; but the fair was suppressed in 1857, and the green laid out as a public garden.

4½ m. *Herne-hill* (Junction Stat.), on the main L. C. and D. line. Here is a handsome Gothic church (St. Paul), originally built in 1844, but, having been seriously damaged by fire, remodelled by Mr. Street in 1859.

(b.) *Victoria*. The line crosses the Thames by the same bridge as the London and Brighton, and runs side by side with the South London (Rte. 2), until near Brixton, when it begins to diverge southward.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Stewart's-lane* (Stat.). Here observe the company's extensive locomotive works, which make an amount of architectural display unusual in this class of structures.

2 m. *Wandsworth-road* (Stat.), a new and poor neighbourhood.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Clapham* (Stat.). This, though known as Cloppeham in the time of King Alfred (*Surrey Arch. Coll.* iii. 22), is usually taken to be the *ham* or home of Osgod Clapa, the Danish jarl, at the marriage-feast of whose daughter Gytha, Hardicanute fell senseless in a fit of intoxication, and died soon after. It formed a part of the possessions of Merton Abbey, and has in recent times gained a certain celebrity as the chosen residence of William Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Henry Thornton, and other men of marked philanthropic and religious character. It has no less than seven churches, but only one is entitled to attention as an architectural work. This is *St. Saviour's*, in Victoria-road, on the N. side of the Common, a noble cruciform building, with a central tower 120 ft. high, Dec. in style, erected in 1864, from the designs of Mr. James Knowles, jun., The parish Church on the Common, built in 1775, is uninteresting, and is quite dwarfed by its neighbours, a Roman Catholic Church on the S., and a Congregational Chapel on the E., each of which has a lofty spire, whilst the parish church has only a miserable brick clock turret; surmounted by a mean little cupola. Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece, and John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, are interred in it. In *St. Paul's Chapel*, a brick building erected in 1814, on the site of the old parish church, near the Wandsworth-road, is a monument by *Chantrey* for John

Wilson, Esq., d. 1835, and against the exterior S. wall (removed from the old church) is the monument, with a marble bust, of William Hewer (the "Will Hewer" of Pepys's Journal), Treasurer of Tangier, temp. Chas. II.

Clapham Common is a tract of about 200 acres, well laid out and planted between its patches of native furze. Some large ponds serve to drain it, the whole having been a nearly impassable marsh until about 1760. It is surrounded by villas of all descriptions, and the neighbouring roads and lanes are everywhere bordered with them.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Brixton* (Stat.), a district of Lambeth, once a pleasant neighbourhood, but now almost entirely built over. It also has a number of churches and chapels of every style of architecture, the most noticeable one being *Christ Church*, built in 1841 (by Mr. J. W. Wild), and a picturesque example of Lombardic brick architecture. The *City of London Freeman's Orphan School*, Shepherd's-lane, with some other benevolent institutions, are in the parish. The old county gaol on Brixton-hill, formerly notorious for its treadmill, is now a convict prison.

At Brixton the line divides, one branch running southward to the junction at *Herne-hill* (*ante*), and the other taking a circuitous course by Denmark-hill, Peckham Rye, Honor Oak and Lordship-lane to the *High Level* Stat. of the Crystal Palace; localities calling for no special remark beyond the fact of the wonderful growth of building in what were green fields only a very few years ago.

The first stat. beyond Herne-hill Junction is *Dulwich* (5 m.) (see Rte. 6); the next is *Sydenham-hill* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) for the Crystal Palace. A long tunnel under that building conducts the line to *Penge* ($7\frac{1}{4}$ m.) and so into Kent.

ROUTE 4.

LONDON TO REDHILL AND HORLEY, BY MERSTHAM [CATERHAM, CHELSHAM, CHIPSTEAD; NUTFIELD, BLETCHINGLEY, GODSTONE, CROWHURST, LINGFIELD; CHARLWOOD; BURSTOW.]

London and Brighton Railway.
25½ m.

For the country from London to Croydon see Rte. 1 (A) and (B). From Croydon to Redhill, the South Eastern uses the same line as the Brighton, but has a stat. of its own at Merstham, and joint stats. at the Caterham and Redhill Junctions.

About 1 m. after leaving the E. Croydon stat., notice on l. a portion of the abandoned "Surrey and Sussex" line. At 2 m. the chalk, forming the line of the N. Downs, begins to appear, at once recognised by its gently swelling hills and open fields. It is here about 9 m. in width.

13½ m, *Caterham Junction Stat.* Shortly before reaching the stat., remark l., near some fine old scattered oak trees, *Purley Lodge* (J. H. Smith, Esq.), long the residence of John Horne Tooke, who named from it his well-known 'Divisions of Purley' (first published in 1786). Tooke died at Wimbledon in 1812, and was buried at Ealing, notwithstanding his wish to be interred in his garden here, where a vault and tombstone had long been prepared by himself. *Purley* at one time belonged to the regicide Serjeant Bradshaw. At the stat. the traveller will do well to quit the line for a while, in order to visit some of the pleasantly placed

villages that lie hid among the hills on either side (*post*). He can rejoin the rly. at Merstham (18½ m.), or at Redhill (20½ m.), but the latter is to be preferred, as having a very frequent service of trains.

[From the junction, a *Branch line*, belonging to the South Eastern Company, runs up a picturesque valley to Caterham (4½ m. S.E.). At 1 m. is *Kenley* (Stat.), a collection of modern villas, with a pretty small church. On l. rises the height of *Riddlesdown*, a favourite resort of holiday-makers from London, for whose accommodation there is a neat *Inn* (Rose and Crown). At 2½ m. is *Warlingham* (Stat.), near which is *Sherbrooke* (Rt. Hon. R. Lowe). The village lies considerably to the E., partly clustered round a green, and partly scattered over very uneven ground. The *Church* has some E. E. portions, but nothing very remarkable, unless an exception be made in favour of an inscription on the tombstone of a miller (Lionel Gregory), which runs thus—

"O cruel Death, what hast thou done,
To take from us our mother's darling son?
Thou hast taken toll, ground and drest his
grist,
The bran lieth here, the flour is gone to
Christ."

From Warlingham, the secluded villages of Chelsham and Farley should be visited, for the sake of the fine prospects commanded. *Chelsham* church (restored) stands on high ground, about 2½ m. E. of Warlingham. The most direct way is by Bull Green, and in front of *Ledgers* (Sir A. Cleasby), a modern Jacobean mansion, on the site of an ancient manor-house of the same name; a somewhat longer route, keeping more to the rt., is by *Chelsham Court*; both ways are very pleasant. The *Church*, which is small, has a Perp. nave, and Dec. chancel, and two piscinæ. It was restored in 1870. The view from the churchyard is very fine,

particularly looking northward, where the Crystal Palace, the Greenwich Observatory, and the tower on Shooter's-hill show to advantage.

1 m. S.E. is *Beddestead Farm*, on the site of an ancient manor-house, the kitchen of which remains, and has a fine 15th-centy. oak ceiling.

Farley Church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from Chelsham, through *Farley Wood*, is small and plain, chiefly E.E., with two very narrow lancet E. windows, and a Norm. doorway. The church has been restored, and has lost as well as gained something in the process. In the chancel is a *brass* for John Brock, of London, d. 1495, with figures of Brock, his wife, and 5 children. Notice also a gravestone to Samuel Bernard (d. 1657), described as "*vir nullo fœdere fœdatus*," an expression which has given rise to some controversy as to its meaning. Observe the grand old yew W. of the church, and the picturesque farm-house, surrounded by goodly trees, close by. The manor and living belong to Merton College, Oxford, having been purchased by Walter de Merton, the founder. Returning across the remains of a fine breezy common (inclosed in 1864), and past *Worlingham church*, the traveller will do well to halt at the small but very neat *Inn* on the green (Leather Bottle), before entering on the steep and somewhat slippery descent into the Caterham valley, where he will notice the line that he has quitted considerably 'below on the right, whilst the unfinished earthworks and brick viaduct of the Surrey and Sussex line have a considerable elevation on the l. In 2 m., either by rail or road, he reaches *Caterham Stat.*, in a valley which closely adjoins the East Grinstead road, and around which a complete town of handsome residences has sprung up of late years. There is a good *Railway Hotel*, gas and water-works, and well-kept winding roads

give easy access to Caterham Park, Harestone Park, and other spots occupied by excellent mansions, as well as to the original village on the hill-top. Here is the old church, a very plain structure, now disused, and exactly opposite, a new church, equally deficient in interest. 1 m. W., on a fine open space, stands the Metropolitan Imbecile Asylum (Dr. Jas. Adam, superintendent), a very large pile of building, of white brick, with some slight dressing of red, and a tower-like chimney shaft, but not of the highly ornamented character so often seen in similar edifices. About 1900 unfortunates find a refuge here, and the place is open to the visits of their friends every Monday, but admission is denied to mere sight-seers.

Over the hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Caterham, lies *Woldingham*, a truly rural spot; the whole parish being divided into two farms of some 500 acres each, called the Manor Farm, or Nether Court Lodge, and the Court Lodge Farm, with about twenty mean cottages. The place once belonged to the Staffords, and by one of them the Nether Court was leased to Sir Thos. Uvedale in 1363. Two bronze fibulæ, stone arrow-heads and celts were found near this spot some years ago.

The way to Woldingham from Caterham is over the hill, E. of the stat., past Tillingdown Farm, across the rifle range in the bottom, and through that part of Marden Park known as the Deer Park (*post*)—a wild and picturesque bit of country. The *Church*, which stands far from any house, is modern (built 1831), very small and very mean, a compound of flint, stucco and brick, with a wooden bell-turret; it is hedged in from the road, with a miserable little gate, hardly fit for a cottage garden. The graves are half-hidden by knee-deep grass and weeds, and the only stone is "in affectionate remembrance" of a child. From

the brow of the hill, at the turn of the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the church, is a very wide and splendid view,

In the valley between Caterham and Woldingham is Marden Park, formerly the seat of the Evelyns (mentioned in Evelyn's 'Memoirs,' vol. ii. p. 434), now the property of Sir W. Clayton, Bart., and occupied by J. H. Puleston, Esq., M.P. William Wilberforce resided in it about the close of the last century, and several of his letters are dated from thence. A deer park existed here temp. Edw. III., and the manor, which appertains to Godstone, was sold by Sir John Evelyn to the loyal Sir Robert Clayton in 1677. The house, which is in the style of a French château, is spacious, and is approached through the park by a drive a mile long. The park, which was formerly much more extensive, and fully stocked with deer, is well timbered, in parts remarkably picturesque, and the views from the higher grounds, especially from a flagstaff tower called "The Castle," on Winder's-hill, which overlooks the Godstone-road, are very extensive. In the garden is a pillar with an inscription recording the virtues of Thomas Firmin the philanthropist (d. 1697). The pillar was erected by his friend, Lady Clayton, wife of Sir Robert, the first baronet.

From the edge of Marden Park a "bourn" sometimes breaks out in wet seasons and runs to the Wandle near Croydon. Its overflowing was formerly held to be "ominous, and prognosticating something remarkable approaching, as it did before the happy restoration of King Charles the Second, of ever glorious memory, in 1660,—before the plague of London in 1665,—and in 1688, the era of another change of the Constitution."—*Aubrey*. It also broke out in 1868, and continued flowing for some weeks, but no memorable event is known to have followed thereupon.

The country around Caterham,

especially E. and S., is well fitted for a day's ramble. It is exceedingly pleasant, and, though but thinly peopled, full of interest. Bold hills overlook valleys, not too fertile, perhaps, but still, as in *Aubrey's* days, ornamented with "bosage," and "stored with wild thyme, marjoram, and other delicate herbs," rendering a stroll among them a positive pleasure, with which no churlish "warning to trespassers" interferes. Botley-hill, near Woldingham, occupies the highest point (883 feet), but the camp placed on it by *Aubrey* and his copyists does not exist. There is, however, a large and well preserved camp, with a deep ditch and considerable earthworks, called Cardinal's Cap, on White-hill, midway between Caterham and Bletchingley. Near it is *White-hill House* (Col. Long), with a belvedere, easily mistaken for a church tower. A vicinal way, known as Stane-street, passes at the foot of the hill, and here traces of a Roman villa were found in 1813. War Coppice adjoining suggests the site of some battle, but is probably a mere contraction of Warwick, the neighbouring land being known as Warwick Wold. Hence it is less than 3 miles to either Bletchingley or Godstone, whence the tourist may return to Caterham; a round of about 10 m. altogether, with charming scenery on every side.]

[On quitting the Caterham Junction, the tourist will notice on Russell-hill, a short distance W., a large fanciful red-brick building. This is the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Orphan Schools, where about 200 boys and girls are educated. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., but on the opposite side of the rly., is the *Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children*, a spacious Italian edifice, erected in 1858 for 300 children. From its size and position the building makes a good appearance. The institution is named Reedham after its founder, the late Dr. A. Reed.

Almost adjoining is a disused stat. called *Stoat's Nest*, from which a pretty lane leads 1 m. S.E. to *Coulsdon Church*, partly E.E., but chiefly Dec., a plain rough-cast edifice. Of the exterior the most noticeable feature is the heavy tower, with its massive buttresses and Perp. porch; inside is a curious monument, with acrostic verses to one Grace Rowed, d. 1635. *Coulsdon Court* (Edmund Byron, Esq.) has fine grounds, extending from the church to the trim little village green. On Farthing Down, between the church and the rly., are several barrows and some slight traces of earthworks. The barrows were opened in 1871, and yielded a sword, a spear, knives, and gold and silver ornaments, which are described in *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. vi.

From Coulsdon there is a charming walk of about 2 m. S., by *Coulsdon Common* (leaving the windmills on the l.), through the Rookery into a deep bottom, and then up a steep hill to *Chaldon Church*, a plain rural building, of which some portion is E.E., but most part Perp.; the tower and spire are modern. The restoration of the church, in 1870, led to the discovery of one of the earliest and most important wall paintings that exist in this country. It covers the entire space of the W. wall, 17 feet 2 in. in length by 11 feet 2 in. in height. The subject, "the ladder of human salvation," is one that has never before been discovered in England, and may therefore bear a somewhat detailed notice. The picture is in four compartments, divided lengthwise by the ladder.

In the top right-hand compartment is a representation of Christ bearing a cross and banner, and advancing against the prostrate form of Satan; in the upper part is an angel flying with a scroll, and against the ladder another angel is standing, assisting souls in their ascent; the flames in the lower part represent

Purgatory, the jaw of the monster, Hell. In the top left-hand compartment is a figure of St. Michael weighing souls in the scales, whilst a demon with cloven feet, dragging at his back a number of souls, is touching one scale; an angel is standing near the ladder, and one above is flying, bearing a soul in his arms.

The right-hand lower compartment has the Tree of Life. Midway between it and the ladder is a figure seated amid flames, representing Usury; over his head is the Bridge of Spikes borne by two demons, upon which are five figures. The left-hand lower compartment represents the torments of hell; the caldron is full of flames and crowded with souls, the demons stirring it; the figure with the bottle represents Drunkenness. The demon at the foot of the ladder is pulling souls off, and casting them with a pitchfork behind his back.

The date assigned to the painting is the latter part of the 12th century; it is painted in tempera, the prevailing colours being red and yellow-ochre, but has faded since its exposure to the air. Few objects will better repay the archaeologist for a visit; and it will be found fully described in *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v., pp. 275 *et seq.*

The church stands in a secluded and picturesque nook, and all around are tempting rambles, but more particularly eastward, in the direction of the valley traversed by the Caterham Rly. Caterham Stat. is 2 m. E.]

Returning to the W. side of the line, we have Woodmansterne 2 m., and Banstead 4 m. from Stoat's Nest, but best visited from the Epsom side of the Downs, and described in Rte. 6.

At 4 m. from the junction, but somewhat off the road on W., is *Chipstead*, a village where the Church

will repay examination. It is placed on high ground, commanding wide views. The nave is Norm., the chancel E. E., as is the low central tower, and the whole has been well restored. On the N. wall of the nave is a white marble tablet with inscription for Sir Edward Banks (d. 1835), the builder of "three of the noblest bridges in the world, those of Waterloo, Southwark, and London;" and the architect of the naval works at Sheerness Dockyard. The 3 bridges are indicated in the centre of the tablet, and on the arch of one rests a bust of Sir Edward, who, born in the humblest rank of life at Sheerness, was "the founder of his own fortune." There is a brass for Katherine Roper, 1614; and inside the altar-rails is the grave-slab of Alice Hooker, d. 1649, eldest daughter of the "judicious" author of the 'Ecclesiastical Polity.'

There is much pleasant scenery in the neighbourhood of Chipstead, especially about *Shabden Park*, where a large and fine house has been erected (J. Cattley, Esq.), and the lanes beyond, towards Gatton; the trees (beech and oak) are especially fine. It is also a most agreeable walk of 2½ m. over the common called Chipstead Roughet to the picturesque hill of firestone on which the church of *Merstham* is placed; at the foot of the hill is the rly. stat. Merstham was given by Athelstan, a son of Ethelred II., to the monks of Canterbury, and it is recorded as having a church at the Domesday Survey. The oldest part, however, of the present edifice is at least a century later. The "Pilgrims' Road," a very ancient line of way from Southampton toward Canterbury, passed through this parish, but is now not easily traceable; it is better seen on the crest of the downs above Betchworth and Reigate. (See Rte. 5.)

The narrow terrace of *firestone*, which ranges along the foot of the S.

escarpment of the N. Downs, is well developed at Merstham; and quarries of it have been worked here from a very early period. It is a "greyish-green arenaceous limestone," forming the lowermost beds of a grey calcareous marl, upon which the white chalk rests. Merstham Church (itself built of it) stands on a hillock of this rock. It is soft when first quarried; but acquires hardness by exposure. Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster and some parts of Windsor Castle are built of this firestone, of which the more ancient quarries were situated nearer Reigate, in Gatton Park, and on Buckland Green. They were formerly considered of so great importance as to be retained in the hands of the crown. The stone, which resists heat in a remarkable manner, is now used principally for hearths and furnaces. The Merstham grey-stone is extensively used for converting into lime.

One of the earliest railways in the S. of England was completed in 1805, for the conveyance of stone and chalk from Merstham to Waudsworth on the Thames. It was worked by horses, but proved unprofitable, and was eventually bought up by the Brighton Railway Company.

Merstham Church, dedicated to S. Catherine, stands on high ground among fine old trees a short distance N. of the village, and close adjoining to the grounds of *Merstham House* (Lord Hylton). It has a square tower and spire at the W. end, and contains portions from E. E. to Perp. The acanthus leaf (possibly of French design) occurs among the ornaments of the chancel arch. Remark also the curious double piscina, of Dec. character; and the square Norm. font of Sussex marble, of a design very common throughout Surrey and Sussex. The W. door (early Dec.) is very graceful, but the characteristic dog-tooth moulding has been

almost destroyed by injudicious scraping, if not re-cutting, and the lancet windows of the tower, though original, have from the same cause a painfully modern appearance. The church indeed suffered severely from ill-directed efforts in 1861, when, in removing coats of whitewash, mural paintings supposed to represent the death of Becket were destroyed, and good Perp. screen-work was cast out as old material. (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii.) The E. window is Perp., of 5 lights, of awkward construction and late date. The S. porch is also Perp. The aisle roofs have been raised, so that the clerestory windows are now within the church. Of the monuments, the most ancient is the mutilated stone effigy of a civilian (c. 1420), name unknown; it was found several years since beneath the pavement, and is now placed in the S. chancel. There is also an altar-tomb, with brass, for John Elinebrigge (or Elmebrigge), his 2 wives and 7 daughters (4 sons lost), 1473; and brasses for John Ballard and wife (1463), John Newdegate (1498), Thomas Elinebrigge (1507), and for Peter and Richard Best, children (1585, 1587).

At the foot of the knoll on which the church stands is a pool, from which in wet seasons a spring breaks out (like the Kentish "nailbournes" and the Hampshire "lavants"), and finds its way to the river Mole. It is within the grounds of Merstham House, and is crossed by a foot-bridge which gives access to the church.]

If the railway should be preferred, the tourist will first pass along the hollow, called Smitham Bottom, and then through vast chalk cuttings, the sides, in one place 180 ft. deep, appearing to the eye almost perpendicular, and though made 40 years ago, still little more than bare walls. At 4 m. from the junction we pass under a lofty bridge and plunge

into a tunnel, 1820 yards long, piercing the ridge of the N. Downs, which divide the London basin from the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, and stretch from Hampshire to the extreme S.E. of Kent; soon after we reach at

18½ m. *Merstham* (Stat.). Very soon Gatton Park is seen, with the ch. spire rising behind the mansion, on r. (Rte. 5), whilst on l., is the open land called Nutfield Marsh, with the hills about Godstone and Westerham, on the Kentish border, in the background.

20½ m. *REDHILL JUNCTION STAT.* Here the main line of the South Eastern goes off eastward, to Ashford, Dover, &c., and its branch, W. to Reigate, Dorking, Guildford, &c. (Rte. 5). The Brighton runs S. to Three Bridges, where it gives off branches E. and W. to Horsham, Tunbridge Wells, &c., for which see *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*.

On the W. of the stat., and extending as far as the walls of Gatton Park, is *Warwick Town*, a modern erection on land which belonged to the late Countess of Warwick. Near the stat. is the Corn Exchange and Assembly Rooms, a rather showy Elizabethan building constructed of the rough local stone, with Bath-stone dressings. This, with a good *Hotel* (Warwick), 2 churches, several chapels of some architectural pretension, and lines of villa residences, make up a town of 10,000 inhabitants, and which is daily pushing further forward, toward the original Red Hill, an elevation of the greensand, from the heath-covered heights of which the views over the Weald country, S.—toward the Kentish hills, E.—and along the lines of the 3 railways, are extensive and panoramic. (Those from Reigate Park, however, and from the chalk downs N. of the branch line, are even finer. See Rte. 5.)

Less than 1 m. E. of the Redhill

Junction, on the Nutfield road, is the *Farm School* of the *Philanthropic Society*, for the reformation of criminal boys. It is the parent of the numerous Reformatories which, since its establishment here in 1849, have been founded in different parts of the kingdom. The farm is always open to visitors, and there are few institutions which will be found to awaken a deeper interest.

The Philanthropic Society, for receiving and assisting criminal children, was founded in 1788; and the plan at first adopted bore a curious miniature resemblance to that "family organization," since carried out with so much success at Mettray; but this it was afterwards found necessary to modify considerably. The Society, incorporated in 1806, was established in St. George's Fields, where in 1845 it was organized distinctly as "a school of discipline for the correction and rescue of lads who had fallen into crime." In 1849, owing to the great increase in the number admitted, it was determined (now directly imitating Mettray) to establish a farm where the boys could be properly trained, and efficiently prepared for emigration. The Redhill farm was accordingly set on foot in the April of that year, Prince Albert laying the first stone. New buildings, including a very graceful chapel, have from time to time been added from the designs of Mr. Moffatt. The extent of the farm is about 150 acres.

The average number of boys in the school is 300, distributed in 5 "houses." The average cost per boy is about 21*l*. Of those discharged a considerable proportion are sent by their own wish as farm-servants to different colonies. The young emigrants correspond very freely with the chaplain and officers at Redhill, and many of their letters, very curious and very touching, will be found in the annual "Reports" of the School; they sufficiently prove

the value set by the better class of the lads themselves on the care and teaching afforded them at Redhill. Of those for whom employment is obtained at home the reports are also on the whole favourable.

The boys received here are either "the children, under 15, of convicted felons, or children who have themselves been guilty of criminal practices; and of late years admissions to the school have been principally confined to boys of the last-mentioned class." The committee desire to have no boys sent under 12, and that the term for which they are committed should be not less than 3 or 4 years. The whole of the work on the farm is done by the boys. Brick-making, gas-making, carpentry, smith's work, bricklaying, tailoring, and shoemaking, are also taught, and with excellent results. As far as possible the family system is carried out here as at Mettray; and houses have been built on different parts of the farm, in each of which a certain number of boys are domiciled. Their dress and general mode of life are those of country labourers. All attend daily [service in the chapel. Nowhere is there any appearance of disorder, or any obvious sign of restraint, although the general discipline is necessarily very strict.

On the whole, though reformation is of course not effected in every case, and not without much labour and watchfulness in any, the success of the Redhill School has been very great. One of the usual dangers of similar institutions—jealousy and dislike on the part of the neighbouring farmers and labourers—seems in this case to have been happily avoided, by the tact of the managers and staff. A considerable portion of the cost of the care, maintenance, &c., of the boys committed under the Reformatories Act is borne by the Treasury; the parents are also bound to supply a certain sum

weekly towards their maintenance; but their contributions are not to be relied on, and "the expenses of the industrial training and ultimate disposal of the inmates" are so considerable that the assistance of the philanthropic is largely required, and there are not many purposes to which aid can perhaps be more beneficially given.

The resident chaplain is the Rev. Charles Walters, M.A., and the London office of the Philanthropic Society is at 15, London Road, Southwark.

Excursions.

(1.) From Redhill a very pleasant *Excursion* may be made, through *Nutfield*, *Bletchingley*, and *Godstone*, to *Limpsfield*, returning by rail from the Godstone stat., or proceeding by Titsey and Woldingham to Caterham. In the first case, the road, for nearly the whole distance, follows the crest of the greensand, running parallel with the chalk downs, N., and the views about Bletchingley are fine; in the other case, Botley-hill should be ascended for the sake of the view, and the Marden deer-park should not be missed.

At 2 m. we reach the very neat and pleasant-looking village of *Nutfield*, which contains many new houses, built of the local sandstone, and a handsome school-house of recent erection. The ch. (SS. Peter and Paul) is picturesquely placed on high ground. It has a low square embattled tower of Perp. date, surmounted by a shingled spire; the N. aisle of the nave is also Perp., but the rest of the building is early Dec. Some fragments of stained glass remain in the chancel, as also a portion of the rood screen, and an aumbry. In the chancel also, under a Dec. canopy, is a slab with an inscription nearly obliterated, which ran as follows: "Sire Thomas de Roldham gist ici, Deu de sa alme ayt merci." There is a somewhat

remarkable *Brass*, to the memory, apparently, of a priest who had abandoned the clerical profession; he is represented without the tonsure, is in a layman's costume, and with a female by his side, yet the inscription describes him as William Grafton, "quondam clericus hujus ecclesie;" c. 1465. The epitaph of Thomas Steer, 1769 (on the S. wall of the church by the porch), is a warning to bachelors:

"He Liv'd alone, He Lyes alone,
To Dust He's gone, both Flesh and Bone."

The farm-house of *Kentwaynes*, once the residence of the Cholmeley family, with its Elizabethan porch bearing the letters R.C. DC., from its situation is worth a visit. *Nutfield Priory* (Joshua Feilden, Esq., M.P.).

Nutfield is famous for its beds of fuller's earth, which has been dug here for centuries. They "are situated near the top of the lowermost division of the Shanklin sand, and occupy a line on the N. side of a ridge that extends from the E. of *Nutfield*, nearly to *Redstone-hill*, on the W. of *Copyhold farm*. . . . The fuller's earth is of two colours; dark slate or blue, and yellowish brown. The blue alone is used by manufacturers of fine cloth, and is sent chiefly to Yorkshire. The yellow is employed in the manufacture of all kinds of coarse woollen goods, and is sent in great quantities into the N. of England, Scotland, and Wales. Norwich also receives a supply for its stuff manufactories" (*Mantell*). From the pits in this district, which all belong to Messrs. Cawley and Hedley, about 6000 tons are exported annually. Sulphate of barytes is also found throughout the beds in detached nodular masses, sometimes 140 lbs. in weight. It is semi-diaphanous and crystallized, occasionally affording specimens of great beauty. There are also extensive hearth-stone quarries in the parish.

In the sandstone beds here, among other organic remains, occur a large species of ammonite, and a nautilus (*N. undulatus*).

Little more than 1 m. E. of Nutfield is *Bletchingley*, a small town of 1900 inhab., but which, like several other places in Surrey, retains a tradition of former importance. It is said that it once possessed 7 churches; and that Earl Godwin, after the sea had converted his finest Kentish manors into the Goodwin sands, retired to this place, where he established himself in great state. There is no proof, however, that it ever belonged to him, and the only real evidence of its former consequence is to be found in the slight remains of the foundations of a castle, in the grounds of James Norris, Esq., of Castle-hill, overlooking Holmesdale and the Weald; the line of the inner and outer moat can be distinctly traced. The place was granted by the Conqueror to the Clares, lords of Tunbridge, and went from them to the Staffords; on the fall of the latter house it passed through various hands, and was in the time of Charles II. purchased by Sir Robert Clayton, a London alderman, to whose family it still belongs. In 1263 the castle, being held for the barons by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, was captured by the royal forces, and almost demolished. It was soon rebuilt, but seems never to have been of any great importance, and the time when it fell into utter ruin is unknown.

Bletchingley was once a Parliamentary borough, but was disfranchised by the first Reform Act. The number of electors had then dwindled down to 10 or 12; its last two members were the late Viscount Palmerston and Mr. T. Hyde Villiers. Its market has also fallen into disuse, and the picturesque timber houses of its main street have almost entirely disappeared. *Bletchingley Place*, forfeited by Sir N. Carew, and granted

to Anne of Cleves, is now a farmhouse. *Pendhill* or *Pendell* (Miss Kenrick), N. of the village, is said to have been built in 1636 from designs by Inigo Jones; observe the basement, the house being built on substantial arches. The fine old mansion of *Pendell Court* (Geo. Macleay, Esq.), was built 1624. On the road called Brewer-street, at a short distance from the Rectory, is a fine half-timbered farmhouse, formerly the gatehouse of the old 15th-centy. manor-house, of which the foundations may be traced in a meadow at the back. Ham Farm, in this parish, but to the S. of Nutfield, and best visited from that village, has 2 curious oak chimney-pieces, with the dates 1583 and 1592.

The *Church of Bletchingley* (St. Mary) is a large and interesting building. It is chiefly Perp., but the chancel is E. E., and the lower portion of the tower Norman. The tower was once surmounted by a timber-spire (160 ft.), which was destroyed by lightning (Nov. 17, 1606), and has not been replaced. In 1864 the church was partially restored, a new N. aisle added, and an E. window by Watson. Other improvements were effected in 1872, and several memorial windows inserted, but much still remains to be done. Above the porch is a parvise chamber, the entrance to which appears to have been by an external staircase. Between the two chancels is an altar-tomb without inscription, but known to be that of Sir Thomas Cawarden, d. 1559. The canopy has been removed. (Sir Thomas was "bow-bender" to Henry VIII., and lord of the manor of Bletchingley; and on suspicion of his having favoured Wyatt's rebellion his armour and "munition of war" were seized there by the sheriff, 1554.) In the S. chancel, and entirely blocking up one of the windows, is a surprising monument erected during his life-

time by the first Sir Robert Clayton of Marden (the Ishban of Dryden), d. 1707, for his own "commemoration" (glorification?), and that of his lady. Under a lofty canopy appears Sir Robert in his robes as Lord Mayor. At his feet are the words "Non vultus instantis tyranni," alluding to his patriotism during the reign of James II. My Lady Clayton stands beside him, with the motto "Quando ullam invenient parem?" On either side are cherubs, shedding marble tears. A curtain behind the figures displays an inscription which Sir Robert would no doubt have approved, though it is uncertain whether, like the statues, it was furnished by himself. "It is but just," it asserts, "that the memory of so good and so great a man should be transmitted to after ages, since in all the private and public transactions of his life he has left so bright a pattern to imitate, but hardly to be outdone." Sir Robert was the founder of his family; and seems to have been in truth a far "better and greater" man than his monument would lead us to suspect. The mathematical school at Christ's Hospital was established by him. In the N. transept is a *Brass* for Thomas Warde and wife, d. 1541; a small one in the chancel to an unmarried lady (c. 1470) has lost the inscription.

A pleasant country road of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads from Bletchingley to *Godstone*. The village is built on the side of a large green, on which some very fine horsechestnuts may be noticed. (*Inn*: Clayton Arms.) A footpath beside the inn conducts you by the side of a large pond, well known to anglers, to the church. The *Church* has some E. E. portions, and has been restored under the direction of *Sir G. G. Scott* (1871), who has added a S. chancel aisle, in the Dec. style. The Norm. doorway preserves one stone of the original, found during the restoration; and the timber porch

recalls that at Wiston Green, Sussex. The spire has been raised several feet; and the interior of the tower converted into a mortuary chapel, which contains the recumbent effigy of the wife of Mr. Macleay, of Pendell Court. In the N. chancel is a very fine altar-tomb of black and white marble, with effigies of Sir John Evelyn and his wife Thomasin, whom he "espoused" in 1618. There is no date of death. The figures are unusually fine, and deserve attention. A wreath of drooping flowers, sculptured by Bacon on a tablet to the memory of Sarah Smith, d. 1794, should also be noticed. Notice outside the W. door some remains of Norm. work. From the churchyard is a striking view of the combe and heathy hill-side, S.; and a picturesque lane, overhung with ivy below the church, will afford material to the sketcher. Near the church are some picturesque almshouses, erected by Sir G. G. Scott, at the cost of Mrs. Hunt, of Wonham House, in memory of her daughter.

Godstone (a corruption of Gatesden, and formerly called Walhampstead) has many indications of antiquity. On the green in the way to Bletchingley are vestiges of 2 small tumuli, and there are 2 more in the fields adjoining N. On *Castle-hill*, S.E. of Godstone Church, are the remains of a fortification, and a well called "Diana," though at what time the "nymph of the grot" received so classic a name does not appear. An ancient road, called Roman, passing from Sussex towards Croydon, and probably joining the vicinal way under White-hill (*ante*), ran through the village. Its course is marked by such names as *Stretton* and *Stane-street*. It seems to have passed over the summit of Tilburstow-hill.

[The Godstone Stat. of the South Eastern Rly., 2 m. S. of the village, by which to return to Redhill, will enable the tourist to abridge his walk if he wish to do so. The road

to it winds round the base of *Tilburstone-hill*, an elevation of the Shanklin sand, which has considerable interest for the geologist. On the N. side of the hill, towards Godstone, the strata rise uniformly about 10°; on the S. they terminate abruptly, and present a steep escarpment toward the Weald. This "fault" or dislocation is well exposed a few hundred yards below the summit of the hill. The beds thus elevated form a total thickness of 60 or 70 ft., and consist of sand and sandstone, ranging in colour from pale yellow to red, and interspersed with chert and ironstone. Cinerary urns have been found in the stone pits. Part of the hill is unenclosed, and the views from it are fine and extensive. At its S. foot, near the station, is a chalybeate spring, which at one time was in considerable repute. *Legham* (now a farmhouse) S. of the Godstone Stat., formerly a seat of the St. Johns, has the remains of an extensive moat.]

In the neighbourhood of Godstone are *Leigh Place* (Mrs. Turner), once a seat of the Evelyns; and *Rooksnest* (Mrs. Bonsor). The town pond, and others in the neighbourhood (Turner's pond, Rose's pond, &c.), are noted "fishing lakes," and abound in pike, carp, tench, and perch.

About 1½ m. E. of Godstone is *Tandridge*, where was a priory of Augustinian canons, founded temp. Rich. I. by Eudes de Dammarin. It stood at the foot of the chalk hills, but no remains exist. The name is perpetuated in *Tandridge Priory*, a modern house at the foot of the hill; tiles and other architectural remains have been from time to time dug up in the garden. *Tandridge Court* (Earl of Cottenham) occupies the site of a farmhouse of that name. *Tandridge Hall* (Cosmo Bonsor, Esq.), a 16th-centy. mansion, retains some ancient wainscoted rooms, with good carving. The little *Church* (restored

1851), which stands high, and looks across to the Cardinal's Cap camp on the opposite hill, is partly E.E. A N. transept added in 1836 has been pulled down, and a N. aisle (Dec.) erected by Scott. Notice the massive oak framework visible on the inside, which carries the tower and spire. The same arrangement occurs at Horne (*post*) and Newdigate (Rte. 6). The large W. window (late Dec.) is filled with painted glass, a memorial to the Lord Chancellor Cottenham, d. 1851. On the N. side of the churchyard is the grave of Sir J. Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., of the India Office, d. 1861; it is marked by a plain coffin tombstone, with a cross at the head. W. of the church is a beautiful alabaster monument, erected by Sir G. G. Scott, to the memory of his wife, who died at Rooksnest in 1872; it is well worth a visit. In the early spring the ch.-yd. is strewn thick with violets and primroses. At the W. end is a gigantic, but decaying, yew-tree: the trunk, nearly as large as that of the more famous Crowhurst yew (*post*), is quite hollow, but the foliage is still abundant.

The *Church of Oxtead* (St. Mary), in the valley below, 1½ m. N.E., is unrestored, and contains some fragments of painted glass. Part of the tower is E.E., the chancel Dec., the porch Perp. *Brasses*: John Ynge, rector, 1428; Joan Haselden, 1480; and 3 for members of the Hoskins family (1611, 1620), one a child, with a curious inscription. On the N. wall of the chancel is the monument, with effigy, of John Aldersey, "haberdasher and merchant venturer," d. 1616. In the chancel are numerous monuments to members of the Hoskins family, now represented by C. Hoskins Master, Esq., of Barrow Green. The long irregular village, *Oxtead-street*, ¼ m. S.W. from the church, has a couple of inns and a large brewery. About Oxtead and Tandridge are several hop-gardens.

Barrow Green (C. Hoskins Master, Esq.) is a Jacobean mansion, altered temp. Geo. I. It has its name from a large conical hill on S., which was imagined to be a barrow; but excavations made in 1870 proved it to be a natural elevation.

1 m. E. of Oxted Church is the village of *Limpfield*, lying under a picturesque common, dotted with clumps of fir-trees. The Church (restored 1872) is mainly E.E. and Perp., with a Trans.-Norm. tower, in the S. wall of which is a piscina. During the restoration a low side window, E.E., of somewhat uncommon form and in a peculiar position, was discovered. Against the exterior of the W. wall of the church is a monument to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who occupied Hookwood, d. 1859, and at the W. end of the S. aisle is a recumbent effigy by *Noble* of John, 13th Baron Elphinstone, d. 1860. The tower has been thrown into the ch., and converted into an organ chamber. There is a brass for G. Elyott, Groom of the Chamber to Henrietta Maria (d. 1644), and also much fine modern stained glass; the church is, on the whole, the most worth visiting in the district.

The Manor-house S. of the church was long occupied by the widow of Philip Stanhope, the natural son of Lord Chesterfield, whose well-known letters to her husband were published by Mrs. Stanhope after his death.

Hookwood, near the church (C. N. Wilde, Esq.); *Trevereux* (H. Cox, Esq.), at the S.E. extremity of the parish; *Tenchley*, or *Tinsley Park* (S. Teulon, Esq.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.; and *Moor House* (Mrs. Brandreth), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., are among the more noteworthy residences. *Detillens House*, opposite the Bull Inn, has two fine chimney-pieces of chalk, some good panelling, and a fine king-post in one of the upper rooms.

The whole of this country is pleasant and picturesque; the valley stretching up to the chalk hills is

varied by low wooded knolls, whilst a series of open commons extends S.E. toward Tunbridge. *Stafford's* or *Staff's Wood*, S. of Limpfield Common, was once a favourite resort of gipsies. The "delicate, wholesome, and sweet air" of this district was much commended by Aubrey.

1 m. N. of Limpfield is *Titsey*, a village of about 220 inhab. A Roman villa was discovered in 1864 in the park, and also traces of British occupation. It is named in Domesday as belonging to the Clares, and in the 14th centy. it passed to the Uvedales, one of whom sold it, c. 1535, to Sir John Gresham (the brother of Sir Thomas), with whose descendant in the female line it still remains. The family being greatly impoverished by the civil war, Sir Marmaduke Gresham suffered the manor-house to fall into decay, and died so embarrassed that an Act of Parliament was obtained to sell the greater part of his estates. His son, Sir John, the last baronet, repurchased some of the property, and built the present mansion (using up some remains of the old one), but he also, in 1776, pulled down the ancient church, which was of the 12th centy., "for no better reason than that it stood too near his new house" (*G. L. G.*), erecting a tasteless structure in its stead, at some distance, and inclosing the churchyard, still marked by some ancient yews, in his grounds.

Titsey Place is the seat of G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., the great-grandson of Sir John. In the dining-room is a fine portrait by *Antonio More* (which has been engraved) of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. Here are also preserved some good carvings in wood from the old mansion, and some antiquities found on the site. The park and grounds have been considerably enlarged and improved by the present owner; admission to the garden can be obtained at any time by application at the lodge. The plantations,

one of the principal features, are 210 acres in extent. The clump of beeches at the top of the hill, one of the numerous "Coldharbours," is 881 ft. above the sea. A fine spring rises in the garden, and is one of the principal sources of the Medway. The Pilgrims' Way, which is marked in the park by a line of ash-trees, traverses the village, and is perfect as far as Chevening.

Mr. Leveson-Gower built the present *Church* in 1862, from the designs of Mr. Pearson. It is a mixture of E. E. and Dec. in style; cruciform; the N. transept serves as a mortuary chapel, and contains the monuments and a brass of the Gresham family, removed from the old church, as also the tomb of Mr. W. L. Gower (d. 1860); the S. transept is carried up as a tower, and crowned with a spire 95 ft. high. The church is carefully and liberally finished, and forms a conspicuous and picturesque object for many miles round.

The little *Church* at *Tatsfield*, on the ridge of the chalk hill, 1 m. N.E., is ancient, and worth a visit, though but a plain and humble village church. It is of flint and stone, partly Dec., with some Perp. windows inserted; but some parts are earlier. Two of the N. windows are mere slits high above the head, and by their splays show the great thickness of the walls. The tower and porch are modern (1838) and poor. The chancel was restored in 1874. Observe the piscina in the E. wall, and the double aumbry in the S. wall, both unusual positions. Notice also the quatrefoil low side window E. of the chancel arch. E. of the church is a yew of great size, but of several stems. The church stands on high ground, and the views around are very pleasing. The walk to *Westerham* (Kent), 2½ m. E., affords some very wide prospects. From *Tatsfield* the tourist may return through *Woldingham* to *Caterham*, 5 m. W.

(2.) From *Redhill* the tourist may proceed, by the S. Eastern Railway, as far as the *Godstone* station, on the border of Surrey,—whence, if preferred, interesting excursions may be made N. to several of the places just noticed. The country S. of the line is comparatively level, but contains several objects of antiquarian interest, as *Crowhurst*, *Sterborough Castle*, and *Lingfield*.

In proceeding to the stat. the long, rich valley of *Holmesdale*, found invincible, says tradition, alike by Dane and by Norman—

"The vale of Holmésdale,
Never won, ne never shall,"—

is passed through. It lies between the chalk and the greensand; and extends, though with somewhat uncertain boundaries, from *Reigate* to *Tunbridge* and the neighbourhood of *Sevenoaks*. As you approach *Godstone* there is a good view of the range of hills stretching from *Sevenoaks* to *Westerham*.

In piercing the clay for the *Bletchingley Tunnel* (½ m. in length), a stem with leaves of *Clathraria*, and many bones of a young *Iguanodon*, were discovered. Soon after passing this tunnel we reach,

28½ m. from London, the *Godstone* Station; in the midst of oaken coppices, but serving as an outlet for many neighbouring villages. The village of *Godstone* is 2 m. N.

Crowhurst (the name indicates the thick woods with which all this district, on the deep clay, was anciently covered), a very small village, lies 2 m. E. of the *Godstone* Stat. The little *Church* (St. George) is well situated on high ground, and contains portions ranging from E. E. to Perp. An entry in the parish register dated 1652, states that it had "lien in heaps a long time," and was then "made plain and repaired." The font is very rude, probably coeval with the church. The early

Dec. windows on the N. were inserted when the church was repaired in 1852. The present timber roof is of the same date. There are some good fragments of stained glass, chiefly in the E. window. *Brasses* on altar-tombs of Purbeck marble: John Gaynesford, sen., 1450 (good, and in good preservation); and John Gaynesford, 1460 (very similar to the first, but smaller). Within the altar rails is a cast-iron grave-slab, with a very rude figure in a shroud (comp. a similar figure at Leigh, near Tunbridge, *Handbook for Kent*), small kneeling figures of two sons on one side, and two daughters on the other, and an inscription, some of the letters of which are reversed, for "Ane Forstr," daughter and heir to Thos. Gaynesford, Esq., d. 1591. Many repetitions of this curious slab exist in Surrey and Sussex. In the kitchen of the farmhouse N. of the church it is used as the cast-iron back for a chimney, and it occurs also at Baynards, in Ewhurst (Rte. 12). The descendants of Mrs. Anne Forster seem to have distributed it by way of publishing her claim to be the heiress of the Gaynesfords.

The hollow *Yew-tree* in the churchyard, 30 ft. 9 in. in girth at the height of 5 ft. from the ground, should be noticed. A fair or "wake" used to be held under the boughs of this yew on Palm Sunday, but was put an end to about 1850. The tree is the largest in the county; and in point of antiquity may probably contend with its venerable brother at Crowhurst in Sussex, which according to Decandolle is 1200 years old. It was barbarously hollowed out about 1820, a table fixed in the centre, and a bench giving sitting room for 12 or 14 persons placed round it. A cannon-ball was then found in the centre of the tree, which is preserved at the Church Farm adjoining.

Close to the church are two farmhouses which deserve notice. That

S.E., still called the *Mansion-house*, formerly the residence of the Angell family (who have several monuments in the church), has been a mansion of considerable size, and may date from the reign of Henry VIII., but none of the large state rooms are left. The great kitchen fireplace, with its smoke-jack and capacious chimney-corners, remains. Remark the enormous stack of chimneys; also the yew porch, and trees cut into the shapes of peacocks, &c. It is here that the key of the church is kept.

The tourist may proceed about 1 m. S. to *Crowhurst Place*, now a farmhouse, but once the stately mansion of the Gaynesfords, who, although they may have been resident here from a much earlier period, only became lords of the manor in 1337, and continued here until the commencement of the 18th centy. The house, which is temp. Hen. VII., or possibly somewhat earlier, is partly timbered in panels, and partly of brick. The roof is of Horsham stone. Much of the surrounding wall remains, and the moat is still entire. The great hall has been floored over about halfway up, though open to the roof when Aubrey wrote (circ. 1700); but the original roof, of good design, remains. The cornice and ceiling of the "large parlour" should be especially remarked. For the cornice, a Gothic G, alternating with the double-fluked grapnels (the badge) of the Gaynesfords, in blue and gold, is laid on a crimson ground. The ceiling has been coloured blue, and studded with gilt stars. Henry VIII., says tradition, frequently visited Crowhurst Place in his way to Hever, 4 m. distant, and a yew hedge in the garden is absurdly said to have been planted by him. The farm is part of the estate of the trustees of the Marlborough charity, to whom the greater part of the parish belongs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. is the *Moat House*, a fine old farmhouse, worth a visit,

“and remarkable as standing in the three parishes of Tandridge, Crowhurst, and Lingfield.”—(*Brayley*). 1 m. W. of this is Blindley Heath, a hamlet of Godstone, with a very pretty small church, built, in 1842, by the late Archdeacon Hoare.

Through some long lanes, and crossing a stream that falls into the Medway, the tourist will reach

Lingfield Church, 2 m. S. of Crowhurst Place. This is a large Perp. church (140 ft. by 70), of considerable interest, having been made collegiate in 1431 in pursuance of the will of Reginald, 2nd Lord Cobham of Sterborough, who died in 1403. The original foundation was for a provost, six chaplains, and “certain clerks of the Carthusian order.” The college, which stood at the W. end of the churchyard, was very perfect in Aubrey’s time, but was taken down in the reign of George I., and a farmhouse built on its site.

The Church deserves careful examination. W. of the tower, and at the W. end of the nave, some traces may be discovered of an earlier building; but the rest of the church is Perp., and the work of Sir Reginald Cobham. Remark—the pavement of square red bricks (in the chancel are two figures in coloured tiles); the chancel screens, good though plain; the oaken lectern, on which is laid an old black-letter Bible, with the chain which formerly attached it to the desk; and the stalls for members of the college, of which 11 remain. The movable seats of several are perfect, having their under sides (*subsellæ*) carved in high relief with heads of ecclesiastics (observe the remarkable mitre-like appendage of one), armorial bearings, flowers, &c. Fragments of stained glass, once scattered throughout the church, have been collected and placed in the E. and W. nave windows, and three memorial windows have been added. The roofs are waggon-shaped.

A Perp. altar-tomb, with effigy, near the screen of the N. aisle, is that of Reginald, 1st Lord Cobham of Sterborough, one of the earliest Knights of the Garter, distinguished at Cressy and Poitiers (d. 1361); the garter will be seen on the left leg of the effigy. In the centre of the choir, close against the chancel, is a later altar-tomb of alabaster, with the effigies of Sir Reginald Cobham, and Anne (Bardolf) his wife; he was the builder of the church and founder of the college. *Brasses*: Joan Lady Cobham, c. 1370 (?); on an altar-tomb against the N. wall, Reginald Lord Cobham, d. 1403; a good specimen of early plate-armour. On the floor, Eleanor Lady Cobham, his widow, d. 1422. Seven other brasses still remain, and two more were to be seen within the last few years. They are mostly of members of the Cobham family, or of masters of the college, and are laid in the choir. Among the masters of the college are John Wyche, 1445; James Veldon, 1458; John Swetecok, 1469; and John Knoyll, 1503. There are some later monuments of the Lords Howard of Effingham. The brasses have been restored by Capt. Brooke, of Ufford, Suffolk, a descendant of the Cobhams.

N. of the churchyard are some old half-timber houses that should be noticed; notice also in the street opposite the Star Inn, the butcher’s shop, a half-timbered house, which retains much of its original character. S. of the church is a farmhouse, called *New Place*, which well deserves a visit. It is a Jacobean house, of stone, and the garden walls and gateways are especially interesting. The Star recalls the estoile, the old badge of the Cobhams.

On the green at *Plaistow-street*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., the largest of several little collections of houses scattered over the parish, are “the remains of a cross, under a most venerable and picturesque oak, or rather skeleton

of an oak. The cross itself is gone, but below the foot of it, covered by a modern tiled roof, is a small sandstone building, barely large enough to shelter two, or possibly three, worshippers. This yet retains the appellation of *St. Peter's Cross*, the parish church having been dedicated to St. Peter."—*Hussey*. The head of the oak is gone, its roots are bare, and the cross is dirty, neglected, and half-ruinous; but they form, with the pond by which they stand, a group that Prout might have delighted to paint.

From the high ground in the S. part of the parish there are some striking views toward East Grinstead and the Sussex hills.

The seats in the neighbourhood of Lingfield are: *Felcourt* (J. Wood, Esq.), *Wildenwick* (G. Fisher, Esq.), *Farindons* (W. Hobhouse, Esq.), *Claridges* (C. M. Bevan, Esq.), *Chartham Park* (Major Margary), and *Ford House* (N. Morris, Esq.).

Sterborough Castle, the ancient seat of the Cobhams, lies about 2 m. E. of Lingfield. Nothing remains, however, but the moat and some traces of foundations. The present house, occupied by F. Bamford, Esq., is modern. The Cobhams who settled here belonged to the Cowling branch of the great Kentish family. Reginald de Cobham, who founded Sterborough in 1342, was present at Cressy and Poitiers, and d. in 1361. His grandson, also Reginald, founded the college (perhaps in imitation of that established at Cobham by the head of his house, Sir John de Cobham, in 1382, see *Handbook for Kent*); and his granddaughter was the aspiring "Dame Eleanor," wife of the Protector Duke of Gloucester—

"Who swept in through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife,"—

tried for witchcraft by Archbp. Chicheley, and condemned to per-

petual imprisonment. This branch of the Cobhams soon after became extinct in the male line, and the castle of Sterborough, after passing by marriage into the hands of the Borough family, at last fell into ruin, and was pulled down.

[Instead of returning to the Godstone Stat. (5 m. from Sterborough) the tourist may be advised to make for some other, for instance, to Edenbridge, taking Hever Castle (*Handbook for Kent*) in his way; the distance will be about 6 m., and the scenery is very good. Or, if not intending to return to Redhill, he will do well to proceed to East Grinstead (*Handbook for Sussex*), 6 m. S.W., the country being very wild and broken. He should make a slight detour, for the purpose of seeing Hedge Pool and Woodcock Pool (old hammer-ponds near Felbridge, 2 m. N.W. of East Grinstead). They are large sheets of water abounding in aquatic plants. "The sight alone of Woodcock Pool, when covered with lilies, is an ample recompense for the trouble of the journey."—(Cooper, *Flora Metropolitana*, Supp.)]

Resuming the journey towards Horley, the rly. passes over *Redhill Common*, the high ground on E., which affords some interesting views, and reaches at 2½ m. *Earlswood* (Stat.). The noble building almost adjoining is the *Earlswood Asylum for Idiots*, built in 1856, at a cost, with the estate, of 39,000*l.*, to accommodate 400 inmates, but since considerably enlarged, the ordinary number being now upwards of 500, with nearly 150 attendants. It is an admirable institution, and the system adopted is found to be remarkably successful in raising alike the mental and physical condition of a class whose state had previously seemed hopeless; they

are taught various trades, particularly shoemaking and printing, and many of them evince considerable aptitude for music. The asylum is open to visitors every Monday, and is well worth visiting.

Shortly before reaching the next stat. (Horley) we have on E. *Harrowsley Green*, which, according to tradition, once belonged to King Harold (*post*).

25½ m. *Horley* (Stat.). The tall, shingled church-spire of *Horley* is seen rising above the trees from all the high ground N. The *Church* itself, which is ¾ m. W. of the station, deserves a visit. It has some good late Dec. windows; and in the N. aisle a 15th-centy. recumbent effigy of a knight, with the arms of Saleman, a family which anciently held land in the parish. There is a *Brass*, without date or inscription, but evidently of the 15th centy., of a lady with a collar of SS, to which an inscription has been added for Joan, wife of John Fenner, 1516. In the chancel is the brass of a civilian, c. 1520, but the inscription is lost. (*Haines*.) There are some remains of stained glass. Remark the fine old yews by the church; the picturesque appearance of the church and its surroundings from the Mole which skirts the churchyard; and the quaint old half-timber hostelry (now unhappily daubed over with yellow-wash) close against the church. Its sign, "The Six Bells," tells of the old number of the church bells; there are now, however, eight—two having been added in 1840—and the ringers rather pride themselves on the accomplishment of some long "changes." Observe also, across the river, from the churchyard, the fine old brick mansion of *Gatwick* (Mrs. Hewitt); but though so near to Horley church, *Gatwick* is in Charlwood parish.

Charlwood Church, 2 m. S.W., is of sufficient interest to repay a visit.

It has a nave of two aisles and double chancel; a low square embattled tower on the N. which opens into the chancel by a Norm. arch; and a curious E. E. porch, in which is a broken holy-water stoup. In the course of repairs a few years ago, some remarkable mural paintings representing the famous mediæval morality known as "Les trois Morts et les trois Vifs" were discovered in the S. aisle. These are preserved, and, though much faded, are, in their way, of exceeding interest. From the costumes they appear to be of the first half of the 15th centy. The figures of the 3 skeletons are almost perfect. Partly covering one of them is a much larger figure of an archer; and above are vestiges of a representation of St. Nicholas (the patron saint of the church) restoring the 3 children to life. Farther E. are remnants of a hunting scene. Of the many *Brasses* of the Sanders family mentioned by Aubrey, only one remains—of Nicholas Saunder, d. 1553, and his wife Alys, who are figured kneeling on opposite sides of a desk, with their 4 sons and 6 daughters behind them. The S. aisle is divided from the chancel by a lofty wooden screen, perhaps of the time of Mary, in excellent preservation, with the monogram and arms of R. Sanders, and in the centre a crowned M, supported by angels. The entrance to the churchyard is under an arch formed by 2 clipped elms, making a picturesque frame to the church beyond.

At *Lowfield Heath*, 2 m. S.E., is a small modern church, in the French 13th-centy. style, richly ornamented.

Charlwood Park (J. G. Maclean, Esq.) is midway between Charlwood and Horley. The Sanders family (settled here as early as the reign of Edward II.) still occupy *Hookwood Farm*. *Kimberham* (or *Timberham*) *Bridge*, a little E. of Charlwood Park, is said to occupy the site of an older bridge called Kill-man bridge,

from being the scene of a great slaughter of the Danes by the natives of these parts.

On Harrowsley, on the E. side of the line, and less than 1 m. from the stat., is *Horne Castle*, often called *Thunderfield*, which the late Mr. Kemble considered a reminiscence of the Saxon Thunor. The "castle" is said to have been built by Athelstan, and to have been destroyed after a great battle, when the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Nothing remains but a deep fosse or moat, in which some large pieces of black, charred timber were found many years since; and human bones in great quantities have been discovered within the inclosure, which give an air of probability to the tradition.

1½ m. S.E. is the little E. E. *Church of Burstow*. On the S. side of the chancel are a sedilia and piscina, on the N. an aumbry; by the pulpit is a stone seat under an arch. In the churchyard are two fine old yews. Flamsteed, the astronomer, was rector of Burstow from 1684 till his death in 1719, but seldom resided there.

2 m. N.E. from Burstow is *Smallfield Place* (now a farmhouse), which preserves much of the appearance of a Tudor manor-house, built by Edward Bysshe, "a great practitioner in the Court of Wards," and a lawyer sufficiently honest to admit that he had built his once stately house "with woodcocks' heads"—the woodcocks being his foolish clients. The house contains a staircase of carved oak; and there is much oak panelling in the different apartments. He had much property in the neighbourhood, and his name is still preserved by Bysshe Court, a farmhouse, ½ m. E. of his manor-house.

The *Church of Horne* is but a short distance N.E. from Smallfield. It is a small, rude structure, of very uncertain date, but contains several monuments for the Hope family, once

of Horne Court, in which their name is duly punned upon.

From Horley the railway skirts *Horley Common*, almost till it passes out of the county. The next station is *Three Bridges*, 29¼ m., in Sussex. (See *Handbook for Sussex*.)

ROUTE 5.

REDHILL JUNCTION TO DORKING AND GUILDFORD, BY REIGATE, BETCHWORTH, BOXHILL, CHILWORTH, AND SHALFORD [LEITH HILL, ALBURY].

South Eastern Railway, Reading Branch. 22½ m.

This route comprises much the most beautiful scenery in the county of Surrey; and its whole course may safely be recommended to tourists in search of the picturesque. There are excellent inns at Reigate, Burford Bridge, Dorking, and Guildford; of which those at Burford Bridge and at Dorking are the most central, and certainly not the worst.

From the Redhill Junction (Rte. 4) the Reading branch of the South Eastern Railway passes W. to Guildford, where it joins the South Western line.

The tourist may *walk* to the town of Reigate (2 m. W. from the Redhill Junction Station), across Redhill, with its wide-spreading prospect (Rte. 4). The views are, however, far more striking in the immediate neighbourhood of the town itself; and if Reigate is selected as the place for a single day's excursion from London, it will be better to proceed at once by the branch line to 2 m. the *Reigate Station*; about 10 minutes' walk from the principal

Inn, the White Hart, a well-known and excellent house. Other inns are the Crown, the Swan, and the Grapes.

The town of REIGATE stands at the head of the long valley of Holmesdale, in the hollow between the chalk and the Hastings sand, and consists principally of one long street, at the E. end of which is the market-house. Its name (*Rigigate*, the "ridge road") either alludes to its position on a line of ancient road, which, according to tradition, here ascended the ridge northward to Gatton on its way toward London, or to its proximity to the ancient Pilgrims' Road (see *post*), which extends along the ridge of the North Downs, E. and W. Its more ancient name was Churchfelle, or Churchfield. That of Reigate does not occur until the 12th century. The town returned 2 M.P.s from a very early period, but was reduced to 1 by the first Reform Act, and was disfranchised by the statute of 1867, on the ground of electoral corruption. It was incorporated in 1863, and its population has rapidly increased, being but 9975 in 1861, and now not under 17,000.

The chief point of interest in the town itself is the mound of the *Castle*, with its curious vaults. In the immediate neighbourhood are—the *Church* (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.), *Reigate Park*, and the *North Downs*; from both which elevations probably the finest views within the like distance of London are commanded.

In entering the town from the station the visitor passes through a tunnel 60 yards long under the *Castle*, the approach to which is by a narrow lane opening l. from the street. The manor of Reigate was granted soon after the Conquest to the Earls Warren, by whom the stronghold here was probably built on the site of an earlier fortress, since it is locally known as "*Holm Castle*," and is said to have played a part in the defence of the country

against the Danes. The importance of its position at the head of Holmesdale, commanding the pass through the valley westward, and the road over the hills N., will be perceived in looking down upon it from the high ground N. and S. It was not strong enough, however, to resist Louis of France in 1216, when it was seized and held by his adherents during his march into Hampshire. From the Warrens Reigate Castle passed to the Fitzalans, and thence to the Howards. It was reported as in a "decayed state" early in the reign of James I., and was entirely demolished during the Civil War, the Parliament fearing that "some use might be made of it to the endangering of the peace of the kingdom." All that now remains is the oblong mound of the keep, rising about 50 ft. above the general level of the town. The gateway, erected about 1777 by a Mr. Barnes, is not to be commended. The inclosed area, having been granted on a long lease to the corporation by Earl Somers, has been laid out as a recreation ground. In the centre of the turf which covers the mound is the entrance to some very large vaults or caverns—the excavation of which was no doubt suggested by the soft character of the dry sandstone in which they are worked. The descent is at first by steps, and then by a long gradual slope of about 240 ft., terminating in a chamber of some size, called, with whatever truth, the "*dungeon*:" l. of this opens a sort of gallery, 150 ft. long, having a semicircular end, with a seat. The roof is pointed, and springs from a sort of cornice. Nearer the entrance steps is a third apartment, wider than the former, and of some size. They perhaps originally served as cellars and storehouses; but an ancient tradition calls the principal gallery "*the Barons' Cave*," and asserts that numerous consultations were held in it by the party of the barons before

the meeting with King John at Runnymede. Unfortunately, however, for the tradition, the Earl Warren, to whom the castle then belonged, was of the royal party; besides this, the knowledge we possess of the barons' movements shows the extreme improbability of any conferences having occurred at this place.

The castle vaults may be seen by application to the gardener, who will provide lights. There are similar excavations in different parts of the town. The largest of these, which was entered from the cellars of the Red Cross Inn, in the open space fronting which was the original market-place, fell in, May 9, 1860. The sandstone in which all these vaults are cut, although very soft when first worked, hardens rapidly on exposure to the air. Its grain is unusually fine, and it is still used in the preparation of some sorts of glass. Cardinal Wolsey employed it largely for the building of the palace at Hampton Court.

The market-house, at the E. end of the town, occupies the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to Thomas Becket, to pay their vows at which pilgrims turned aside from the hill road above. A small public hall, Gothic in style, was erected in the High-street in 1861. Passing down Bell-street, which opens opposite the market-house, the first turning l. leads to a pleasant field-path by which Reigate Church is approached. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and has portions ranging from Trans.-Norm. (pillars of the nave) to Perp., the greater part, however, being Perp. The chancel was restored in 1845, when an interesting reredos (late Dec.) was discovered on removing the woodwork at the back of the altar. The nave was restored and reseated in 1858, and further operations are now (1876) in progress, from the designs of *Sir G. G. Scott*, which, when complete, will

render it one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the county. On the S. side of the chancel are 3 sedilia, on which traces of colour having been found they were entirely repainted, but the effect is not satisfactory. Several memorial and other painted windows have been inserted. The picturesque tower formerly contained the parochial library, the foundation of which was laid about 1701, but it has been removed to a room over the vestry.

There are many monuments worth notice, but some of them have been misplaced in the course of the alterations. Remark especially in the *N. chancel*, the wonderful memorial of Richard Ladbroke, Esq., of Frenches, d. 1730, in which that "zealous member of the Church of England" appears habited in Roman costume, and attended by Justice and Truth, angels, trumpets, suns, and palm-branches. At the E. end is the monument of Sir Thomas Bludder of Flanchford, near Leigh (*post*), and wife, 1618, who died within a week of each other. Both have recumbent figures. The child that lay at their feet was removed at the "restoration" in 1845 to a most uncomfortable position in the side window of the *N. chancel*. In the *high chancel* were monuments of the Elyot family, with effigies; but the effigies of Richard Elyot, sen., d. 1609, and of his son, d. 1612, are now placed in the *N. chancel*. The kneeling figure of the daughter Katherine, d. 1623, now occupies a niche in the *S. chancel*. No memorial is to be seen of the most interesting interment here—that of Charles Howard, Earl of Effingham, Elizabeth's Lord High Admiral, and the conqueror of the Armada. He died at Haling House, near Croydon (Rte. 1 (A)), in 1624, aged 87; but was buried in the vault beneath this chancel with others of his family, the manor and Reigate Priory having been granted

to this branch of the Howards by Edward VI. A much discussed monument of Edward Bird, Esq., d. 1718, which was formerly in the S. chancel, is now relegated to the belfry. Bird is figured with wig and truncheon, and with a "background of warlike instruments;" to all which accompaniments he was so far entitled that he was a lieutenant in "the Marquis of Winchester's regiment of horse," and having "had the misfortune to kill a waiter near Golden-square," was hanged for the same.

In the churchyard is an obelisk for Baron Maseres, d. 1824, the editor of some valuable tracts relating to the periods of Elizabeth and Charles I. Notice the large black marble slab, with only the name "HUME" thereon; it covers the grave of John Deacon Hume, a writer on finance, &c. (b. 1774, d. 1842). Attached to the older ground is a new cemetery for the district, in which is a tolerably good mortuary chapel.

The rapidly increasing population has occasioned the erection of 5 modern churches, none of which calls for any special notice. On the Red-hill road is the *Grammar School*, a spacious and handsome building of Tudor character, of native stone and coloured brick, opened in 1871, to replace a school founded about 1675, mainly with funds furnished by a bequest of the charitable Henry Smith (see Rte. 8).

Through a lane pleasantly overhung with lime-trees, which flourish in perfection throughout this part of Surrey, the tourist may find his way from the church to *Reigate Park*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. This is a remarkable elevation of the Hastings sand, lying S. of the town, and commanding very extensive views in every direction, especially toward the S.; where the eye ranges over a vast extent of Weald country, across which the great waves of shadow sweep and break in perpetual change.

[*Surrey, &c.*]

Leith-hill, with its tower, the highest point of the greensand, is conspicuous rt.; and l. the ridge of East Grinstead forms a good landmark. The range of country seen from here, however, is the same as that commanded from the higher elevation of the North Downs, from whence its character will be more easily pointed out (see *post*). But the views from Reigate Park will perhaps be regarded with more favour by the artist. Its sides are broken into those picturesque hollows especially characteristic of this formation, and filled with a deep growth of fern, from the midst of which rise clumps of old thorns and hollies, most provocative of pencil and sketch-book. Larger trees rise toward the foot of the hill, nearer the inclosure of the Priory; and the view, looking across the town of Reigate, with the church tower beyond, and the rich masses of foliage filling up the valley under the slopes of the chalk downs, is, especially towards sunset, very beautiful. The summit of the hill forms a level terrace of short turf, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. Seats are placed at the best points, all of which the tourist should visit, especially one under a clump of trees toward the centre of the hill, a short distance below its crest, on the Reigate side. A picturesque walk encircles the hill at its base, which the visitor who has time will do well to follow. Either of the roads to E. or W. will take him back to Reigate.

Between Reigate Park and the town, and contributing not a little by its well wooded grounds to the beauty of the scene from the former, is the *Priory* (Earl Somers), a modern house, partly of Queen Anne's time, which occupies the site of a priory of Augustinian canons, founded here by William Warren, in the early part of the 13th century. It was one of the lesser religious houses dissolved

by Henry VIII., and its site was granted by Edward VI. to Lord William Howard (afterwards Lord Howard of Effingham). After some changes it was bestowed by William III. in 1697 on the family of the celebrated statesman Lord Somers, whose representative on the female side, Sir Charles Cocks, Bart., was created Baron Somers of Evesham, in 1784. His son was subsequently raised to the earldom (1821). In the hall of the existing house is a richly carved oak chimney-piece, some part of which, according to Manning, was formerly in Henry VIII.'s palace of Nonsuch, and was brought here by Lord Howard of Effingham; but Evelyn says that it came here from a house of King Henry's at Bletchingley. The house contains a valuable collection of pictures. It seems uncertain whether it was here, or in Reigate Castle, that Foxe the martyrologist spent some of the earlier years of his life in the family of the Duchess of Richmond, to whose care the children of her brother, the attainted Earl of Surrey, had been intrusted. It was, however, from her house at Reigate that he escaped after incurring the suspicion of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester.

The *North Downs* lie at a greater distance from the town than Reigate Park; but the view commanded from them is so magnificent and so full of interest, that they should on no account be left unvisited. The tourist should climb the chalk hills at the turning of the road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from the railway station. Having gained the top, let him turn l. (avoiding the wheatfield) through a thick wood of beech (the favourite tree of the chalk), under whose shade the pale, witch-like flowers of the *Monotropa hypopitys* (yellow bird's nest), fabled to be a parasite on the beech-roots, may be found in their proper season, the early part of July. The wood itself, though the trees

are mostly small, is worth the walk; but on emerging from it the visitor will find such a view spread out before him as probably no other country than England can boast of. It extends from the borders of Hampshire over great part of Surrey and Sussex to the Weald country of Kent, which closes in the prospect E. Far in the distance rise the rounded outlines of the South Downs, strongly marked toward evening by the deep shadows of their hollows, a general characteristic of the chalk. The clump of trees in Chanctonbury Ring, above Worthing, is very conspicuous. Westward, Leith-hill, and beyond it the bare heights of Hindhead on the road from Godalming to Petersfield, are prominent. To the E. the principal landmarks are Tilburstow-hill, near Godstone, and Crowborough Beacon, the highest point of the Sussex "forest ridge." In the valley below lies the town of Reigate, with the picturesque park of the Priory rising at its back. The railway lines from Redhill to Dorking, from East Grinstead to Three Bridges, and from Redhill far on the way to Brighton, are visible from this point; the steam-wreaths that float above the deep foliage of the Weald marking the progress of the trains across the old country of the *Iguanodon* and the *Plesiosaurus*.

To the geologist this view is of very high interest; since the physical structure of the entire district is laid open before him. He looks from one ridge of the chalk to the other, across the Weald valley, perhaps the widest in the world, from which the intervening chalk has possibly been removed by successive changes of the surface. The range of greensand, which runs parallel with the chalk, may be traced from Leith-hill, its greatest elevation (993 ft.), to Tilburstow-hill on the E. The greatest elevation of the forest ridge, with its ironstone, is seen at Crowborough

(804 ft.), and the range itself is traceable from Horsham nearly as far as Hastings. For a fuller sketch of the geology of this district see *Introduction*; but it may here be mentioned that the displacement of the chalk from the Weald valley is thought to have been principally caused by the gradual elevation of this forest ridge, which broke up and threw on either side the superincumbent chalk masses; subsequent changes entirely swept away the chalk from the valley; and the two ranges of the North and South Downs now present on their N. and S. sides respectively (where they front the Weald) the appearance of steep, ancient sea-cliffs, the bases of which were in all probability washed at one time by the ocean.

This feature of the chalk is nowhere better seen than above Reigate, where the hills stretch away on either side in a succession of folds rising sharply from the valley. Many quarries have been opened here, the sides of which are unprotected, and of which the visitor should beware. Along the very summit of the ridge runs the ancient track which, although probably of British origin, is known as the "Pilgrims' Way," and seems to have been generally followed by pilgrims to the great shrine at Canterbury who came from Southampton or the western counties. It has been traced from near Alton, in Hampshire, through Surrey and Kent, to the immediate neighbourhood of Canterbury; and is marked in this part of its course by lines of ancient yew-trees, which attain a great size in the chalky soil. The tourist should at all events follow this track (which he will easily find) for a short distance W. of Reigate. This will be found a rugged pilgrimage, for the old road is here and there overgrown with thickets sufficiently "tangled;" but the beauty of the prospect S. affords an ample

reward. He may descend into the valley at Buckland (2 m. W. from Reigate), from which place a row of dark yews climbs the hill-side. For thorough pedestrians the whole route along the crest of the Downs from Reigate to Boxhill and Dorking, and thence to Guildford, may safely be recommended, but it will suit no others; for many obstacles will have to be surmounted. The Pilgrims' Road is only to be traced at rare intervals; and many parts of the Downs have been enclosed. Few more delightful "skirmishes across country," however, can be suggested.

Excursions.

(1.) The tourist on his way to Reigate should not neglect to visit *Gatton Park* (the property of Lord Monson, but at present occupied by R. McCalmont, Esq.), by leaving the railway at the Merstham station and walking through the park to Reigate, about 4 m. At Merstham he should see the church (Rte. 4). Gatton almost adjoins Merstham, but is about 2½ m. from Reigate. Visitors are permitted to see the *Hall* every week-day; the house is shown only during the absence of the family; but leave is rarely refused to walk or drive through the park. This is large, richly, and very picturesquely wooded; and the views opening here and there toward Reigate are very striking. On leaving the park for Reigate the tourist will find himself close to a suspension bridge which crosses the old London-road. The view from the top of this bridge is very fine; but if after climbing it he proceeds a short distance along the lane, W., he will reach the beech-woods on the summit of the North Downs already described. After seeing the prospect beyond them, the finest in this neighbourhood, he can descend into the town by a road cut along the edge of the chalk-pits.

The house of Gatton, a stately

Italian structure, conspicuous from the railway, was greatly enlarged and improved by the fifth Lord Monson, who, only 2 years before the introduction of the Reform Bill, gave 100,000*l.* for the estate, which then enjoyed the privilege of returning 2 members to Parliament. The house contains some very important pictures. The *hall*, a very fine apartment, copied from the Corsini Chapel in Rome, has a pavement of the richest coloured marbles, which Lord Monson purchased in Rome, in 1830, for 10,000*l.* The walls are also panelled to some height with various coloured marbles, above which are 4 fresco paintings by Severn—Prudence, represented by Queen Esther; Resolution, by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.; Meekness, by Ruth; and Patience, by Penelope. Of the *pictures*, the most interesting is the Holy Family, by *Leonardo da Vinci*, which has been engraved by Forster, and is "the chief work we possess of the somewhat earlier time of the great master."—*Waagen*. This picture was bought by Lord Monson from Mr. Woodburn for 4000*l.* Remark also a portrait called that of Cosmo de' Medici, by *Sebastian del Piombo*, very much darkened, but still fine; a Virgin and Child, by *Guido*—"transparent and delicate;" a Saint with the infant Christ, also by *Guido*—"carefully painted in his light but warm tones;" and a Sportsman, by *Dobson*. In the corridor are—a remarkable picture of Cardplayers, by *Nicholas Maes* (?); two large views in Venice, by *Canaletto*; and David with the head of Goliath, by *Guido*. In the Dining-room are portraits of Sir J. Monson, temp. Chas. I., and of his wife, by *Jansen*. An Etruscan vase, and a copy of the Warwick vase in white marble, should also be noticed.

Gatton Church, which adjoins the house, from which there is a private entrance, was entirely renovated by Lord Monson in 1834. It is fitted

up with some richly carved oak stalls, with canopies and subsellæ, brought from Belgium. The altar and pulpit are from Nuremberg. The stained glass is from the old church of the monastery at Aerschot, near Louvain. Observe the luxuriously fitted transept pew appropriated to the Lords of Gatton.

The parish of Gatton, which probably derives its name from the road (Sax., *geat*, now *gate*) which here crossed the hills, was, according to tradition, the scene of a great slaughter of the Danes by the women of the district; whence a small bridge here is still called Battle Bridge. These Northmen, it has been suggested, if there is any truth in the tradition, must have been fugitives from the field of Ockley (Rte. 6), where the Danes were defeated by Ethelwolf in 851. It need hardly be said that Gatton was a place of considerable importance in the days of close boroughs, having enjoyed the privilege of returning 2 members since the reign of Henry VI. The Pop. of the parish in 1871 was 207, so it has become comparatively populous, for in the 33rd Henry VIII. (1541) Sir Roger Copley, Kt., "being the burgess and *only inhabitant* of the borough and town of Gatton," freely elected and chose its two honourable members.

(2.) The picturesque little Church of *Buckland*, 2 m. W. of Reigate, should be seen. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1860; only the old wooden tower was left untouched. The restoration was made with great taste. The interior is richly ornamented, and every window filled with painted glass by *Hardman*. Some fragments of old painted glass, one being a figure of St. Paul, of very fine character, were carefully preserved. At the same time a new school and school-house were built; and altogether the village has been much improved without losing any-

thing of its old picturesqueness. Adjoining the churchyard is *Buckland Court* (F. Beaumont, Esq.)

(3.) A walk to *Leigh* (pronounced *Lye*), 3 m. S.W. of Reigate, will give the tourist an idea of the general character of the Weald here, though it is not so pleasantly varied as it becomes farther S. and W., below Leith-hill. He may cross *Reigate Common*, W. of the town, where is a picturesque mill, admirably fitted for the sketch-book. Some excellent points of view will be found at the clumps of fir-trees, nearer the Buckland road. The furze and heath on parts of this common are covered with the scarlet threads of the lesser dodder. In every sandpit throughout the district (and especially on Redhill), colonies of sand martins have established themselves; affording excellent opportunities for studying what Gilbert White calls "the life and conversation" of this elsewhere rare little bird. There is another and very pleasant way to Leigh, and easier to find, starting from Reigate Park and crossing the Mole by *Flanchford Place*, the ancient seat of the Bludders. Leigh may also be reached from Redhill Stat. by Earlswood and through a succession of narrow Surrey lanes. In either case, as the way by the lanes and fields is somewhat devious, and wayfarers are few, the tourist will do well to keep the tower of Leith-hill well before him as a landmark.

The *Perp. Church* of Leigh has been restored, and contains the very fine *Brasses*, in the chancel, of John and Elizabeth Arderne, c. 1440. His civilian's costume is a good example; she wears the horned head-dress. The effigies of Richard Arderne and his wife Joan, 1499, are gone, but the inscriptions remain; and at the top of the slab is a singular representation of the Holy Trinity. The Almighty Father, seated in a chair, supports a tau-shaped cross, on

which is the figure of the Saviour. On the left arm of the cross sits the Dove. The work is rude, and may have been local. Before reaching the church the tourist will have passed *Leigh Place*, the ancient residence of the Ardernes, but now a farmhouse. The house has been much altered, but is of considerable antiquity. The walls and heavy chimney buttresses are covered with ivy; and the moat remains crossed by narrow bridges. Some very large oaks stretch their arms over the neighbouring meadows.

A field-path leads from the churchyard toward *Swain's Farm*, where, says tradition (there is no other evidence), Ben Jonson occasionally retired from the smoke and stir of London, for the sake of uninterrupted study. The house is irregular, low, and built of brick, with much timber interspersed. Heavy beams cross the ceiling of the kitchen; and opening from it was a smaller room, oak panelled, which has been thrown into an adjoining apartment. This was called "Ben Jonson's study," and the panelling is as old as his time. There is a long oaken table also called his; and a pair of fire-dogs of Sussex iron. The air here is "delicate," as is proved by the rows of martins' nests under the windows on the garden side. There is a distant view of the downs and sandhills; and all about, the level country is shadowed with great oaks, and bright with numberless wild flowers. There might have been worse places of retirement, though no Drummond was at hand to render the shade "social."

Mythurst, the large modern Elizabethan mansion on the hill above, is the residence of James Wilson, Esq.

(4.) A field-path crosses the Downs above Reigate toward *Walton-on-the-Hill* (4½ m. N.W.). The Crystal Palace is conspicuous far away to

the rt.; but this part of the country, although here and there pleasantly wooded, appears tame after the magnificent prospects toward the S. On Walton Heath, which is crossed on the way to the village, and over which the Stone-street passes N. from Dorking, remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1772; they were more completely explored in 1856, when a good tessellated pavement was laid open. Walton Church is for the most part modern (1818), and by no means to be commended, least of all the pretentious octagonal tower. It contains, however, a circular leaden font, of late Norm. character, richly moulded and ornamented. Norm. circular arches surround it, in each of which is the sitting figure of a saint.* Walton Place, near the church, is one of the many residences which tradition has assigned to Anne of Cleves, after her separation from Henry VIII. It is now a farmhouse, but still shows some ancient buttresses and chimneys. There is a delightful walk from Walton Heath along the ridge of the Down by Betchworth clump to Box-hill and Dorking (about 5 m.).

Proceeding from Reigate through the valley, between the chalk hills and the greensand, which rise rt. and l., the train reaches.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. Betchworth (Stat.), 1 m. N. from the village. Close to the station S. is *Broome House* (formerly the residence of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon). The walk from here to Dorking, 4 m., through Betchworth Park (see post), may be safely recommended.

Betchworth Church was restored, and in part rebuilt in 1853, when

* A leaden font resembling this, with figures illustrating the months, exists at Brookland, in Romney Marsh (see *Handbook for Kent*); and there is another, with figures of the months and of the zodiac, in the Church of S. Eyrout de Montfort, near Rouen. These fonts are all of the same date (end of 11th centy.).

the tower was removed from its original position above the intersection of the nave and chancel, to its present site, near the centre of the south side. It contains some interesting portions of Norm., E. E. and Perp., and on the chancel floor is the fine Brass of Wm. Wardysworth, vicar, 1533. In the S. chancel remark a rude iron-bound oak chest, which may be of great antiquity. All the windows are of stained glass. In the churchyard is the grave of Captain Morris, d. 1838, aged 93, the well-known song-writer, who preferred the "sweet shady side of Pall Mall" to the oaks, beeches, and chestnuts of Betchworth. His residence, *Brockham Lodge*, Brockham Green (W. Bennett, Esq.), is in this parish.

Betchworth Place (Col. Goulburn), a fine Jacobean mansion, was long the seat of the Bouveries, from whom it passed, in 1817, to the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in whose family it remains. Farther E., on the Mole, is the old manor-house, *Moor Place* (Jas. Corbet, Esq.), the oldest piece of domestic architecture in the neighbourhood: it is said to be of the time of Henry VI., but it has been greatly altered, and its real age disguised. Immediately E., also on the Mole, is *Wonham Manor* (Hon. Mrs. Way), the pleasant seat of the late Albert Way, Esq., the eminent antiquary.

About 1 m. W. of Betchworth, and near the l. bank of the Mole, is *Brockham Green*, a pretty rural spot. On it is *Christ Church* (a district church of Betchworth par.), a picturesque cruciform church, E. E. in style, erected from the designs of Mr. B. Ferrey, as a memorial to the accomplished eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Goulburn. On the green is a Home and Industrial School for training orphan girls for domestic service, founded by the Hon. Mrs. Way. See the very

picturesque reach of the Mole, by the mill, immediately N. of the green: a little W. is an entrance to Betchworth Park—the pleasantest route to Boxhill or Dorking. Notice the noble chestnut trees, and the lime avenue.

1 mile farther we reach

7½ m. *Box-hill* (Stat.), in the centre of the most picturesque district of Surrey. *Norbury Park* (late T. Gris-sell, Esq.) is seen on the hill, rt. There is a pleasant walk by Deepdene to the town of Dorking, about ¾ m. distant; also one longer, and pleasanter, to Mickleham, 2 m., through the beautiful valley watered by the stream of the Mole.

There is an excellent *Inn* (the Fox and Hounds) at Burford Bridge, close under Box-hill, about 1 m. rt. of the station. Whilst staying here, Keats wrote the latter part of his 'Endymion,' and here Lord Nelson spent some days before sailing for Trafalgar. Close adjoining is *Burford Lodge* (Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt.). The view of Box-hill from this side is very striking. Bald patches of chalk occur S. and W., but on the N.W. it is one "verdurous wall," and nearly precipitous.

Box-hill itself (about 445 ft. above the level of the Mole toward Norbury Park, a very marked feature N.) commands a most noble prospect resembling those from the Reigate downs, and from Leith-hill, and quite as beautiful, though of less extent than either. Seats have been placed at different points of the ascent from the main road, and a cottage built on the summit by the late H. T. Hope, Esq., of the Deepdene, to whom the hill belonged, for the use of picnic parties, and at which slight refreshments may be had. About 230 acres on the W. side of the hill are covered with box and yew, giving it an evergreen character very unusual in England. Some doubt has arisen as to whether the

box is an English "native;" the names, however, of Adam and Henry "de Buxeto," which occur here as witnesses to charters, temp. John and Hen. III. (besides many other indications), prove that, if introduced at all, it must have been at a very early period. It is far more probable that, like the yew, it is of indigenous growth. On the N.W. brow of the hill, and nearly in a line with the stream of the Mole, was buried, June 11, 1800, a Major Labellière, who had lived for some years at Dorking, and whose mind had become unsettled in consequence of "an unrequited attachment." He was buried here at his own request, and with his head downwards, since in his opinion the world was "turned topsyturvy," and he thus hoped to be "right at last."

[A very pleasant *walk* may be taken from West Humble, opposite Burford Bridge, to Norbury Park, passing through the Fridley meadows and back by Mickleham, a course of about 5 m. At the end of West Humble "Street," is *Camilla Lacey* (J. L. Wylie, Esq.), the cottage in which Miss Burney lived after her marriage with General D'Arblay, and where she wrote 'Camilla;' hence the name of the house, which was fitted up for the occasion by Mr. Lock, of Norbury. Madame D'Arblay resided here for many years, but the house has since been much enlarged and improved.

A short distance below the wooden bridge over which the pedestrian will pass into the Fridley meadows is a group of those remarkable *swallows* into which the river Mole disappears at certain intervals. It is at this point that they may be best observed in dry seasons; and although Camden exaggerates when he asserts that "the inhabitants of this tract, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep," it is nevertheless true that in very dry

seasons the river entirely disappears from Burford Bridge, to within a short distance of Leatherhead, nearly 3 m. of its course. The swallows at the wooden bridge adjoining Fridley meadows occur in two large deep pools close to the eastern bank of the river, and may almost constantly be seen in operation by descending to the brink of the stream. The water rushes into these crevices as through the holes of a colander; and "in some places may be distinctly heard in its transit to the gullies beneath." There are other swallows below Norbury Park and elsewhere, but none are so remarkable as these. Near Thorncroft Bridge, not far from Leatherhead, numerous springs break forth both from the bed and sides of the river, and the Mole once more pursues its course "under the open skies." It should be remarked that the bed of the river is only dry during the summer; in winter the subterranean hollows speedily become filled, and the water flows on above in its proper course. Compare with this the subterranean rivers in the E. part of Staffordshire, the Hamps and the Manifold. (See *Handbook for Staffordshire*.)

"The phenomena," says Dr. Mantell, "observable in the bed of the Mole as it passes through the chalk valley at Boxhill, are referable to the cavernous nature of the subsoil over which the river flows. The vale of Boxhill, like the other transverse outlets of the chalk of the N. Downs, has evidently resulted from an extensive fissure produced in the strata while they were being elevated from beneath the waters of the ocean by which they were once covered. A chasm of this kind must have been partially filled with loose blocks of the chalk rock, the interstices being more or less occupied by clay, marl, sand, and other drift brought down by the floods which traversed this gorge, and found their way to the vale of the Thames. . . .

The *swallows* are evidently nothing more than gullies which lead to the fissures and channels in the chalk rock beneath.* In the grounds of Burford Lodge are some deep hollows called "hold-waters," into which the water rises during winter floods, showing an underground connection with the bed of the river, and the cavernous nature of the strata beneath.

"Swallow-holes" of nearly the same character as these occur in different parts of the chalk district throughout the south of England. The Hampshire "lavants" and the Kentish "nailbournes" are produced by similar causes—the existence, namely, of extensive subterranean hollows which become filled with water and overflow in wet seasons. Such outbursts of water occur also in different parts of Surrey, as at the Bourne Mill near Farnham, at Merstham, and under Marden Park. "In the face of extensive chalk-quarries, it is not uncommon to find traces of large subterranean channels, partially filled with alluvial debris which have once served as water-courses. The chalk-pit at South Street, near Lewes, contained a fine example of this kind at the period of my residence in that town." —*Mantell*.

It is to its underground course through these hollows that the river is indebted for the epithet of "sullen" applied to it by Milton and by Pope, and the name also has sometimes been derived from them; thus Spenser, at the "banquet of the Watery Gods" ('*Faery Queen*, b. iv., canto xi. st. 32), describes

"Mole, that like a mousing mole doth make
His way still underground, till Thames he
overtake."

This, however, is very questionable.

* A careful notice of the swallows on the Mole, together with Dr. Mantell's remarks on their origin, and a map of this portion of the river, will be found in *Brayley's History of Surrey*, vol. i.

It seems to have been known by its present name during the Saxon period, although it is afterwards referred to as the "Emley" or "Emlyn" stream, and gives name to the hundred of Emley, now Elm-bridge (about Molesey), the "Amele" of Domesday. The two names probably represent the same original word, though whether this is, as has been suggested, the British *Melin* or *y-Melin*, the "mill" (mill-stream), is uncertain. The principal springs of the Mole rise in St. Leonard's and Tilgate forests in Sussex; it receives, however, two important accessions from the S.E. and N.E., near Kinnorsley Bridge, S. of Reigate; and at the base of Box-hill is joined by the Pip brook from the W.

The scene at the wooden bridge, below which are the swallows, is very beautiful, and the tourist will not regret his walk even if he be no geologist. Crossing the bridge, we pass into the Fridley meadows, across which is seen *Fridley Farm*, for many years the residence of Richard Sharp, Esq., better known as "Conversation Sharp" (d. 1835). Sir James Mackintosh, and other celebrated "conversationists," have frequently assembled at Fridley, famous, like all this neighbourhood, for the myriads of nightingales which haunt its groves. Beyond the meadows a path ascends to *Norbury Park*, whence the walk may be continued to *Mickleham*, and thence back by Burford Bridge. For notices of Norbury Park, Mickleham, and the valley of the Mole—a very beautiful road—see Rte. 6.]

After leaving the Box-hill Station, the stately front of *Denbies* (Geo. Cubitt, Esq.) and the spire of Ranmore church are seen on the hill-side rt., and the train soon reaches

8 m, *Dorking* (Stat.), locally called "Darking," and anciently so spelt. The name, according to Kemble,

marks the site of a primitive Saxon "mark" or settlement—that of the Deorcingas. The town (Pop. 5419, par. 8567) lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the station. *Inns*: the Red Lion, originally "the Cardinal's Cap;" the White Horse, anciently the "Cross House" (from its sign, the Cross of the Knights of St. John), and held of the manor of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell. The pretty lying village, with its old-world name of *Cotmandene*, should be noticed. The town, which itself contains little of interest, although pleasant and cheerful, is an excellent centre for the tourist, who will find in its neighbourhood some of the finest scenery in the county. Dorking lies on the Roman "Stone-street," which ran from Chichester to London; and the great number of large inns it formerly contained mark it as having been a place of considerable trading importance, as does the name of one of its divisions, the "Chipping Borough," indicating a very ancient "cheap" or market. It was at one time much frequented by Dutch merchants, "who used to come from London to eat water souchy of perch, made in great perfection here." All this has long disappeared; and the town is now as quiet as the most nervous visitor can desire. The old *Church*,* in which were buried Abraham Tucker, author of the 'Light of Nature,' and Jeremiah Markland, the learned editor of Euripides, was, with the exception of the chancel, replaced in 1835–7 by a tasteless edifice, which has now given place to another, just completed (1876). The work was begun some years ago, when the chancel was rebuilt, and the whole has now been rebuilt in a sumptuous and correct style, and

* In chap. i. of Mr. Beresford Hope's 'Worship in the Church of England' (Murray), an account is given of the mode of performing the service in a certain church in the reign of George IV. The name is not given, but there can be little doubt about Dorking being meant.

with stately fittings, by *Woodyer*. It is constructed of flint and Bath stone, is in the Dec. style, and has a lofty tower and spire, designed as a memorial of Bishop Wilberforce. Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto, is buried in the churchyard. (The "Stone-street" crossed the N.W. angle of the churchyard, where many coins have been found.) The churchyard is no longer used as a burial-place, a cemetery having been formed about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., on the Reigate road. John Mason, the author of 'Self-Knowledge,' was long minister of the Independents at Dorking.

Having fully inspected the church, the tourist may proceed on his journey, unless he cares to pursue his researches among the Dorking fowls, a well-known and peculiar breed, for which a Roman origin has been claimed on the authority of *Columella*, who describes fowls "answering to them." They are white and partridge coloured; and "are distinguished by their five claws and their fine flavour." A Christmas Dorking capon sells for 12s. or 14s. On market-days (Thursdays) the visitor may ascertain for himself how far Aubrey's observations on the people of the district are still borne out by fact: "Handsome women (*viz.* sanguine), as in Berks, Oxon, Somerset, &c., are rare at this market: they have a mealy complexion, and something hail like the French Picards—light grey-eyed; and the kine hereabout are of sandy colour, like those in Picardy. None (especially those above the hill) have roses in their cheeks." — *Surrey*, vol. iv.

Walks and Excursions.

(1.) The first place to be visited is the *Deepdene* (Mrs. Hope), lying S. of the rail, and close to the town, long the well-known residence of Thomas Hope, the author of 'Anastasius,'

and then of his eldest son, the late H. T. Hope, Esq. The *Deepdene* was for some centuries the property of the Howards, into whose hands it passed (with the manor of Dorking) through the Fitzalans and the Warrens. It was sold in 1791 to Sir Wm. Burrell, from whose successor it was purchased by Mr. T. Hope. He built the greater part of the present house. The S.E. or principal front (Italian, and unusually good) was added by his son, H. T. Hope. The house is always shown during the absence of the family; and no stranger should pass through Dorking without making an effort to see it.

The chief glory of the house at the *Deepdene* is the sculpture, the greater part of which was collected by the author of 'Anastasius' and the 'Essay on Architecture.' In the *vestibule* is *Banti's* statue of Napoleon holding the globe in his outstretched hand. The *entrance-hall*, beyond, is very striking. It is of stately proportions and the floor is of polished marble, with occasional mosaics, some of which are ancient. Around, and in the upper and lower galleries, is arranged the principal collection of sculpture. Of the *Antique*, observe especially a so-called *Hyacinthus*, of which the left hand holds a bronze flower; a portrait statue of the *Emperor Hadrian*; and behind in the gallery some figures of the first Greek period. Of the *Modern*, the finest are two of *Thorwaldsen's* best works—the "Jason with the Golden Fleece," and the "Shepherd Boy from the Campagna." The "Jason," a grand and heroic figure, has an especial interest as the turning-point of the artist's life and reputation. Thorwaldsen, disheartened, was on the point of leaving Rome, when Mr. Hope paid an almost accidental visit to his studio. Here he saw the design for the Jason, immediately ordered it in marble, and the sculptor at once became famous. A cast from the

beautiful "Shepherd Boy" may be seen at Sydenham. The dog was Thorwaldsen's own "Transtevere." In the gallery behind is an alto-rilievo presented by Thorwaldsen to Mr. Hope, and representing Genius pouring oil on a lamp, whilst History below is recording the triumphs of Art. At the other end is a bas-relief by *Flaxman*. The group of "Cephalus and Aurora," by the same sculptor, in the hall, should not pass unnoticed. Observe also a "Girl Bathing," by *R. J. Wyatt*. In the centre of the hall is a fine copy of the "Florentine Boar," in white marble, by *Bartolini*. In the *sculpture gallery*, opening into the *conservatory*, among other admirable things, observe the antique *Minerva*, a grand figure, 7 ft. high, found in 1797 at the mouth of the Tiber; and a marble vase of unusual size. Here is also a late and amended replica of *Canova's* "Venus coming from the Bath." With it may be compared a copy in the hall, by *Bartolini*, of the first version of the statue, from which it will be evident that *Canova's* later alterations were really improvements. Both in the sculpture gallery and in the hall will be noticed several copies in marble of famous ancient and modern statues.

In the *Etruscan*, or *music-room*, is a very interesting collection of early Greek and Etruscan vases and antique bronzes. The seats here, as well as much of the furniture in the principal apartments, are from the designs of Mr. Thomas Hope himself, whose book on 'Household Furniture' was published in 1807. The furniture depicted in that work was that of his London house, in Duchess-street, Portland-place, now pulled down. A large portion of this, and of the collections in that house, were transferred to the Deepdene, already rich in works of art.

In the *billiard-room* are several pictures from the *Iliad* by *Westall*; some views in India by Daniel; two curious "Scenes on the Boule-

wards" and "at the Tuileries," by *Chalon*; and a few ancient paintings. The *large drawing-room* is lined with panels of painted satin, and contains some fine *Sèvres* and *Dresden china*. In the *small drawing-room* observe two fine enamels by *Bone*, Mr. Hope in the Turkish dress which he wore in his Eastern travels, and Mrs. Hope (afterwards remarried to Marshal Lord Beresford); *Canova's* "Psyche with the Casket," which stands at the end of the room, and various rich antique and cinquecento bronzes and ornaments.

In the *dining-room* are—two allegorical pictures, with figures the size of life, by *P. Veronese*, representing, one "Strength led by Wisdom," and the other the artist himself turning away from Vice to Virtue—"fine and remarkable works of the master" (*Waagen*); "St. Michael overcoming Satan," by *Raffaello*; and a *Magdalene* by *Correggio*. In the *small dining-room* are—a portrait of Lady Decies by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; one of *Haydon's* earliest pictures, a "Repose in Egypt;" *Martin's* well-known "Fall of Babylon," one of the best of his gigantic subjects; "King Edward and Queen Eleanor," by *Hilton*; and a remarkable picture by *J. W. Glass*, a Scottish artist, called "The Night March"—troopers, in bright armour, are crossing a ford by moonlight, the effect of which is well given.

In the *boudoir* is a large collection of enamels, chiefly by *Bone*; a fine portrait of Mrs. Hope; a pleasing collection of miniatures; and a number of Dutch paintings, among which are views of streets and buildings in Holland, by *G. Berkheiden*. *Flaxman's* original drawings for his *Dante* and *Æschylus* are preserved in the library.

The art-treasures in the house at the Deepdene are at least equalled in beauty by the scene without. The *Dene* itself, a long steep glade, carpeted with turf, and closed in by an

amphitheatre of fern, opens close to the house. The lower part forms a flower-garden; and the whole scene, with its occasional cypresses and sunny patches of greensward, is Poussinesque and strictly classical; belonging not to English fairies, but to the wood spirits of the old world,—"Panaque Sylvanumque senem, Nymphasque sorores."—A walk leads to the upper part, through a beech-wood, in which much of the undergrowth consists of rhododendrons. At the head, and looking down over the Dene, is a small Doric temple, with the inscription "Fratri Optimo H. P. H., 1810." This temple was erected by Mr. Thos. Hope to commemorate the generosity of his brother, Mr. Henry Philip Hope, who made him a present of the estate of Chart Park, since then incorporated in the Deepdene.

The view here, although very striking, is perhaps not so much so as that from below; and the middle distance, owing to the bare chalk hill opposite, is not good. The "Dene" is the "amphitheatre, garden, or solitary recess," seen and commended by Evelyn on the occasion of his visit to "Mr. Chas. Howard" in 1655. A more recent visitor to the Deepdene, Mr. Disraeli, wrote here the greater part of his romance of 'Coningsby.'

Behind the temple, on the top of the hill, is a terrace with a fine beech avenue, commanding noble views over the tree-covered Wealds of Surrey and Sussex. Brockham spire close below, the range of the chalk toward Reigate, and East Grinstead tower on its distant high ground, make good landmarks. This terrace belonged to *Chart Park*, the house of which stood below, but has long been destroyed, and the park added to that of the Deepdene. In that part which lies below the terrace are some groups of very large Oriental planes, some of which measure upwards of 10 ft. in circum-

ference at one foot from the ground. There are also some large Scotch pines, of which the varying growth and character may be well studied here; and some grand old cedars of Lebanon. Other trees of unusual size, hawthorns, *Sophora japonica*, *Salisburia*, and *Liquidambar*, are scattered through the park.

The whole of the ground about the Deepdene is varied and beautiful. A large tulip-tree on the lawn fronting the houses should not pass unremarked; the trunk measures 10 ft. in circumference. A walk, open to the public, leads through the Deepdene park into that of Betchworth, which, like Chart, now forms part of one domain. Here is one of the noblest avenues in the world, nearly 1000 ft. long, and formed of lime-trees, a true sylvan cathedral. In the lower park, near the river, are some grand old chestnuts with gnarled trunks, that form choice studies for the painter, and which may be as old as the first inclosure of Betchworth by Sir Thomas Browne in 1449. Two of these trees are upwards of 20 ft. in girth. Betchworth Castle, of which some shapeless ruins remain on the W. bank of the Mole, was fortified and embattled by Sir Thomas at the same time as the park was inclosed. It subsequently became the property of Abraham Tucker, author of the 'Light of Nature,' who resided and died here.

The walk through the Deepdene woods, to the clump of Scotch firs called "The Glory," is open to the public. It lies at the back of Dorking. Spaces have been cut through the woods for the sake of the distant views, which are good, and seats are placed at intervals: of late, however, it has been somewhat neglected. Beyond the clump a path leads to one of the most picturesque of Surrey lanes, hedged in by lofty banks and rich in wild flowers.

Fronting Deepdene and "The Glory," but on the N. side of the rly.,

is *Denbies* (Geo. Cubitt, Esq., M.P.), the stately residence built by the late T. Cubitt, Esq. The estate formerly belonged to W. J. Denison, M.P. (the banker, and brother of the Marchioness of Conyngham), who bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Lord Londesborough. From him the Cubitts bought it, and rebuilt the mansion, which is remarkable for the very protracted range of conservatories connected therewith. The house contains some good pictures. On a clear day St. Paul's and the towers of Westminster are distinctly visible from the terrace and the heights above, to which a bridle-path open to the public leads, passing close by the house. The ride or walk may be continued across Ranmore Common, by White Down and Hawkhurst Downs, towards Guildford, returning to Dorking by Gomshall and Wotton. Wide and magnificent views are commanded the whole way. Or, if the visitor pleases, he may cross Ranmore Common toward Polesden, descending upon West Humble. The finest views of Boxhill are obtained from this route. There is also a pleasant walk, through very picturesque and varied scenery, along the E. side of Ranmore Common, and over Fetcham Downs to Leatherhead. At *Ranmore* the handsome *Church of St. Barnabas*, erected by Sir G. G. Scott, B.A., at the cost of Mr. Cubitt, should be visited. It is cruciform, with a large octagonal tower containing 8 bells, and a spire 150 ft. high; E. E. in style, very richly ornamented both outside and in, and exquisitely finished.

(2.) A more distant excursion from Dorking, is that to the summit of *Leith-hill* (993 ft., the highest ground in this part of England). The road most worth taking is by Rosehill and Redland (where the woods are fine and worth exploring), and by a long ascent through wooded lanes, to Coldharbour, at the foot of the hill. Here

the prospect suddenly opens S. and S.E., rich and very beautiful. I. of Coldharbour, immediately over the village (where is a good modern E. E. church, with a stained window by *Willement*; also a comfortable village inn), is *Hanstiebury*, a circular camp with a double trench. The area (about 10 acres) is nearly covered with trees and underwood. Flint arrowheads have been found close by. At Winterfield, not far distant, a wooden box, containing about 700 Saxon coins, was found in 1817. The dates ranged from 726 to 890, indicating that the hoard was probably buried during the Danish troubles. The road, to the top of Leith-hill, is practicable for a pony carriage. A horseman or pedestrian will do better, and will be able to diverge to the higher ground and the heathery banks of the lanes, which invite him in all directions. After climbing Coldharbour-hill, and rounding the fir plantations which crown it, famous for their undergrowth of whortleberries, Leith-hill and tower break all at once on the sight, with the crests of Hindhead closing the distance S.W., and Frensham ponds gleaming like miniature lakes in the heath below them. The view from the top of the hill is very fine, although the artist will rather find his work among the picturesque hollows that lead up to it. "Twelve or thirteen counties can be seen from it," says Evelyn. Aubrey reckons as visible parts of Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berks, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, Essex, "and, by the help of a telescope, Wiltshire." On July 15, 1844, the air being remarkably clear, a party of the Ordnance Surveyors then encamped on the hill, saw with the naked eye an observatory, only 9 ft. square, near Ashford, in Kent; and with a small telescope, a staff only 4 in. in diameter, on Dunstable Downs. "The spires of 41 churches in London were also visible, as well

as the scaffolding around the new Houses of Parliament."—*Brayley*. The smoke-cloud of London, with the heights of Highgate and Muswell-hill, crowned by the new Palace, may readily be made out on a clear day, when the roofs of the Sydenham Palace glitter in the sun like a speck of diamond. From one point the high grounds about Nettlebed in Oxfordshire are sometimes visible, and the sea opens southward through Shoreham Gap. Westward, the sand-hills bordering the chalk lift themselves, fold behind fold, toward the Hog's Back, like so many bastions stretching forward into the oak-covered Wealden below. Of these hills, Ewhurst (*post*), with its wind-mills, is most conspicuous. The area included in the view from the highest point of the hill is about 200 miles in circumference. Pope's Dennis, the hero of the 'Dunciad,' declares that it is more extensive than that upon Valdarno from the Apennines, or that over the Campagna (which Arnold compares to the "surging hills of Surrey") from Tivoli, and that it "surpasses them at once in rural charm, pomp, and magnificence."

The geological character common to Surrey and Sussex may readily be traced from this "watch-tower," ranging from the chalk of the Hog's Back, over the gault, sands, and Wealden clays, to the distant South Downs. (See *Introduction*.) The tower on Leith-hill was built in 1766 by a Mr. Hull of *Leith Hill Place*. Mr. Hull, who died Jan. 18, 1772, was, by his own wish, buried in the tower, and a wall-tablet recorded that, having "lived the earlier part of his life in intimacy with Pope, Trenchard, and Bp. Berkeley, he at last retired to Leith Hill Place, where he led the life of a true Christian and rural philosopher." A Latin inscription over the entrance to the tower informed the visitor that Mr. Hull erected it not for himself alone, but for the gratification of his neigh-

bours and of all. After a time however the tower was suffered to go to ruin, and for years the entrance was walled up. But Mr. Evelyn, of Wotton, having purchased the estate, has repaired and heightened the tower, so that it may yet again be open for the general good. The old tablet of Mr. Hull remains, and another has been placed above it, stating simply that Wm. J. Evelyn, lord of the manor, restored this tower in 1864. An earthen jar, containing gold coins of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, was found on the S. side of the tower in 1837.

The tourist may descend Leith-hill on the W. side, in the direction of *Tanhurst* (S. C. Bosanquet, Esq.), at which point the view is perhaps more picturesque than on the summit. The rich Weald country is seen beyond a fine broken foreground, with scattered pines. *Tanhurst* itself was long the residence of Sir Samuel Romilly. On this side the return to Dorking may be made by Abinger Common, the Rookery, and Westgate (*post*), or E. by *Ockley*, Bear Green, and *Holmwood Common* (Rte. 6), where the rly. gives the opportunity of shortening the journey 4 or 6 m. The tourist can also reach Guildford by the rly., say from the Gomshall Stat., about 4 m. N.W.

[By Road.—From Dorking the rly. continues westward along the valley to Guildford; but the tourist, if he is in search of the picturesque, will make the journey leisurely and by the old hilly roads, keeping for the most part on the top of the chalk ridge, which he may either follow for the whole distance to Guildford, by Ranmore Common (above Denbies) and White Down; or, after passing through Wotton and Shere, he may climb to the summit of the Downs at Newland's Corner; or he may take the lower, but still very interesting, road S. of the rly., by Wotton to Goms-

hall, deviating on his way to visit Abinger.

Taking the road towards Wotton, about 1 m. W. from Dorking, lies

Bury Hill (R. Barclay, Esq.), with well-wooded grounds commanding fine views, gardens, an extensive *Pinetum*, and an Observatory stored with the best instruments. There is a fine sheet of water before the house, and the *Deodaras*, planted in 1828, are the tallest in England. The park is open to the public; and on a summit called "the Nower" a summerhouse has been erected for the express accommodation of visitors (the name occurs elsewhere among the hills of the southern counties; "the Nore" is a wooded height above Selborne, Rte. 18). Nearly opposite, rt., is *Milton Court*, an Elizabethan mansion of red brick, now used as a farmhouse. It contains a fine old staircase. Here Jeremiah Markland, well known for his labours on *Statius* and *Euripides*, lived for many years, and died in 1776. Porson is said to have made a pilgrimage to *Milton Court* as a mark of respect for Markland's learning. On *Milton Heath*, adjoining the road, is a tumulus marked by a clump of firs. At *Westgate*, or *Westcot*, 1 m., is an E. E. ch., dependent on that of Dorking, erected in 1852. On the l. is the *Rookery* (G. A. Fuller, Esq., the birthplace, 1766, of Malthus, the political economist), in a narrow vale formed by the upper course of the *Pip brook*. The grounds are very beautiful. A bridle-path through them is open to the public, and by it the tourist may pass into the vale of *Broadmoor*, shut in by hills, partly bare, partly wooded, and stretching to the foot of *Leith-hill*, which may be ascended from here. Beyond the *Rookery*, 1 m. l., a gate opens into the road to *Wotton Church*; which must be visited for the sake of John Evelyn ("Eve-lyn," in 2 syllables only, is the local and correct pronunciation), who lies buried there.

The *Church*, l. of the road, is almost hidden by picturesque old oaks and horse-chestnuts; of which latter a fine "o'erarching" avenue opens to the S. porch, where, as Evelyn himself tells us, he received the first "rudiments" from one "Frier." The porch is of unusual length, and may easily have served as the parish school, although it has been considerably altered since Evelyn's time. The church itself, which is of E. E. character, with later additions, has been carefully restored. It consists of nave, chancel, and N. aisle; and, opening from this, the Evelyn chapel, to which a second "monumental room" was added by John Evelyn's elder brother. In the older chapel, which like the main chancel is E. E., are 3 elaborate architectural monuments of the first half of the 17th century. They commemorate George Evelyn, the purchaser of Wotton, who died there in 1603 (the inscription is by Dean Comber); Richard, his son, father of 'Sylva' Evelyn, d. 1640; and Elizabeth Darcy, daughter of Richard Evelyn, d. 1634. Two plain coffin-shaped tombs on the floor, however, are of far higher interest. They are those of John Evelyn, author of the 'Sylva,' d. 1706, and of his wife Mary, d. 1709, daughter of Sir Richard Browne, Charles I.'s ambassador at Paris. Both tombs are quite plain, with inscriptions on the white marble covering slabs. The first runs thus: "Here lies the body of John Evelyn, Esq., of this place. Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he learnt, as himself asserted, this truth, which pursuant to his intention is here declared: that all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety." Both coffins, according to Aubrey, are "above ground, in the tombs, which are made hollow." Evelyn had desired to be buried "within the

oval circle of the laurel grove planted by me at Wotton," or, if that were impossible, in this chapel, where his ancestors lay; "but by no means in the new vault, lately joining to it." In this "new vault" or chapel, which opens from the other, his descendants are interred. The monument to Captain Evelyn, 1829, is by *Westmacott*, and the striking inscription by Dr. Arnold of Rugby. On the S. side of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Dr. Bohun, to whom the living was given by John Evelyn, and who left 20*l.* for "decorating the altar."

In the churchyard, on the N. side, is the monument of William Glanville (d. 1718)—an urn on a square pedestal, with which a curious charity is connected. Glanville's will directed that he should be buried in the churchyard of Wotton, "six yards underground;" and that 40*s.* apiece should annually be paid to 5 poor boys of the parish, who, on the anniversary of his death (Feb. 2), with their hands laid on his gravestone, should repeat by heart the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments; read St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv.; and write legibly 2 verses of the same chapter; all which observances are still retained. The father of Glanville, who married a younger sister of John Evelyn, "will'd his body to be wrapp'd in lead, and carried down to Greenwich, put on board a ship, and buried between Dover and Calais, about the Goodwin Sands, which was done. . . . This occasioned much discourse, he having no relation at all to the sea."—*Evelyn's Diary*, iii. 349. Observe the two noble old beech-trees, E. of the church, with huge spreading branches touching the ground. From the long seat, placed between the two great trunks, Rammore Down and church spire are well seen.

From the church the ground de-

scends to the Vicarage, surrounded by thickets of rhododendrons and azaleas; and beyond lies the Deer-leap beech-wood, in which is a large barrow, encompassed with a double ditch.

About 1 m. beyond the church (S.W.) is *Wotton House* (W. J. Evelyn, Esq.), an irregular brick building, originally Elizabethan, but added to at various times (and largely in 1864), and, like most old houses, placed on comparatively low ground. It is not generally shown. The library still contains Evelyn's large and curious collection of books. Many of the bindings display his graceful device of intertwined palm, olive, and oak branches; with the motto "Omnia exploat, meliora retinete." Here are also his MSS.; among which is a Bible in 3 vols., filled with notes. In the drawing-room are *Kneller's* fine half-length of John Evelyn; portraits of his son, the translator of Rapin's 'Gardens;' of Sir Richard Browne; and of Mrs. Godolphin, Evelyn's "deare friend," whose "worthy life" he has "consecrated to posterity." Wotton also contains Evelyn's own "drawings with a black lead pen," made during his foreign tours; a portrait of him by *Nanteuil*, engraved in 1640; and a pen-drawing of himself, his wife, and his wife's father, Sir R. Browne, also by *Nanteuil*, and of "extraordinary curiosity." Among other treasures of the house is the prayer-book used by Charles I. on the scaffold.

Wotton is still "sweetly environed" with those "delicious streams and venerable woods" which delighted the author of the 'Sylva,' and the present owner maintains the reputation of his ancestor, by planting trees of more modern introduction. In the gardens are fountains and waterworks, and an artificial mount cut into terraces, relics of his alterations and improvements. The

woods have suffered more than once from violent hurricanes. "Methinks that I still hear," says Evelyn, "sure I am that I feel, the dismal groans of our forests, when that late dreadful hurricane, happening on the 26th of Nov. 1703, subverted so many thousands of goodly oaks, prostrating the trees, laying them in ghastly postures, like whole regiments fallen in battle by the sword of the conqueror, and crushing all that grew beneath them. Myself had above 2000 blown down; several of which, torn up by their fall, raised mounds of earth near 20 ft. high, with great stones entangled among the roots and rubbish, and this almost within sight of my dwelling; now no more Wotton (wood-town), stripped and naked, and almost ashamed to own its name." (*Sylva*.) In spite of such losses, the parish is still well covered with wood, much of which is regarded as of Evelyn's planting, especially a quantity of Scotch pine in the direction of Leith-hill. Beech and birch, however, with an underwood of holly, "a viretum all the year long," are the principal growths; and as the tourist wanders under their spreading branches he may philosophize on the "perfect model of an English gentleman" presented in the life of Evelyn, "containing nothing but what is imitable, and nothing but what is good."—*Southey, Quarterly Review*, vol. xix.

Less than 2 m. S. from Wotton is the church of *Abinger*, which stands on higher ground than any other in the county; except, perhaps, the modern one at Coldharbour, on the E. side of Leith-hill. The Domesday survey mentions a church here; and the W. part of the nave has narrow circular-headed windows, high up in the wall, which, if not Saxon, are very early Norm. The main chancel is E. E., but parts of the walls are perhaps earlier; a cir-

cular-headed door, placed unusually far toward the E., was discovered in 1857, when the church was thoroughly restored; it contains some good stained windows. The pulpit carvings were the gift of the rector, the Rev. J. W. S. Powell. The church plate was the gift of the Countess of Donegal, Swift's "glory of the Granard race," who was long resident at Abinger Hall. In the churchyard is the vault of Sir James Scarlett, the first Lord Abinger, interred here in 1844. Just beyond the inclosure, to the W., is a large mound, crested with fir-trees, apparently an ancient barrow; the same occurs at Wodnesborough (see *Handbook for Kent*). The stocks and whipping-post which adorn the green are said never to have been used, and now seem hastening to decay. Hoole, the translator of Ariosto, lived for many years in the village.

1 m. W. from Wotton the road passes *Abinger Hall* (T. H. Farrer, Esq.), and then proceeds through a lovely country, shadowed with great elms and beeches, and alive with the little trout-stream of the Tillingbourne. At *Abinger Hammer* (i. e. *hammer-pond*, now little more than a marsh), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt., was formerly an iron-forge.

Abinger Common, S. of the village, a very picturesque tract, is a noted haunt of the black-cock, the woodcock, and the snipe.

On Evershed's Rough, near Abinger Hall, Bp. Wilberforce met his death by a fall from his horse, July 19th, 1873, and a *Granite Cross* has been set up on the spot as a memorial of that exemplary prelate, a man of rare qualities. It is a monolith 10 ft. high, and bears the simple inscription "S. W., July 19th, 1873," with a carved pastoral staff passing through the initial letters. The little green dell, a wild, tran-

quail spot, is less than a mile E. of the Gomshall Stat.]

If journeying by rly. we reach at 12½ m. *Gomshall and Shere* (Stat.). Close by is a comfortable village *Inn*, the Black Horse. Gomshall is a manor of the parish of Shere, and was bestowed by Richard II. on the Abbey of St. Mary de Grace on Tower-hill. rt. is *Netley Place*, formerly belonging to the famous Hampshire monastery of the same name.

The *Church of Shere*, 1 m. W., dedicated to St. Giles, is worth visiting. The tower intersects the nave and chancel. The S. door is Norm. with zigzag mouldings; the rest of the church for the most part Dec.; the font E. E. and good. A mutilated *Brass* of John Towchet, Lord Audley, d. 1491, lies on the chancel floor. Other brasses, including one of Robert Scarclyf, rector, 1412, are in better condition. There are some remains of stained glass, among which is the "bray" or hemp-breaker, the device of Sir Reginald Bray, ancestor of William Bray, Esq., lord of the manor of Shere, the laborious historian of Surrey in conjunction with Manning, and the editor of Evelyn's Diary. In the S. aisle is a mural tablet to Mr. Bray, who died in 1832, aged 96. The manor is now the property of his grandson, E. Bray, Esq. "The extraordinary good parsonage house," described by Aubrey, still remains at the W. end of the village, although a new one has been built on higher ground. It is an old timber building; and when Aubrey wrote was "encompassed about with a large and deep moat, which is full of fish. The tradition is, that this house was built on woolpacks, in the same manner as our Lady's Church at Salisbury was." The *Ridgeway*, Shere, was the country residence of George Grote, Esq., the author of the 'History of Greece.'

Close-adjoining Shere is the village of *Albury*, with its parish church, built at the expense of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., of Albury Park. It is of red brick, and the architect has taken for his model, on a reduced scale, a church at Caen in the Romanesque style. The font, removed from the old church, is rude, and probably early Norm. There is also a brass for John Weston, Esq., dated 1440. The E. window is of painted glass, with a representation of the Crucifixion and the Resurrection of Our Lord, painted by Lady R. Gage as a memorial to Mr. Drummond. On the S. of the nave are two other memorial windows.

A more delightful country for picturesque "rides or walks" can hardly be imagined than that which surrounds the village on every side.

Albury Park (Duke of Northumberland, who is married to the eldest daughter of Mr. Drummond) is well wooded and varied, and abounds in very fine trees, many of great age. The house was altered and improved from the designs of Pugin; and adjoining it is the shell of the *old Church* dismantled by Mr. Drummond. The chancel is E. E.; and the tower, which is in the centre, has several 2-light windows separated by balusters, like those of Bosham. (See *Handbook for Sussex*.) It has no staircase. This part of the church is probably Saxon, and is at least very early Norm. The porch is of timber, open at the sides, and has good Dec. bargeboards. The chapel at the end of the S. aisle was arranged by Pugin as a mortuary chapel for Mr. Drummond's family, and is richly decorated with heraldic bearings; the walls and roof powdered with Ds, "gang warilyls," and all the blazonings of the Drummonds, the windows filled with stained glass, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles. This church, as well as the

Parish Mill, are mentioned in Domesday; the mill is now used as a laundry, but the cuts which led the water to work it still exist, and run through the grounds.

In the park is the *Church* or "cathedral," built by the late Mr. Drummond at a cost of 16,000*l.*, for the use of the peculiar "Church," of which he was the head. It is Perp. in character, the ground-plan that of a cross, with shallow transepts. The interior is very richly fitted, and has some peculiarities: it is well worth examination. The E. window is circular, and filled with stained glass. The chair of the Angel is on the N. side of the chancel; and the vestry contains the robes of white satin and gold worn by the officers of the church on particular occasions. On the summit of the tower is a large Latin cross of hollow iron-work. Connected with the church is an octagonal chapter-house, where several deceased members are interred. Close adjoining are several picturesque timber houses, which form the residence of the community.

The gardens of Albury Park have received the especial approbation of William Cobbett: "Take it altogether," he says, "this certainly is the prettiest garden I ever beheld. There was taste and sound judgment at every step in the laying out of this place." In 1667 John Evelyn, at the request of Thomas Howard (collector of the Arundelian marbles), Earl of Arundel and Duke of Norfolk, "designed the plot of the canal and garden, with a crypt through the hill." The canal has been drained; but a terrace of the finest greensward, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, remains, and a part of the "crypta through the mountain in the park." "Such a Pausilippe," continues Evelyn, "is nowhere in England besides."—*Diary*, ii., 332. There is also a remarkable yew hedge, "or rather a row of small yew-trees, the trunks of which are bare for about 8 or 10 ft. high, and

the tops of which form one solid head of about 10 ft. high, while the bottom branches come out on each side of the row about 8 ft. horizontally. This hedge or row is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long. There is a nice, hard sand road under this species of umbrella; and, summer and winter, here is a most delightful walk."—*Cobbett*. Albury passed from the Howards to the Finches, and in 1819 was purchased by Mr. Drummond. Its name, "Elde-burie" in Domesday, has reference to a remarkable camp or station on Farley Heath, S. of the village. The vestiges are now very imperfect; but numerous coins (the bulk of which came into the possession of Mr. Drummond) have been found on the site, which Aubrey regarded as that of a "Roman temple," and which "old people about Albury," says Mr. Tupper, "remember to have heard called the ruins of an old church, and say that the bases of the columns in Albury church, and part of the church of Shere, were taken from it."—*Numismatic Chron.*, Oct. 1840. The bases of the piers between the nave and aisles of Albury church are certainly older than the piers themselves. The well-known author of 'Proverbial Philosophy' resides at Albury.

Two *Excursions* from Albury may be highly recommended.

(1.) A walk or drive to *Evchurst*, 6 m. S., affords a very striking view of the Weald, and has been ranked among the most pleasant in the county. After climbing the sand-hills S. of Albury, covered with heath and fern, "we come suddenly to the southern edge of the hill, whence the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears to the S., with an occasional peep of the sea through the breaks of the Sussex downs, which form the back-ground. On the S.W. the rich and finely varied country about Godalming appears, backed by the wild heaths

that stretch across from Farnham to Haslemere. Sometimes, in a clear night, the shadow of the moon is to be seen glancing on the waves of the English Channel, and forming a singular and romantic feature in the prospect." The view strongly resembles (but is not so extensive as) that from Leith-hill. For *Ewhurst* see Rte. 12.

(2.) A walk or ride along the high ground N. of the rly. to *Guildford* (6 m.). (The usual carriage road keeps in the low ground near the rly., by Chilworth and Shalford.) From Albury a road gradually winds up over the downs toward the summit of the chalk ridge. Part of the course of the "Pilgrims' Way" (*ante*) may here be traced. From Guildford Bridge it stretched up the hill by the path leading to the old Telegraph direct to St. Martha's Chapel; thence in a straight line, after skirting Weston Wood and the back of Albury Garden, it ascended the hills through Combe Bottom. As the higher ground is gained, the prospect opens finely to the S., enriched by the picturesque crests and valleys of the sandstone that runs parallel with the chalk at varying distances. The forms of the sandstone may here be well studied in contrast with those of the chalk: the first abrupt and broken, and sometimes spiring into beacon crests, as at St. Martha's-hill; the chalk rounded and gracefully swelling, but on the whole with a far tamer outline. A good contrast to the woods of beech and oak that fill the valleys below and cluster up the hill-sides is afforded by the dark, level-branched yews, that rejoice in the chalky soil, and are everywhere prominent foreground objects. Towards Newland's Corner they unite in large masses, and are numerous enough to supply "trusty trees" for another Agincourt or Poitiers. Some of the yews in the wood a little N. of Newland's Corner are of immense size, yet quite

sound; others are decaying, but perhaps more picturesque. Toward the end of spring the sombre leafage of the yews is finely relieved by the blossoming white-thorns, that with them are scattered in knots over the short green turf of the downs, the highest point of which (500 ft.), 2 m. from Albury, you reach at

Newland's Corner, one of the most remarkable spots in the county. In one direction the prospect stretches far away over the Weald of Sussex, with its shadowy ranges of woodland looming blue through the haze; the ridges of Hindhead and the moors of W. Surrey rise S.W.; and in front towers up St. Martha's-hill, crested by its solitary chapel. Northward the eye ranges over all the level district of Surrey; Windsor is said to be at times faintly visible; and even, on a clear day, the dome of St. Paul's beneath its dusky canopy. The whole scene recalls some wide-sweeping landscape by Rubens or by Turner.

On the N. side of Merrow Downs, descending toward Guildford, is the Guildford race-course, long disused. At the village of Merrow, 4 m. from Albury, the main London road is joined. (See Rte. 11.)

17 m. *Chilworth* (Stat.). The sandy district which extends S. from the rly. between Chilworth and Albury, and is called indifferently *Farley Heath* and *Blackheath*, was the scene of the volunteer review of Easter, 1864. Chilworth is a hamlet of the parish of St. Martha, the church of which, best known as *St. Martha's Chapel*, stands on the hill 1 m. N. of the station, and may be reached with equal facility from Chilworth or Guildford. St. Martha's-hill is of sandstone (greensand), which nowhere approaches nearer to the chalk ridge. Its elevation is about 600 ft. The cruciform chapel on its summit is dedicated to St. Martha and all holy martyrs, and after having been long in complete ruin was rebuilt in

tolerably good taste in 1848. The original founder of the chapel is unknown; but it is attached to the manor of Chilworth, which was held by Bp. Odo of Bayeux under the Conqueror, and the ruined chapel had portions of very early Norman character. Early in the reign of Edward III. the manor was in the king's hands, and was given, together with the chapel, to the priory of Newark. This latter fell into decay probably during the wars of the Roses, for in 1463 forty days' indulgence were granted to pilgrims resorting to it and repeating the Pater and Ave and the Apostles' Creed; as well as to those who should contribute toward its maintenance or rebuilding. The inclosure about the chapel, with its few simple grave-mounds, is sufficiently striking. The view is very rich and diversified; but is neither so fine nor so extensive as that from Newland's Corner, looking towards the Weald of Sussex, with St. Martha's-hill itself in the foreground. The valley of Chilworth is thus described by Cobbett in his 'Rural Rides':

"This pretty valley of Chilworth has a run of water which comes out of the high hills, and which, occasionally, spreads into a pond; so that there is in fact a series of ponds connected by this run of water. This valley, which seems to have been created by a bountiful Providence as one of the choicest retreats of man, which seems formed for a scene of innocence and happiness, has been, by ungrateful man, so perverted as to make it instrumental in effecting two of the most damnable of purposes; in carrying into execution two of the most damnable inventions that ever sprang from the mind of man under the influence of the devil! namely, the making of gunpowder and of bank-notes! Here, in this tranquil spot, where the nightingales are to be heard earlier and later in the year than in any

other part of England; where the first bursting of the buds is seen in spring; where no rigour of seasons can ever be felt; where everything seems formed for precluding the very thought of wickedness; here has the devil fixed on as one of the seats of his grand manufactory; and perverse and ungrateful man not only lends him his aid, but lends it cheerfully. As to the gunpowder, indeed, we might get over that. In some cases that may be innocently, and, when it sends the lead at the hordes that support a tyrant, meritoriously employed. The alders and the willows, therefore, one can see, without so much regret, turned into powder by the waters of this valley; but, the bank-notes! To think that the springs which God has commanded to flow from the sides of these happy hills, for the comfort and the delight of man—to think that these springs should be perverted into means of spreading misery over a whole nation!"

The chief cause of grief of the radical reformer exists no longer, as the paper-mills are not now employed to produce bank-notes; but the powder-mills are still in full operation, and the various "houses" stud the banks of the stream for a considerable distance. The reservoir of water seen from the hill supplies the chief motive-power, but part of the work is effected by steam-machinery. If not the first powder-mills in England, they are certainly of very early date, having been established by Mr. Evelyn of Long Ditton, who had a patent from Queen Elizabeth. "My ancestors," wrote Evelyn to Aubrey, "were the first who brought that invention into England; before which we had all our powder out of Flanders." The mills have belonged to the family of the present proprietor (Mr. Sharp) for above a century.

(These mills had been worked for nearly a century with a remarkable immunity from accidents; but on the

morning of Aug. 5, 1864, one of a serious character occurred in a press-house, by which the only two workmen in the house were instantly killed, the house itself shattered to pieces, huge masses of machinery carried to a surprising distance, and the trees by the house thrown down, stripped, and riven as though by lightning. The writer was on the highest point of Hindhead, 11 m. S.W. (see Rte. 15), and looking in the direction of Chilworth, at the moment of the accident. A small cloud of marble-like whiteness, solidity, and sharpness of outline rose slowly from the valley in front of the wooded heights of Newland, and gradually expanded into a well-defined cumulus-like mass, resting on a stout column. The morning ($\frac{1}{2}$ p. 11) was intensely hot, the atmosphere perfectly clear, and the cloud was of the purest whiteness with deep black shadows. The phenomenon was as surprising as it was beautiful, and it was only after the cloud had attained its full development and was beginning to break up that the dull heavy boom reached the ear and confirmed but too painfully the vague suspicion of its true character. The appearance of the ruins when visited a few hours later was well calculated to impress on the mind the terrible nature of the catastrophe.—*J. T.*)

On the N. side of St. Martha's-hill lies *Tyting*, a farm which belonged to the Bps. of Exeter from the period of the Domesday survey to the reign of Edward VI., when it was sold by Bp. Vesey. A part of the farmhouse contains a good window, perhaps E. E., and worth examination. On this farm the great snail, *Helix pomatia*, the largest of British land-shells, abounds. It is said to have been introduced from Italy by Thomas Earl of Arundel, collector of the Arundel marbles, by whom, says Evelyn, "this huge and fleshy snail was had in *delicatis*." The visitor, if

he cares so to do, may improve the present opportunity.

19 m. *Shalford* (Stat.). The village, which is built round a green, extends N. from the station for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. between the Wey and its tributary the Tillingbourne; the pretty church, E. E. in style, rebuilt in 1846, is at the N. extremity.

Shalford Park (R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq.), further on the road, a modern building, preserves a fine carved oak chimney-piece, from the former Elizabethan manor-house, and contains some good pictures, among others one of the most admirable of Denner's old women.

From the Stat. it is a very pleasant walk of 2 m. to Godalming (Rte. 15).

By *carriage* St. Martha's-hill may be reached from the Shalford road, turning off after passing the chalk-pits, "which disclose a good section of the chalk with flints, dipping at an angle of about 5° or 6° a little to the W. of N.; and on the opposite side of the Wey, beneath St. Catherine's-hill, the relative position of the lower strata is well displayed."—(*Mantell*.)

The line now turns round to the N., crosses the Wey, and joins the Direct Portsmouth line (Rte. 16). Having passed through St. Catherine's-hill in a tunnel nearly 1 m. long, we reach at

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Guildford* (Stat.) 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London by S.W.R. (Rtes. 14, 15). *Railways*: to Reading (see *Handbook for Berks*); to Portsmouth, by Godalming (Rte. 16); to Southampton, by Alton and Winchester (Rtes. 20, 21). *Inns*: White Hart and White Lion; but there is room for better accommodation. The Red Lion, an old house, a rambling rickety affair, hidden by a smart new "compo" front), is thus noticed by Mr. Pepys: "Aug. 7, 1688. Came at night to Guildford, where the Red Lion was so full of people, and a wedding, that the master of

the house did get us a lodging over the way, at a private house, his landlord's, mighty neat and fine, and then supped, and so to bed." The Angel, a comfortable house, has an old-world look, and recalls some of Dickens's interiors. A clock in the entrance exhibits the revolutionary date of 1688.

Guildford (pop. 9800), the county town of Surrey, and a parl. borough from the time of Edward I., returning 2 members, but deprived of one by the Reform Act of 1867, lies mainly on the E. bank of the river Wey, which here pierces the great chalk ridge. It consists principally of one main High street, running from E. to W. up the steep hill, rich with quaint old gables, overhanging panelled fronts, and long latticed windows. A remarkable air of order and cleanliness distinguishes Guildford, which still fully merits Mrs. Radcliffe's encomium of it as "a fine neat old town."

Guildford is first mentioned by name in the will of King Alfred, who bequeaths it to his nephew Athelwald. In 1036, after the death of Canute, it was the scene of the massacre of the Norman followers of Alfred, the Saxon Atheling, who had been treacherously recalled from Normandy. Alfred landed at Southampton, and in passing over Guild-down (on the E. side of the Hog's Back, above Guildford) Godwin bade him observe how wide a realm would be subject to his dominion. This was the signal for the Earl's men to seize Alfred and his Normans; nine out of ten of the latter were killed at Guildford, and Alfred himself, being blinded, conveyed to Ely, where he died.

The town and manor were included among the demesnes of the crown in the time of the Confessor, and the kings of England retained property here until the reign of James I. The royal palace which existed at Guildford, was in fact a

portion of the castle. The Liberate Rolls (temp. Hen. III.) contain many orders for the repair of the great hall, for the painting of a curtain at the head of the king's bed, and for making a "herbour" for the queen (printed in Parker's 'Dom. Arch.' vol. i.). The royal chase extended to the W. bank of the river. The oaks called Henley Grove, on the summit of the hill overlooking the town from the W., are regarded as a relic of it. Henry II., John, Henry III., and Edward III., were frequently resident at Guildford; and Eleanor of Provence founded a *Dominican friary* here, which stood on the E. bank of the Wey, and has only disappeared within the last few years, after having been converted first into assembly rooms and then into cavalry barracks. The site is now occupied by the Surrey Militia barracks, a building of some architectural pretension.

The trade of Guildford was early considerable. Cloth was the staple of the district up to Elizabeth's time, but the corn of this rich soil was famous from a very early period, and is now the main product of the county. Saturday, still one of the Guildford market days, in the age of Elizabeth "was ushered in with the solemn service of the church, and a sermon was preached, at which all the inhabitants who had not reasonable excuse to the contrary" were bound to attend under a penalty of 12*d.* An Elizabethan sermon was a serious affair; this Guildford discourse, therefore, began judiciously at 8 A.M., so as to afford ample time for exhortations to fair dealing and honesty. The town is now famous as a grain and cattle market, and the "Surrey wheats" have obtained great celebrity. Guildford is a "pitched market," and the supply of corn is usually ample. The family of North were created barons of Guildford in 1683, and earls in 1752.

In entering the town, either from

the station, or descending the High-street, the first object that catches the eye of the tourist is the *Castle*, rising high on its ancient mound, and still towering above all the surrounding buildings. The square keep is of Norm. character, about 1150, and is one of the many instances in which the massive and careful building of that time has survived additions of later date. A few shattered walls and shapeless fragments of masonry indicate the great extent of the castle courts and outbuildings; but these have nearly disappeared, whilst the "worm-eaten hold" above still looks grimly down from its lofty standing. A winding path leads to the summit of the mound, which is partly artificial. The keep was inclosed by an outer wall, some portions of which still remain. The walls of the keep itself were cased with chalk, flint, sandstone, and ragstone, the centre being filled with rough unwrought stones and cemented by a strong *grouting*. They are 10 ft. thick in the lower stories, but decrease gradually as they rise. Much of the outer facing has disappeared; remark, however, in what remains, the courses of ragstone in herring-bone or fern-leaf work, binding so strongly as to be perfectly firm and compact without the aid of cement. At the corners and in the middle of each front the casings project in 3 buttresses, about 5 ft. wide, of regularly squared stone. The present height of the walls is about 70 ft. The small square openings irregularly scattered over the face of the walls both within and without were probably scaffold-holds left during the building.

Within, the keep was divided into 3 distinct stories. The lowest had no apparent communication with those above, and was perhaps used as a storehouse or cellarage. The upper story formed the great hall; and was entered by a door on the W.

side, about 16 ft. from the ground. This portal, the exterior arch of which is pointed, and that within semicircular, indicates the late Norm. or *transitional* date of the building. Observe, on either side, the holes for the insertion of the great "beam" of oak timber used for securing the doors, and which more than one hero of romance is represented as turning to active account in fight. The hall, allowing for the thickness of the walls, was about 27 ft. by 25. On the N. side are the remains of the hearth and chimney. It is lighted by 3 Norm. windows, which now show very late repairs in brickwork. In the thickness of the wall, and opening from this apartment, are 3 small chambers or closets, one of which, that at the S.W. angle, is of remarkable character. This chamber, which has an average width of 5 ft., is surmounted by a barrel vault, and one side is ornamented with an arcade of circular arches resting on columns with richly carved Norm. capitals. It no doubt served as a chapel or oratory, for at the E. end are the remains of 2 broad steps one above the other, possibly indicating the position of an altar. On the walls of this chamber are some rude carvings, which like those of Goodrich and Carlisle are probably the work of soldiers who may have used it as a guard-room, or of prisoners detained in it. Some of the carvings are apparently of considerable antiquity.

At the opposite angle a circular staircase ascended to the third story, and thence to the summit of the keep. The apartment over the hall was lighted by 4 windows, commanding noble views, and, like the hall, contains 3 mural chambers, one of which opens into the overhanging machicoule, pierced with 2 large openings, which project beyond the exterior surface of the wall, and is supported on brackets. It was more

probably a "camera privata" than designed for any warlike purpose.

The upper chamber of the keep is accessible by ladders, and very striking views are obtained; some little inferior may be obtained from a raised walk, beyond the keep mound, on the S. side. Here is an excellent point for sketching the old tower, rising with its time-stained colouring against the sky, from the midst of clustering sycamores and elder-bushes. Red valerian and jackdaws, the usual accompaniments of such remains as time has "mouldered into beauty," have not neglected the keep of Guildford.

The keep used to be open to visitors, but it is so no longer. The best general view of the keep obtainable without special leave is from the bowling-green at the back of the Corn Exchange in the High-street.

Some fragments of the later buildings which surrounded the Norm. keep still remain; but they are of no interest or importance, and are for the most part worked up as walls of mean huts or pigsties. On the W., in Quarry-street, is the ancient entrance gate, still showing the grooves for the portcullis.

Guildford Castle was anciently a stronghold of some importance, since it commanded a principal ford of the Wey. It is first mentioned in the 'Annales Waverleiensens,' sub ann. 1216, when it submitted to Louis of France, who after landing at Sandwich, passed through Guildford toward Winchester in pursuit of King John. It is occasionally mentioned during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., when the several "constables" are noticed, but no great historical events are connected with it. At a later, but uncertain period, it was appropriated as the common county gaol; and it continued to receive the "king's prisoners" for both Surrey and Sussex until the reign of Henry VII., when the latter county petitioned that the gaol of Lewes [Surrey, &c.]

should be appropriated to them—since "great murderers, thieves, and misdoers had been allowed to escape on account of the charge of sending them to Guildford, and sometimes had been rescued" on their way.

James I. granted Guildford Castle to Francis Carter, from whom it has passed through many hands into those of the present proprietor, Lord Grantley.

The next point of interest in Guildford is *Archbp. Abbot's Hospital*, standing opposite Trinity Church, on the N. side of the High-street. It was founded in 1619. It is in the late Tudor style, of red brick, with stone dressings and window-frames. Handsome open iron gates, upon which the 3 golden pears of the founder are duly blazoned, and above, the words "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*," lead through a lofty entrance tower, with domed turrets at the angles, into the small quadrangle. The arms of Canterbury, impaling Abbot, are over the gateway, and on the upper story is a sundial. The master's apartments are in the S.E. corner, and are those occupied by the archbishop himself when he visited the hospital. The oak staircase is worth notice.

In the dining-room, over the entrance gateway, are portraits of Wycliffe, Fox the martyrologist, Calvin, and others. Above, in the upper room of the tower, called the "strong room," the Duke of Monmouth was lodged on his way to London after his defeat at Sedgemoor. From the leads an excellent view is obtained of the town and surrounding country. On the W. side of the quadrangle are lodgings for 12 brethren; on the E. for 8 sisters, all of whom must be 60 years old before admission. The common hall fronts the entrance gates and contains the original dining "boards" of massive oak. Adjoining is the chapel, with two large pointed windows, filled with stained glass of much interest. This glass is perhaps of the

same date as the hospital, and may have been imported by the founder himself from the Low Countries. It resembles that of Lincoln's Inn Chapel. In the 2 windows is told the story of the patriarch Jacob. The N. window has 4 lights: in the 1st Isaac sends Esau for venison, Rebecca listens behind, and the background shows a second figure of Esau hunting; in the 2nd division Rebecca is instructing Jacob how to supplant his brother; in the 3rd Isaac in bed is blessing Jacob, who has brought the venison; and in the 4th is the return and anger of Esau. The E. window has 5 lights: the 1st is Jacob's Dream; 2nd, the Meeting of Jacob with Laban, Rachel in the distance; 3rd, Jacob with his wives and children, "*Semen futuræ ecclesiæ*," as the inscription runs below—the golden-haired Joseph and Benjamin, who kneel in the foreground, are Flemish enough to be the sons of some worthy burgo-master of Lille or Bruges; 4th, the interview of Jacob and Laban on Mount Gilead; and 5th, Jacob in prayer at Mahanaim, waiting for his brother Esau—a fine figure, almost worthy of Albert Durer. Four Latin lines, referring to the subject, are placed under each light. In the smaller lights above are angels bearing shields; in the N. window, the arms of the sees of Lichfield and Coventry, Canterbury, and London, impaling Abbot, and the date 1621. In the E. window are, with the arms of James I., those of King Christian of Denmark, and of Frederic, the Elector Palatine. Three portraits hang in the chapel: a half-length of Archbp. Abbot; a good but much injured portrait of Sir Nicholas Kempe, by *Paul Vansomer*; and Thomas Jackman, by *J. Russell, R.A.* The two last were benefactors to the hospital. There is also a brass to the parents of the founder, who both died in one month (Sept. 15, 25, 1606). In the chapel the master (who is,

however, not necessarily in orders) is bound by the statutes to read prayers twice a-day. The words "*Clamamus Abba Pater*" occur on scrolls of painted glass throughout the hospital windows—Romans viii. 13; forming what heralds term a canting allusion to the name of the founder.

Guildford was the native town of Archbp. Abbot, whose birthplace remained standing till 1864, when it was pulled down. It was in St. Nicholas parish, close to the bridge that crosses the Wey. Here were born that "happy ternion of brothers," as Fuller calls them, George Archbp. of Canterbury, Robert Bp. of Salisbury, and Sir Maurice, who became Lord Mayor of London. Their father, Maurice Abbot, a cloth-worker, and his wife Alice, were both in trouble during the persecutions under Queen Mary—the latter narrowly escaping the faggot. She lived, however, to dream that, "if she could eat a jack or pike, the child she was about to bring into the world would be a great man." A few days after, in drawing water from the river that ran close by her house, she took up in her bucket the mysterious fish, which she lost no time in devouring. In consequence of this "odd affair," says Aubrey, "many people of quality offered themselves to be sponsors at the baptism of Mistress Alice's son—the future archbishop." Possibly the truculent pike foreshadowed his "morose manners and very sour aspect," upon which Lord Clarendon insists. "Gravity," says Fuller, speaking of the brothers, "did frown in George, and smile in Robert." In 1621, whilst hunting in Lord Zouch's park at Bramshill (Rte. 21), the archbishop accidentally killed one Peter Hawkins, a keeper, with a barbed arrow; "a great perplexity to the good man, and a heavy knell to his aged spirit." King James defended him in vain, saying "an angel might have miscarried in such

sort," but this was not the view of the Arminian party, who declined to receive ordination or consecration from "hands imbued with blood." During the discussions which arose in consequence, Abbot retired to his newly-founded hospital at Guildford, and afterwards to his palace at Ford in Kent; and for the remainder of his life he kept a fast every Tuesday, the day of his mishap. His character has been variously painted; but is impartially judged by *Hallam* ('*Const. Hist.*' ii. 417).

Guildford has three churches, which, as they stretch in a line from the upper part of the High-street to the river, are commonly known as High Church, Low Church, and Middle Church.

The first is *Holy Trinity*, opposite Abbot's Hospital, an ugly red-brick building, though of late years somewhat redeemed by the removal of 3 forlorn clipped yews, and laying out the churchyard in the cemetery style. It should be entered for the sake of the monuments it contains. The old church was repaired in 1739, but, owing to some incautious removals, the tower fell in the following year, and rendered an entirely new building necessary. The present church was completed in 1763. It is only remarkable for the great span of its roof timbers. The organ is good; and the (modern) cover for the font is worth notice. Some few monuments of the old church were preserved, and replaced in the present one. Of these, the stately memorial of the archbishop, erected by his brother Sir Maurice Abbot in 1640, is still in excellent preservation. It is a remarkable specimen of what is (not perhaps very correctly) called the "Laudian" school. The archbishop, fully vested, in cap and rochet, reclines beneath a canopy, sustained by 6 columns of black marble, whose bases rest on pedestals of substantial folios and quartos—a little unhappily recalling the baron's

"altar, built
Of twelve vast French romances, neatly
gilt."

whilst the 9 cardinal virtues are perched on their several "coigns of vantage" on the summit of the canopy. At the E. end are two larger figures, over which are the words "*Hinc lumen, hic gratia*;" and below, the front panel of the tomb exhibits a marble grating, within which appears a supply of skulls and cross-bones sufficient for the rehabilitation of half-a-dozen archbishops. The sculptors were Gerald Christmas and his sons. The Latin inscriptions on the W. side are in the inflated style of their time.

In the opposite angle of the nave is a cenotaph to the memory of Arthur Onslow, the Speaker, who, says Lord Stanhope, "during three-and-thirty years filled that chair with higher merit probably than any one either before or after him; with unequalled impartiality, dignity, and courtesy." (*Hist. Eng.* iv. 326.) He is buried in the family vault at Merrow (Rte. 11); and is here represented reclining on an altar-tomb "in a Roman habit," with his right arm extended, and the left leaning on scrolls, bearing the votes of thanks passed by the House on his retirement in 1761. The arms on the upper plinth are those of Onslow, with quarterings.

At the S.W. corner of the nave is a chantry chapel, formerly belonging to the Westons of Sutton (Rte. 10). It contains some monuments temp. Jas. I., is now used as the vestry, and has been restored in chequers of stone and flint.

The parish of the Holy Trinity is united to that of *St. Mary* ("Middle Church"), the two forming a single cure. *St. Mary's Church* stands on the side of the hill in Quarry-street, on l. as you descend the High-street, and is full of interest, but in the eye of the artist and the antiquary has suffered not a little from the costly

"restoration" made in 1863, and now looks painfully modern among the old houses by which it is surrounded. It is partly built of chalk, but with an intermixture of flint and rubble, and consists of a nave, chancel, and 2 side aisles terminating in chapels and circular apses. From the intersection of the nave and chancel rises a low, square, embattled tower. The E. end of the chancel is now square, and terminates nearly in a line with the side chapels. It was originally semicircular, and advanced considerably beyond them, but has been shortened at different times; last, in the year 1825, when the stones were all marked, and together with the large Perp. window replaced as before. This final "clipping" is said to have been made for the especial accommodation of George IV., who was in the habit of passing this way from Windsor to Brighton, and found the street unpleasantly narrow—a backward reading of church and state, which says much for the loyalty of Guildford.

The most ancient part of the church is Norm.; but it was materially enlarged during the 13th century, as the character of the original windows, side chapels, N. porch, &c., is completely E. E. Extensive alterations were again made at a later period. Remark the alternation of Dec. and Perp. windows, and a singular niche in the W. front, almost level with the ground. The tower rests on 4 open arches. Those N. and S. are circular, with a plain chamfered abacus at the spring, and are perhaps the earliest part of the existing church. Those E. and W. are E. E., but very early, with the same plain chamfered capitals: the upper arch toward the chancel has been depressed for the sake of the belfry floor above it. The pillars of the nave are circular, with fluted Norm. capitals; they support pointed arches. The N. aisle is 3 ft. narrower than the S., and has 3 E. E. windows,

with hood mouldings. Remark in both aisles the bat-winged, clawed, and dog-faced monsters adorning the corbels which supported the original roof; and what has been taken to be a representation of the great Ammonite which occurs so frequently in the chalk here. Three steps lead from the nave to the tower, and 4 more from the tower to the chancel. Two graceful E. E. arches open into the side chapels; E. E. shafts in triple clusters support the vaulted roof; and a large Perp. window fills the square end of the church.

On the N. side of the chancel is the Chapel of St. John the Baptist. Of this the altar is fronted by a massive arch, enclosing an E. E. vaulted roof of 3 bays, in 2 of which are Perp. windows, and the third shows a narrow lancet, no doubt original. Above, the roof still retains some most interesting early decorations. On the spandrels of the great arch are, N., St. Michael weighing the merits of a human soul, whilst an evil spirit puts his foot into the ascending scale, in a vain attempt to depress it; and S., an angel consigning two souls to the power of a horned demon, by whom they are led off in triumph. Within, each bay of the vaulting is painted in medallions and scroll-work. In the centre appears the Saviour in Majesty; the under vest curiously spotted; the right hand raised in benediction, whilst the left holds an open book, indicating the perfect revelation in opposition to the roll or *volumen* generally placed in the hands of prophets. No very satisfactory explanation of the remaining medallions has hitherto been given; but they seem to unite the stories of the Baptist and of St. John the Evangelist; the lust of whom is said to have died on the day of the Baptist's festival. The beheading of the Baptist, with Herod emerging from a *font*, will easily be recognised.

Two others relate apparently to

St. John the Evangelist : one shows him plunged in the caldron of boiling oil, and another, much defaced, seems to refer to the story of Aristodemus, priest of Diana, who, according to the 'Legenda Aurea,' after having first shown St. John the force of a certain powerful poison which killed the murderers who drank it, offered the cup to the apostle, upon whom it had no effect. In the medallion the two poisoned men lie in front, while the priest with the cup may be indistinctly traced above. The ground on which the medallions are placed is coloured red; and in the principal drawings a peculiar pale green is used, greatly in favour with the early decorators: but the colours are much faded. They are probably the work of a certain *Master William the Florentine*, who during the reign of Henry III. had the superintendence of the paintings in the king's palace at Guildford. These drawings are of that time, and exhibit a character and expression indicating a superior artist.

The chapel on the S. side of the chancel was dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a Perp. reredos of wood. In both chapels are large hagioscopes, piercing the wall in a slanting direction eastward, so as to enable those in the chapels to gain a view of the high altar. Small openings apparently intended for a similar use by worshippers *outside* the ch. were discovered, during the late restorations, in the external wall under the W. windows of the N. and S. aisles. They are now filled with painted glass, the gift of a retired tradesman of the town, who also laid out the churchyard as a flower garden.

"Low Church" is *St. Nicholas*, on the W. bank of the Wey, and not far from the rly. stat. It was built in 1836, and rebuilt in 1875 at the instigation of the late Rev. Dr. Monsell. Happily the Loseley chapel (good early Perp.) is preserved, and in it

are collected several interesting monuments from the old ch., which was Norm., with a round tower. The monuments chiefly belong to the Mores of Loseley (Rte. 11), the best, a large altar-tomb of Sir W. More and his wife Margaret, d. 1600. Under the S. window is a remarkable altar-tomb removed from the N. aisle of the old church, that of Arnold Brocas, rector of the parish toward the end of the 14th century, whose effigy lies thereon in a close-fitting scarlet robe. An inscription formerly ran round the tomb, giving the date 1395. Dr. Andrews, the incumbent, who was also vicar of Godalming, was expelled by the Long Parliament, being charged not only with popery, but with giving more time to fishing than preaching.

After the churches, the tourist should visit the *Guild or Town Hall*, and the old *Grammar School*. The *Guildhall* stands in the centre of the High-street, and was erected, by subscription, in 1683. It will be at once recognised by its projecting clock-dial with knots and decorations of gilt iron-work.

Within is a large hall about 50 ft. long, in which are full-lengths of Charles II. and James II., by *Lely*; a half-length of "Speaker Onslow;" and a picture of Sir R. Onslow, the Vice-Admiral, receiving the Dutch flag after the fight of Camperdown, by *John Russell, R.A.*, who was born at Guildford in 1745.

Over the hall is the council-chamber, containing a curious chimney-piece brought from Stoughton House in the adjoining parish of Stoke. In 4 compartments are figures illustrating the 4 human temperaments: under *Sanguineus* is a lover "sighing like furnace" before his mistress; *Cholericus* shows us the soldier, surrounded by martial devices; *Phlegmaticus* appears in a boat taking a lading of fish; and *Melancholicus* muses alone, in solitary

despair. Here is kept the mayor's staff presented by Queen Elizabeth. It is of ebony, with a silver top showing the town arms, surrounded by this inscription: "Fayre God, Doe Justice, Love Thy Brether."

A *County Hall* and assize court, late Gothic in style, was erected in 1862 in North-street; it is certainly not beautiful, and is said not to be convenient.

The *Grammar School* is at the extreme upper end of the High-street. It dates from the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., when Robert Beckingham, a London grocer, gave lands, and other benefactors subsequently raised the building, over the entrance of which is the date 1550. It has a collegiate look without, and within the buildings inclose a quadrangle. Here were educated Parkhurst, Bp. of Norwich, 1560; William Cotton, Bp. of Exeter, and Henry Cotton, Bp. of Salisbury (the two Cottons, though of different families, having been educated in the same school, were consecrated as bishops on the same day, Nov. 12, 1598, the Queen, Elizabeth, merrily saying that "she hoped she had now well cottoned the West"—*Fuller*); and the two Abbots, the Bp. of Salisbury and the archbishop. The library still contains the collection of Bp. Parkhurst, who died in 1574, and bequeathed his books to the school. They consisted principally of the works of the early Reformers, but have been greatly added to, and there is now a good classical and theological collection.

About halfway up the High-street, under the Angel Inn and a house nearly opposite, are remarkable vaults, which tradition has connected with the castle. They are worked into groined roofs, supported by circular columns, and the corbels from which the ribs of the roof spring are rudely sculptured with heads and foliage. They have the character of E. E. work, and probably mark the

sites of ancient houses. The chalk ridge on which the town stands is, however, pierced with long winding caverns or excavations, in which great numbers of women and children took refuge in 1688, when, after the landing of the Prince of Orange, a rumour was spread abroad that large bodies of Irishmen had disembarked on the W. coast, and were about to commence a general massacre of Protestants. These caverns are now closed.

The view from *St. Catherine's Chapel*, on a small hill S.W. of the town, will give the visitor a good idea of the surrounding scenery, together with a general view of Guildford itself. If he reaches it by crossing the river below the town mill, and passing along the towing-path on the W. bank, he should be told that in the mill-pool formerly stood the "ducking stool," the terror of "scolds and unquiet women."

The old name of *St. Catherine's* was *Drake-hill*, probably referring to the "grisly worm" or fire-drake, legends of which are so constantly found connected with similar eminences; and a piece of local "folklore" records that two sisters, Catherine and Martha, built with their own hands the two chapels which still bear their names. These ladies were of the old giant race, and the only working tool they used was an enormous hammer, which they tossed from one hill to the other as it was wanted. Similar legends occur throughout England, and indeed are spread over all northern Europe, and the reader may call to mind the hammer of Thor the "giant-queller." (See the notice of *St. Martha's chapel*, *ante*.)

The chapel was rebuilt from the ruins of an earlier one, temp. Edw. II., by Richard de Wauncey, "parson" of *St. Nicholas*, and was consecrated in 1317. It is uncertain at what time it fell into its present ruinous condition. Although the tracery of the windows has disappeared, the

early Dec. character of the building is apparent. The windows of the ruined chapel make excellent frames for the landscape, which E. ranges far beyond the richly wooded grounds of Stoke and Clandon, and W. beyond the spire of Godalming to the distant crests of Hindhead. In the foreground is the valley of the Wey with its green broad meadows, and the town itself clustering about the old castle.

A wider view may be obtained from the summit of *Booker's Tower*, a building on the side of the hill beyond St. Catherine's, which strangers are permitted to ascend; and one equally fine in the contrary direction, from the summit of *Pewley-hill*, which the visitor may climb in his way to St. Martha's chapel, if the visit to it be from Guildford. Pewley-hill is most readily reached by the narrow passage that runs upwards by the E. side of Trinity church.

The extreme beauty of the country round Guildford renders it most favourable for *Excursions* in every direction. Among such may be named, one to Sutton Place (Rte. 10), 2 m. N.; to Loseley (Rte. 11), 2 m. W.; to Godalming (Rte. 15), 4 m. S. Longer walks or drives may be, W. along the Hog's Back to Farnham (Rte. 11), 14 m.; E., along the Downs to Shere (10 m.), or to Dorking (15 m.) *ante*; or, S.E., to Cranley and Ewhurst, 11 m. (Rte. 12).

ROUTE 6.

LONDON TO HORSHAM, BY DULWICH, EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD, AND DORKING.

London Brighton & South Coast Railway. 39 m.

This line leaves the South London (Rte. 2) at Peckham Rye, passes on an embankment to *Champion-hill* Stat. (4½ m.), and reaches at

4½ m. *North Dulwich* (Stat.) A pleasant walk of ½ m. conducts to the village (*Inn*: the Greyhound). Dulwich can also be reached by the London Chatham and Dover line (Rte. 3). Though houses are rising in all directions, the place has not yet lost all its rural aspect, but its great attraction is the *College of God's Gift*, founded by Edward Alleyne the player, a contemporary of Shakespeare, which contains an important collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811. To this gallery the public are admitted, without charge and *without tickets*, every week-day, during the summer months from 10 till 5, in the winter from 10 till 4, except for a few days about Midsummer and Christmas, of which notice is given by advertisement in the papers (*post*).

The College stands at the angle between the Norwood and Sydenham (Crystal Palace) roads, and is shaded by finely grown trees; but, though not without a grave air of dignity and seclusion, it retains little of the original architecture. Its present aspect is chiefly due to the late Sir Charles Barry, under whose direction the latest alterations were made, but the Mansard roof placed on the tower is hardly an improvement. The college forms 3 sides of a quadrangle; the entrance and gates, on which are the founder's arms and motto, "God's Gift," closing in the fourth side. The chapel, dining-room, library, and apartments for the master are in front; the wings contain a school, and residences for the 24 pensioners established when the charity was reconstituted by Parliament in 1857.

Alleyne, the Garrick or Macready of his time—"Ævi sui Roscius," says the inscription over the porch—(b. 1566, d. 1626) whose fortune was acquired partly by marriage, and partly by his own exertions, expended in the purchase of land and on the building of this College 100,000*l.* "I like well," wrote

Lord Bacon, "that Alleyne performeth the last act of his life so well." He retired from the stage, and commenced his work here, in 1612; and finally established the "College of God's Gift" for a master, a warden, and 4 fellows, together with 12 almspeople, and 12 poor scholars, chosen from the parishes of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, St. Luke, Middlesex, St. Saviour, Southwark, and St. Giles, Camberwell; he being a native of the first, and connected with the rest by property: there were also 30 out-pensioners. The master and warden were always to be of the blood, or at least of the surname, of the founder, whose sealing was to be worn by each master in succession. Those of the scholars who showed an aptitude for learning were to be sent to the Universities, and the rest to be apprenticed to good trades. The income in the founder's time was 800*l.* a year, and he gave directions that, when it had increased sufficiently, a day school should be added; but this was not done until 1842, when the present Lower School was founded. In the mean time the value of the College property had greatly increased—it consisted of the Manor of Dulwich and some 1400 acres of land, besides houses in London—and in 1857, on the recommendation of the Charity Commissioners, an Act was passed, dissolving the old Corporation, and providing for a great extension of the benefits of the charity. To carry out this scheme, very handsome new buildings have been deemed necessary, some of which are completed, and in use (*post*).

In the *Dining and Audit Rooms* are some interesting portraits; many of which belonged to the founder, whilst some others were bequeathed to the College by William Cartwright the actor in 1686. Among them remark Edward Alleyne, the founder—a full-length in a black gown, Ioan Woodward, his first wife; the

actors Rich. Burbage, Nathaniel Field (one of Shakespeare's fellow players), William Sly, Richard Perkins, Thomas Bond, and William Cartwright (this last is by *Greenhill*, by whom also are the portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, as well as that of the artist himself); Colonel Lovelace the poet, "an extraordinary handsome man, but proud," *Aubrey*; Henry Prince of Wales; the poet Drayton; and Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. In the Audit Room is a curious emblematical painting, the history of which is unknown. It represents a merchant and his wife, with a tomb between them, crowned with a skull, on which rest their hands. Below the tomb lies a corpse.

The *Library* contains about 5000 volumes, some of which formed part of Cartwright's legacy. Here are also the Spanish and Italian books of John Allen, the friend of Lord Holland, master from 1820 to 1843. The chimneypiece in this room was made of the "upper part of the queen's barge," bought by Alleyne the founder in 1618. To these rooms visitors are only admitted by special order.

The *College Chapel* serves also as the parish church of Dulwich. The altarpiece is a good copy of Raffaele's Transfiguration. The font, of variegated marble, given to the College in 1729, has a covering of gilt copper, on which are the Greek words (to be read either backward or forward)—*Ναυον ανομημα μη μοναν οφιν*—placed by Gregory Nazianzen above the place of holy water in S. Sophia. In the chancel is a black marble slab, marking the tomb of Edward Alleyne the founder.

The *New Buildings* of the College (*C. Barry*, architect), are placed at some distance S. of the old edifice, and will, when complete, form a very imposing structure. A site of 45 acres is devoted to them, including playgrounds, &c. The style

is 18th-centy. Northern Italian, and the material principally red brick and terra-cotta, the latter material being very largely employed for ornament. The central block contains, beside a lecture theatre and various offices, a noble dining-hall 92 ft. long, 43 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. Connected by cloisters are the buildings of the Upper School (S.), and the Lower School (N.), but only the former is as yet occupied. There are houses for the Under Master of the Upper School, and for the Master of the Lower School. The residence of the Head Master, and the School Chapel, are not yet built.

By the Act of 1857, life pensions amounting to nearly 6000*l.* a year were granted to the members of the dissolved Corporation, and the remaining income of the College was ordered to be divided into 4 parts, 3 to be devoted to education, and 1 to charity. In accordance with the recommendations of the Charity Commissioners, an Upper and a Lower School were to be established; in the first of which instruction was to be given in the principles of the Christian religion, English literature and composition, Greek, Latin, and modern languages, mathematics, the natural sciences, chemistry, the principles of civil engineering, and all the usual branches of a liberal education. The instruction in the Lower School was to be nearly the same, with the exception of Greek. The Upper School was formally opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, June 21, 1870, and the Lower School is carried on in the Old College; but the scheme of 1857 has been since materially modified, and by an Order of the Committee of Council on Education, dated May 7, 1875, the future establishment is laid down as follows: a school at Dulwich for 700 boys, at fees of from 15*l.* to 20*l.* a year; a

school at Camberwell in 2 divisions, for 500 boys, fees 2*l.* to 5*l.*, and 5*l.* to 10*l.*; a middle-class girls' school, fees 2*l.* to 5*l.*; and schools for the parishes of St. Botolph, St. Luke, and St. Saviour, in those localities. Provision is made for the free education of a small number of "foundation boys," and for scholarships, but the scheme cannot be yet considered as settled in all its details. The College is under the management of a body of 11 nominated and 8 elected governors, and has for its Visitor the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The entrance to the *Picture Gallery* is from the Norwood-road. The collection, originally made by Mr. Desenfans for King Stanislaus of Poland, was retained by the collector in his own hands on the fall of that country; and at his death in 1807 was bequeathed to his friend Sir Francis Bourgeois. Sir Francis left it to this College; and with the assistance of Mrs. Desenfans a gallery for its reception was built from the designs of Sir John Soane, having a mausoleum attached, in which are interred Sir F. Bourgeois and Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans.

The great charm of the Dulwich Gallery is its perfect quiet. Even now that the railway has been brought almost to the door, more than a dozen visitors are rarely assembled at one time, and the pictures may thus be inspected with ease and comfort. There are five rooms. Beginning with that at the entrance, the following pictures should especially be noticed. (The numbers correspond with those on the frames.)

First Room.—1. Portraits of Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickle, *Gainsborough*; one of his best pictures. 8 and 10. Landscapes, with cattle and figures, *Romeyn*, a scholar of Berghem. 9. Landscape, with cattle and figures, *Cuyp*. 30 and 36. Landscapes, with cattle and figures,

(30 bright sunny effect, 36 clear evening), *Both*. 63 and 64. Landscapes, *Wouvermans*. 102. Flowers encircling a Vase, *Daniel Seghers*.

Second Room.—113. A Calm, *Vandevelde*. 121, 140. Flowers, *Vanhuysum* (121 very beautiful in colour and delicacy of touch, 140 an earlier work, extremely minute and elaborate in finish). 131. Landscape, with a watermill (very fine), *Hobbema*. 133. Portrait of a young man, here assigned to an unknown artist of the Florentine school, but considered by Dr. Waagen a good work of Da Vinci's scholar *Boltraffio*. 143. A Mother and sick Child, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. 146. His own portrait, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. 147. Landscape, with cattle and figures (very characteristic), *J. B. Weenix*. 154. Waterfall, *Ruysdael*. 159. Landscape, *S. Rosa*. 163. Landscape with cattle and figures, *Cuyp*. 166. A brisk Gale, *Vandevelde*; "one of his most charming works," *Waagen*. 169. Landscape with cattle and figures, *Cuyp*; very beautiful sunset. 173. Landscape with figures. *Wouvermans*; "of great beauty and elegance," *Waagen*. 175. Landscape, *Rubens*. 179. Jacob's Dream, a celebrated picture, here assigned to *Rembrandt*, but most probably not by his own hand. 182. Mary Magdalen, a Sketch, *Rubens*. 185. The Chaff-cutter, *Teniers*; "true but rather poor."

Centre Room.—194. Portrait of the Duke of Asturias, afterwards Philip IV., *Velasquez*. 209. Landscape, with cattle at a fountain, *Berghem*. 214. Portrait of Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke, *Vandyck*. 215. Villa of Mæcenas, (a replica of the famous picture engraved by Rooker), *R. Wilson*. 217. St. Veronica, *C. Dolci*. 218. Portrait of the Archduke Albert, here assigned to the school of *Rubens*, but *Waagen* thinks it is by the master himself. 228. Landscape, with cattle and figures, *Wouvermans*. 239.

Landscape with cattle, *Cuyp*. 241. Landscape, with Mill, *Ruysdael*.

Fourth Room.—248. Spanish Flower Girl, *Murillo*; fine from the contrast and harmony of colour. 271. Soldiers gaming, *S. Rosa*. 276. Landscape, *G. Poussin*; "genuine and beautiful," *Waagen*. 283. Three Spanish Peasant-boys, *Murillo*; a picture of which there are many repetitions; this is no doubt an original. 284. Rape of Proserpine, *F. Mola*. 285. The Prophet Samuel (not the popular kneeling Samuel), *Sir J. Reynolds*. 286. Two Spanish Peasant-boys, *Murillo*; this picture, like No. 283, has been often repeated: "Happy in intention, the execution in parts hard and feeble," says *Waagen*; but the hardness and feebleness disappear almost magically when the picture is seen by the softened light of an afternoon sun. 299. A Locksmith, *Caravaggio*. 305. The Triumph of David, *N. Poussin*. 309. Philip IV. of Spain, *Velasquez*.

Fifth Room.—306 and 307. Saints, Antony of Padua, and Francis D'Assisi, formerly attributed to Perugino, now to Raffaele, but probably by one of Raffaele's scholars (*Waagen*). 329. Christ bearing the Cross, unknown, perhaps *Morales* or *Murillo*. 333. A Cardinal blessing a Priest, *P. Veronese*. 336. Assumption of the Virgin, *N. Poussin*; "noble and pure in feeling, powerful in colour." 339. Martyrdom of S. Sebastian, a very celebrated picture, *Guido*. 340. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, *Reynolds*; one of his most famous works. A similar picture, perhaps the earlier of the two, is in the collection of the Duke of Westminster; in each the painter's name is inscribed on the hem of the robe, perhaps the only instance of Sir Joshua having put his name on a picture. 347. La Madonna del Rosario, *Murillo*; very beautiful in colour. 348. The Woman taken in Adultery, *Guerctino*. 353. Portrait

of an old Man, *Holbein*. 355. The Mother of Rubens, a life-size portrait, admirably painted, but whether rightly ascribed may be doubted, *Rubens*.

Many of the other pictures are good and interesting, but the visitor who is pressed for time will do well to give his attention to those here noticed; and it may be here remarked that the Governors liberally grant admission to copyists, on application through their clerk.

After seeing the pictures the visitor may seek refreshment at the Greyhound, a very good inn; or he may climb the hill to the Crystal Palace, 2 m.; a very pleasant walk.

The line proceeds by an ornamental viaduct (which gives a view of the new college buildings and the handsome church of St. Stephen, E. E., with a good spire) through the property of Dulwich College, and a tunnel 300 yards long, to *Tulse-hill* (Stat., 6 m.), where it communicates with the West-End line to the Crystal Palace (Rte. 3. L.), and at 7½ m. reaches *Streatham*. [There are also stations at *Streatham-hill* and at *Streatham-common*, the first being on the Crystal Palace line just mentioned, and the second on the West-End to Croydon branch.]

Streatham is so called possibly from its lying on the Roman "Stone Street," which ran from the coast of Sussex to London. At the corner of the Common, between it and Tooting (still haunted by Sunday bird-catchers, for objecting to whose pursuits Johnson scolded Mrs. Thrale), is the site of *Streatham Park*, where for fifteen years Dr. Johnson was a constant visitor, and where occurred many of the scenes which have been photographed by Boswell. Johnson ceased to visit Streatham after the death of Mr. Thrale in October, 1782, when he records "making a parting use of the library," and inserts among his meditations a prayer

"that he may with humble and sincere thankfulness remember the comforts and convenience which he has enjoyed in this place." The house was pulled down in 1863, and the site has been built upon. Both house and grounds were much altered by Piozzi, the second husband of Mrs. Thrale. The portraits of the eminent persons who used to assemble at Streatham Park, placed by Mr. Thrale in his library, and all by Sir Joshua Reynolds, were dispersed in 1816.

On Streatham-hill are the schools of the *St. Anne's Society*, erected in 1829, but enlarged in 1865 by the addition of a Royal Albert wing; 200 boys and 140 girls, the children of persons once in a good position, are here maintained and educated. In Leigham Court-road west is the Magdalen Hospital, removed here from the Blackfriars-road in 1868; it accommodates 100 female penitents.

The old Church of *Streatham* was rebuilt in 1831, and enlarged since, so that it is no longer possible to visit the pew in which Johnson sat for so many years, and to which he records his farewell visit—"Sunday, went to church at Streatham: *Templo valedixi cum osculo*." Tablets still remain here, however, with Latin inscriptions written by Johnson for Mr. Thrale, d. 1782, and for Mrs. Salusbury, mother of Mrs. Thrale, d. 1773. Under a canopy is the mutilated figure of an unknown knight of the 14th century. The churchyard will attract attention by its fine trees. In it Sir Arthur Helps, of the Privy Council Office, and author of 'The Spanish Conquest of America,' and other valuable works, is buried.

On *Knight's-hill*, an outlying part of Streatham, by Norwood (tunnelled by the line), was a mansion erected by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who purchased this and the adjoining estate of Leigham. Both mansions have succumbed before the progress

of the builder, and their place is supplied by lines of new "villas."

The *walk* from Streatham to the Crystal Palace through Norwood (about 4 m.), is a pleasant one, though injured by building operations. From the top of Streatham-hill there is a very picturesque view towards the Thames, N. W. Good views are also obtained from some of the higher ground about *Upper Norwood*, further S., the greater part of which is in the parish of Croydon. There are here several district churches of more or less ugliness. Norwood is a region of villas, the lilac-scented grounds of which are for the most part far more pleasing to the eye than the houses which they environ.

Leaving Streatham, at 8 m., a loop-line runs off on rt. to Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon (for Wimbledon and Merton see Rte. 7).

Tooting (Stat., 9½ m.), which is divided into Upper and Lower, contains some good mansions, and about the Common and in private grounds are some fine trees, but as a whole it is a region of villas and nursery-grounds, without any special interest for the tourist. The church is modern and commonplace. The Independent Meeting is said by Lysons to have been founded by Daniel de Foe, who collected the first body of members into a Church. The enormous building seen N. of Upper Tooting is the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum; it contains nearly 1000 inmates. There seem to have been two or three manors called Totinges; one, Tooting Graveny, constituted the present parish of Tooting. *Tooting Bec*, which is a part of Streatham, belonged to the Abbey of Bec, or its affiliated priory of Okebourn. The manor, which had become by purchase the property of the Howlands of Streatham House, passed to the Bedford family by the marriage (in 1695) of Wriothesley, Marquis of

Tavistock, afterwards 1st Duke of Bedford, to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of John Howland, Esq. The marriage was performed by Bp. Burnet, at Streatham House, and the king, William III., created the Marquis Baron Howland of Streatham, a title since held by the Duke of Bedford. The manor was sold by John, 6th Duke of Bedford, in 1816. The mansion, a fine old brick house, held by local tradition to have been a palace of Elizabeth, was purchased by Lord Deerhurst (afterwards 8th Earl of Coventry) and pulled down.

10½ m. *Mitcham Junction Stat.*, rather an extensive station on an open heath which retains a degree of wildness unusual so near London. Here the Croydon and Wimbledon line (Rte. 7) passes from S.E. to N.W.

11½ m. *Hackbridge*, a small station in the midst of tanneries and water-mills. A pleasant walk along the Wandle leads to Beddington (*post*).

12½ m. *Carshalton* (Stat.), (in *Domesday Aultone*, Old Town. *Cars* is supposed to be a corruption of Cross—Cross-Aulton: the name is, however, pronounced *Cayshorton*). The Wandle flows through the parish, and is here increased by numerous springs which unite to form a pleasant sheet of water facing the church. The trout-fishing here was formerly excellent. "Here be excellent trouts," says Fuller; "so are there plenty of the best walnuts in the same place, as if Nature had observed the rule of physick, *Post pisces nuces*." Walnut-trees still abound, and contribute their due proportion towards Croydon "walnut fair" in October. Here, as at Mitcham, are extensive fields of lavender and other "sweet herbs," perfuming the air for some distance. There are several mills on the river, one of which (near Morden) is for

snuff-grinding, others are paper, drug, and corn mills.

Carshalton Church is interesting in spite of ill-usage and injudicious restoration. Part is E. E., part 18th-century brick, and there is at the W. end a picturesque addition E. E., made in 1863 (architect, H. Hall). Notice a *Brass* for Nicholas Gaynesford, "Esqyer for the body" to Edward IV. and Henry VII., and his wife Margaret, "gentlewoman" to their queens. The dates of death are not filled up, so that the brass must have been prepared during the lifetime of the persons represented on it, whose figures afford good specimens of costume. 3 elaborate monuments for Henry Herringman, d. 1708, Sir John Fellowes, d. 1724, and Sir William Scawen, d. 1722 (a reclining figure, his hand resting on a skull), deserve little notice. Close to the churchyard is Anne Boleyn's Well, which, according to tradition, burst forth from the stroke of her horse's hoof.

Between the village and the station is *Carshalton Park* (J. Coleman, Esq.). This was a property of the Carews, whose Elizabethan manor-house was pulled down by Dr. Radcliffe. He built the present house, and died there in Nov. 1714; but it has been since much altered.

13½ m. *Sutton Junction*. Here the branch from West Croydon to Epsom Downs falls in (*post*). The old Brighton road is here intersected by the rly. (*Inn*, the Cock, the first posting station from London (11 m.), a good house, though it has now a rival in the new Station Hotel.) The old *Church*, of little interest, was pulled down, and a much larger one erected on its site, in 1863-4. The new church is of flint and stone, E. Dec. in style, with a tower and tall shingle spire at the W. end, and very high-pitched roofs; architect, Mr. E. Nash. Notice in the churchyard the ugly tombhouse of James

Gibbons, "citizen," 1777. The pop. of the parish has so much increased of late, owing to the large number of villa residences which have been built here, that a second church has been erected at *Been-hill*, now called *Benhillton*, ¼ m. N. of the parish church, of Gothic character, Teulon, architect.

[On the *Epsom Downs branch*, at 1 m. from West Croydon (Rte. 1), is *Waddon Stat.*, from which, or the next stat. (*Wallington*, 2½ m.), the old manor of the Carews, Beddington, is easily reached. Wallington, a hamlet of Beddington, is now much the largest place, with a handsome new *Church*, in lieu of a desecrated chapel, which existed till within the last 50 years.

Beddington House was a favourable specimen of the brick mansion of Queen Anne's time, in whose reign it was built by Sir Nicholas Carew; the only portion of the older house retained was the great hall, which is Elizabethan, and has a rich open roof. The Elizabethan house was built by Sir Francis Carew, son of Sir Nicholas, to whom the estates, forfeited by his father's attainder, were restored. Here, in 1599, he entertained Queen Elizabeth for three days. "I will conclude," says Sir Hugh Platt, in his '*Garden of Eden*,' "with a conceit of that delicate knight Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her Majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening at the least one month after all cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover of canvas, over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sunbeams from reflecting

upon the berries, they grew both great and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour; and when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity."

Sir Francis was famous for his "choice fruit-trees," and the first orange-trees ever seen in England are said to have been raised by him from the seeds of oranges brought to this country by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece. In the year 1691 there was an orangery here 200 ft. long, most of the trees in which were 13 ft. high; about 10,000 oranges had been gathered from them the year before (*Archæologia*, vol. xii.). These orange-trees were destroyed by the hard frost in 1739.

In the garden Sir Francis had built a summer-house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish invasion, which we may fancy her Majesty inspecting with due condescension.

Nicholas de Carew obtained the manor of Beddington, about 1360, by marriage with the heiress of Sir Richard de Willoguhby. The family of Carew became extinct in the male line in 1762, and the estates subsequently passed to Richard Gee, Esq., representative of an elder female branch, who took the name of Carew. The widow of Mr. Gee's brother bequeathed them to her first-cousin Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell, who also assumed the name of Carew. The last Carew, a sporting character and spendthrift, died in poverty, 1872.

About 1864 the estate was sold, when a considerable part of the park was devoted to building purposes, and the house itself was purchased for an orphan asylum; to fit it for its new occupants, it has been almost entirely rebuilt, having been greatly damaged by fire in May, 1865. The noble timber roof of the hall, however, escaped, and this, and the portion of the grounds yet unbuild on,

may be seen on application at the porter's lodge. The Female Orphan Asylum (office, Essex-street, Strand) was founded in 1758, through the exertions of Sir John Fielding in 1758, and until its removal to Beddington in 1866, was situated in the Westminster-road, Lambeth.

Close to the house is Beddington Church, entirely Perp., to the building of which Nicholas Carew, the first Carew of Beddington, contributed (1390) 20*l*. It was very completely restored, and a new N. aisle built, in 1852. The general effect of the exterior is good, and the interior is lofty and effective, with a fine chancel arch. In the chancel is the Brass (very good and perfect) of Nicholas Carew (2nd of the name), and wife, d. 1432. A smaller brass, on rt., is of Philippa Carew and her 13 brothers and sisters, of whom it is noteworthy that 4 of the boys have the same name, John. In the Carew chapel are the altar-tomb (brasses gone) of Sir Richard Carew (governor of Calais) and wife, d. 1520, and the very rich and elaborate monument of Sir Francis Carew, the host of Elizabeth, d. 1611. The small figures below are those of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (nephew of Sir Francis and the erector of the monument), his wife and children. Remark also the monument of Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell-Carew. After the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, his wife (a sister of Sir Nicholas Carew) applied to her brother for permission to inter his body in Beddington Church. Leave could hardly have been refused, but the body of Sir Walter was actually buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; his head was, it is said, carried to West Horsley. (See Rte. 11.) Observe the brass plate on N. wall, to Thomas Greenhill, 1634, with the quaint verses playing on his name. In the chancel are 10 seats with carved subellæ.

At Woodcote, in the southern part

of the parish, numerous Roman remains have been found; but the site of the ancient Noviomagus, once thought to have been here, is now generally placed at Holwood-hill. (See *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*.)

14½ m. *Sutton Junction Stat.* (*ante*).

15½ m. *California* (Stat.), a group of villas, near which stands the South Metropolitan District Schools, containing 900 pupils. It is of parti-coloured bricks, and, with its Mansard roofs and handsome grounds, is a striking object.

17½ m. *Banstead*. The stat. is in a deep cutting; the village is a considerable distance to the right (*post*).

18½ m. *Epsom Downs*. The station is near the grand stand on the race-course (*post*).]

The chalk which the line has skirted S., at Sutton begins to rise into the lofty downs of Banstead and Epsom, and very fine views are commanded from all the higher ground. A walk of 3 m. S. from Sutton over the Banstead Downs, famous for their pure air and the short close turf with which they are covered—excellent pasturage now, as in Pope's days—

"To Hounslow Heath I point, and Banstead Down,
Thence comes your mutton, and these chicks my own"—

will bring the tourist to the village of *Banstead*. The *Church* (restored), which stands on high ground and is a good landmark, is large, of flint and stone, chiefly of Perp. period, but with some small E. E. windows in the chancel; a new S. aisle, E. E. in style, and new Early Dec. W. window. In the neighbourhood are *Nork Park* (Earl of Egmont) and *Banstead House* (B. Lambert, Esq.).

A vast Lunatic Asylum, for the

county of Middlesex (the third), is in course of erection on Banstead Downs.

The walk over the downs may be continued in the direction of Epsom, or the pedestrian may turn E. to *Woodmansterne* (1 m.), the parsonage of which is on a level with the cross on the top of St. Paul's. The downs in this neighbourhood rise to the highest ground in the county, except Leith-hill and Hindhead, and afford extensive views. The *Church* of Woodmansterne, otherwise uninteresting, contains some fragments of ancient stained glass.

About 1 m. N. of the church, and the same distance S.E. of the California Station, is *Lambert's Oaks* (late J. Smith, Esq.), a place of some interest, since it gave name to the famous "Oaks" stakes at Epsom races. The house, which stands high and commands very fine views, was originally built by a society called the "Hunters' Club," under a lease from the Lambert family, but was purchased by the 11th Earl of Derby, and was for a while the residence of his son-in-law General Burgoyne, the unfortunate hero of Saratoga. The 12th Earl much improved it, and by this nobleman the Oak stakes (in 1779) and the Derby stakes (1780) were established at Epsom. The estate was sold on his death in 1834 to Sir Charles Grey, and has since passed to the late proprietor, who rebuilt the house in red brick, in the Elizabethan style. There are some fine old beeches in the grounds, and a grove of ancient oaks, called "Lambert's Oaks," from which the place received its name.

15½ m. *Cheam* (Stat.) (Domes. Ceiham). The manor, which was given by Athelstan to Christ Church, Canterbury, passed, after the Dissolution, into the hands of the Lords Lumley. The church, for the most part modern and ugly, has been superseded by a large edifice, built

1862-4 (to which a spire has been added, 1870), alongside of it. The chancel of the old church has been retained, for the sake of the elaborate monuments of the Lumleys. Of these the earliest is that of John Lord Lumley, d. 1609, who collected and fabricated the curious series of monuments of his ancestors still remaining in the church of Chester-le-Street (near Lumley Castle), Durham. (See *Handbook for Durham and Northumberland*.) On the tomb of Lord Lumley is a long inscription, tracing his descent from Lyulph, the Saxon founder of his family. Notice also the monuments of his wives, Eliz. Darcy, and Jane, daughter of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. This latter lady was a distinguished Greek scholar, and translated into English the 'Iphigenia' of Euripides, and some of the orations of Isocrates. A few *Brasses* are also preserved, the oldest, a nameless one, c. 1370, and the most recent, B. Fromondes, 1579 (Haines, *Mon. Brasses*). The new church is rather a showy building (Pownall, architect), E. E. in style, of hammered stone externally, inside of red brick with bands of black brick, and stone. Adjoining the church is *Whitehall House* (Miss Kellick), timber-built and worth notice. One of the rooms is said to have been occasionally used by Queen Elizabeth, when at the neighbouring palace of Nonsuch. There are large vaults hollowed in the sandstone beneath this house.

Cheam was long famous for its school, which was established in the year of the plague (1665), and over which Gilpin, the well-known author of 'Forest Scenery,' presided for some years.

Lower Cheam House (H. L. Antrobus, Esq.).

Adjoining Cheam westward is *Nonsuch Park* (W. R. G. Farmer, Esq.), a modern castellated house, the original architect of which was Sir Jeffry Wyatville, but which has

since been much altered and added to. It stands at some distance from the site of the ancient palace of Henry VIII., afterwards occupied by Lord Lumley, and which was pulled down by Charles II.'s Duchess of Cleveland; its materials served to build several good houses, as Durdans by Epsom (*post*). In the grounds are some trees of very unusual size. A plane and a Spanish chestnut should especially be noticed, and an elm, called "Queen Elizabeth's," near the lodge on the Ewell road.

The site of the ancient palace was within the present park, at an angle formed by the avenue, where a foot-path branches off toward Ewell. It was commenced by Henry VIII., who pulled down the church of Cuddington (in which parish, now attached to that of Cheam, Nonsuch stood), together with an old manor-house long inhabited by a family of the same name. The palace was completed by the Earl of Arundel, to whom Elizabeth had granted it. It subsequently returned to the Queen, was settled respectively on Anne of Denmark and Henrietta Maria, and during the Commonwealth was divided by General Lambert and Col. Pride, the latter of whom died here in 1658. It was finally granted to Lady Castlemaine (Duchess of Cleveland), who pulled it down, sold the materials, and divided the park into farms. The line of the foundations may in part be traced.

In the latter part of her reign Elizabeth was frequently at Nonsuch, and it was here that the Earl of Essex found her on his sudden return from Ireland in Sept. 1599, when he hastened at once, "full of dirt and mire, to the Queen's bed-chamber, where he found the Queen newly up, the hair about her face." Her Majesty gave him her hand to kiss, but the calm of the morning became speedily troubled; in a few days Essex was committed to the custody of the Lord Keeper, and

never regained the royal favour. His execution took place February 25, 1601.

The great wonder of Nonsuch was a series of bas-reliefs inserted between the timbers of its outside walls—the subjects from the heathen mythology. They are said to have been cast in rye-dough, and “must needs,” says Evelyn, “have been the work of some celebrated Italian.” They were perfect when he saw them in 1665, and seem to have been very numerous. In the gardens was a fountain “set about with 6 lilacs, which trees bear no fruit but only a most pleasant smell.” These were among the first lilacs brought into England.

16 m. *Ewell* (Stat.). Ewell (in Domes. Etwell and Aetwelle—“At Well”) stands at the head of a small stream, called Hogsmill river, which runs to Kingston. The village, which is rather distant from the station, is a very quiet-looking place. A new Church, Dec. in style, with a tall square tower at the W. end, was built in 1848. The tower of the old church, covered with ivy and very picturesque, is retained to serve as a chapel on occasion of burials in the old churchyard. In the neighbourhood is *Ewell Castle*, a modern building (A. W. Gadesden, Esq.). Ewell was the birthplace (1582) of Richard Corbett, Bishop of Norwich, “a high wit,” says Fuller, “and most excellent poet, of a courteous carriage.” About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the village is the Ewell stat. of the Wimbledon and Epsom branch of the South Western Railway (Rte. 7).

There are some powder-mills on the stream here and at Malden ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.), across the common. There are also extensive corn mills, and brick and tile works; but the population is chiefly dependent on the large number of wealthy residents.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Epsom* (Stat.). Epsom

(Ebba's ham or home) is famous for its salts and its horse-races. Pop. 6276. *Inns*: Spread Eagle, Albion, King's Head; this last is mentioned by Mr. Pepys: “I hear that my Lord Buckhurst and Nelly (Gwynne) are lodged in the next house (the King's Head), and Sir Charles Sedley with them, and keep a merry house.”

The town of Epsom, scattered and irregular, is pleasantly situated at the foot of the chalk downs, and is surrounded by the plantations and fine old trees of numerous parks and villas. The town itself lies low, but the views from all the higher ground are extensive and varied. A great number of modern villas have been built here, but the wells are no longer in repute, and Epsom is only bustling at the time of the races, when the assemblage of strangers is enormous.

Epsom was, however, the Brighton of the reign of Charles II., who repaired here frequently, with his profligate court, for the sake of the mineral waters, first made known by Lord North, in his ‘Forest of Varieties,’ together with the chalybeate springs at Tunbridge (see *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*). The Epsom waters are strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, and have all the qualities of the well-known “Epsom salts,” which, however, are not made here. Lord North's book was published in 1645, but it was not until after the Restoration that the place became much frequented. “Rode through Epsom,” says Mr. Pepys, “the whole town over, seeing the various companies that were there walking, which was very pleasant, to see how they are there without knowing what to do, but only in the morning to drink waters. But, Lord! to see how many I met there of citizens that I could not have thought to have seen there, that they had ever had it in their heads or purses to go down thither.” (*Diary*, July 26,

1663.) At this time Shadwell wrote his comedy of 'Epsom Wells,' which was frequently acted at the "Duke's Theatre."

Epsom was at the height of its reputation, and the favourite resort of both courtiers and ambitious citizens, when Dr. Toland described it in 1711. "The nearness of London does afford it all the exotic preparatives and allurements to luxury whenever any is disposed to make a sumptuous banquet or to give a genteel collation. You would think yourself in some enchanted camp, to see the peasants ride to every house with the choicest fruits, herbs, roots, and flowers; with all sorts of tame and wild fowl, with the rarest fish and venison, and with every kind of butcher's meat, among which Binstead Down mutton is the most relishing dainty. Thus, to see the fresh and artless damsels of the plain, either accompany'd by their amorous swains or aged parents, striking their bargains with the nice court and city ladies, who like queens in a tragedy, display all their finery on benches before their doors (where they hourly censure and are censured), and to observe how the handsomest of each degree equally admire, envy, and cozen one another, is to me one of the chief amusements of the place. The ladies who are too lazy or too stately, but especially those who sit up late at play, have their provisions brought to their bedside, where they conclude the bargain; and then (perhaps after a dish of chocolate) take t'other nap till what they have thus bought is got ready for dinner."—*Descr. of Epsom*, 1711. At this time Prince George of Denmark was a frequent visitor at Epsom, and Toland asserts that he had frequently counted "sixty coaches in the ring" (the present racecourse on the downs) of a Sunday evening. Many new houses and inns had been built, and one of the latter, the "New Inn," was regarded

as the largest in England. Epsom, however, rapidly passed out of fashion after the death of Queen Anne, and, in spite of more than one attempt to restore its reputation as a watering-place, the wells have long been neglected and disused. The site of the wells is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village rt. of the Leatherhead road. Their ancient virtue is still preserved, and may be tested by the curious.

The present glory of Epsom is the *Races*, which take place on the downs above the village annually in April and May. The first, called the Spring Meeting, lasts only 2 days; the second continues 4 days, the principal stakes run for being the "Oaks" and the "Derby," the "blue ribbon of the turf" (see *ante*). On the "Derby day" at Epsom the whole 16 m. of high road between it and London, as well as the downs themselves, present such a scene as is to be witnessed in no other country, and in England itself at no other time; though something has been lost as regards the number and style of the equipages since the opening of the railways to Epsom. On the raceground is congregated every kind of vehicle that can possibly be imagined; and not less than 100,000 persons generally witness the "running for the Derby;" Epsom Downs on "the Derby Day" is indeed one of the characteristic and memorable sights of England.

Races have been held at Epsom from a very early period, the tradition being that they were commenced by James I., during his occasional residences at Nonsuch. Horse-races formed part of the amusements during all the time that Epsom wells were in fashion, and have been continued annually since 1730; but it was not until after the establishment of the Oaks (1779) and the Derby (1780) stakes that the races became of any great importance.

The racecourse on the downs,

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the town, should be visited if only for its noble view. From the grand stand, built in 1830, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey are distinctly visible.

In the market-place is a tall chimney-like clock-tower and fire-engine-house, built of variegated brick with red stripes.

Epsom Church (St. Martin) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1824. It is very poor Batty Langley Gothic, quite uninteresting in itself, but contains 4 small monuments by *Flaxman*, one of which is for the Rev. John Parkhurst (died 1797), author of the two Lexicons and a native of Epsom, and one (for the wife of J. A. Warre, Esq.) by *Chantrey*. At a short distance from the church is *Pitt Place*, remarkable as the scene of the sudden death of Lord Lyttelton, with which the well-known ghost story is connected. The dream, in which a "white lady" appeared to him, and said, "Prepare to die; you will not exist 3 days," took place at his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square. On the afternoon of the 3rd day he removed to Pitt Place, and died at night during a fit of epilepsy, with which he had been frequently attacked during the preceding month—a sufficient explanation of the ghost. On the common at the W. end of the town is a small red-brick church (St. Martin), of a somewhat better style of Gothic than the mother church.

Among the numerous villas which surround the town, and which, with their lawns and gardens, form, as when Toland described the view from the downs, "such an agreeable mixture of trees and buildings that a stranger is at a loss to know (as it has been observed of Leyden in Holland) whether it be a town in a wood, or a wood in a town," the principal are *The Elms* (J. Jenkins, Esq.), built on the site of a more ancient mansion, said to have been

constructed by the 1st Earl of Berkeley from the materials of Nonsuch—Frederick Prince of Wales resided here for some time; *Woodcote House* (E. R. Northey Esq.); and *Garlands Grove* (A. Crowe, Esq.). Further off are *Horton Manor* (W. Trotter, Esq.), and *Woodcote Park* (R. Brooks, Esq.), lying very pleasantly under the race-course on the downs. The house contains some good ceiling-paintings by *Verrio*. Worthy of notice is the *Royal Medical Benevolent College*—a very large and rather picturesque red-brick building, Tudor Collegiate in style—which is seen l. just before reaching the station. The institution consists of a *College* for the education of the sons of medical practitioners (there are 40 boys on the foundation, orphans maintained and educated free, and above 100 at a fixed moderate charge); and an *Asylum* for decayed medical practitioners. The Epsom Downs Stat. (*ante*) almost adjoins it.

The walks over the downs from Epsom towards Banstead and Sutton eastward are very pleasant. From almost every point the views are wide and beautiful, and the short green turf makes a most agreeable carpet. The walk or ride to Walton-on-the-Hill, about 4 m. S. of Epsom (see Rte. 5), may be continued over the common and through lanes to the downs above Reigate (4 m. further), with their unrivalled prospect. There is a very fine view northward from the churchyard of *Headley*, 1 m. W. of Walton. The *Church*, rebuilt in 1855, is small, but very neat, E. E. in style, of flint and stone, with a square tower and tall shingled spire at the W. end. In the churchyard is a curious grotto-like erection, a memorial of the old church, from portions of the materials of which it was constructed, and containing the old tables of the Commandments, Creed, &c.

[At Epsom a short *Branch* from

the South Western Railway at Wimbledon joins the line; its station is 1 m. distant from the Lond. B. and S. Coast one. There are stations on the Wimbledon and Epsom branch at *Raynes Park*, 1 m., and at

Worcester Park, for *Malden*, 3 m. from Wimbledon, 10½ m. from London. *Worcester Park*, once a part of Nonsuch Great Park, and afterwards a handsome estate of 400 acres with a good mansion, is now built over with villas.

Malden Church is small, not ancient, and was repaired in 1848. The Rev. Rogers Ruding was for many years its vicar, and wrote here his 'Annals of the Coinage,' published in 1817-19. 1 m. S.W. is *Talworth*, where was an ancient manor-house at one time in the possession of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, uncle of Edward III. It is now a farmhouse, with but slender indications of its former state.

Ewell Stat., 4½ m.: the village is about ½ m. E. (*ante*). At *Chessington*, 2 m. W. of the stat., is an artificial mound, now covered with wood, and known as *Castle-hill*. Roman coins have been found near it. The *Church* is partly E. E., but it has been elaborately restored and enlarged, and now bears little semblance of antiquity. The inscription on the monument of Samuel Crisp, Esq., is by Dr. Burney, who was a frequent visitor at *Chessington Hall* (George Chancellor, Esq.), then the residence of Mr. Crisp. Crisp was the friend and correspondent of Fanny Burney, himself a very good critic and adviser, but without productive talent. After the failure of his tragedy 'Virginia,' he retired, says Macaulay, "to a solitary and long deserted mansion, built on a common in one of the wildest parts of Surrey. No road, not even a sheepwalk, connected his lonely dwelling with the abodes of men. The place of his retreat was strictly concealed from his old associates."—

Essays. (It was known, however, to Dr. Burney.) Crisp lived here 30 years, coming to London now and then in the spring. The views from the church and Chessington Hall are extensive and varied.

Wide patches of heathery common, the marked feature of this part of Surrey, are here frequent between the enclosed fields. The country is for the most part level, and scarcely picturesque.]

19½ m. *Ashtead* (Stat.). The village, ½ m. S., is of little interest. N.E. of it is *Ashtead Park* (Hon. Mrs. Howard). The house contains some good pictures, and in the park is a long avenue of limes beside fine old oaks and elms. It is well stocked with deer.

Ashtead Church, which stands in the park, is partly surrounded by a deep trench, and apparently occupies the site of a Roman building. Roman bricks and other fragments are mixed with the flints of the walls; and portions of tile stamped with the representation of a deer-hunt, were found some years since whilst the church was repairing. Roman tiles are especially conspicuous in the arch of a small window on the N. side. The Roman "Stone-street" certainly passed in the neighbourhood, although its course beyond Dorking has not been ascertained with accuracy. *Ashtead Church* has undergone numerous alterations at different periods, the latest having been made in 1873. The N. transept was added in 1862. The panelled chancel-roof is of cedar, as are the pews throughout the church. The stained glass of the E. window was brought from the conventual church of Herck (near Maestricht), in Limbourg, and well deserves notice. It dates from the end of the 15th centy. The memorial window on the S. is by Powell. The richly-carved reredos was one of the last works of Mr. J. Thomas.

There are picturesque views on Ashtead Common (above the park), with its scattered oaks. In the thicker wood is an ancient intrenchment of irregular form.

21½ m. *Leatherhead* (Stat.). There is also a Stat. of the South Western Rly., from which a branch is in progress to Woking. The place is called Leodre, King Alfred's will; Ledret, Domes. The etymology is quite uncertain. The British words *Llethrod*, *Llethredd*, which are said to signify a *sloping* situation, like that of Leatherhead on the bank of the Mole, have been suggested, but without much authority. *Inns*: Swan; Duke's Head.

Leatherhead must at one time have been a place of considerably more importance than at present; the Sheriff's County Court was anciently held here, and was only removed to Guildford at the end of Henry III.'s reign. It is now a large village of 4 streets (pop. 2500), from the back of one of which extensive gardens slope downwards to the Mole, here no longer "sullen" and stealing onward toward the rich meadows of Stoke and Cobham. The river is crossed by a bridge of 14 arches; close to which is "The Old Running Horse," a small inn, said to be the hostel in which Elynour Rummyng

"Brewed nopypy ale,
And made thereof port-sale,"

as celebrated by Skelton, Henry VIII.'s laureate, in verses more curious than edifying. It is a small timber-built house, but has been much altered, and retains few traces of antiquity.

The *Church*, which stands upon high ground l. of the Mickleham road, was granted to the priory of Leeds in Kent about the middle of the 14th century, from which time it principally dates. The piers of the nave may, however, be earlier. The stained glass of the E. window was

collected at Rouen by the Rev. James Dallaway, vicar of Leatherhead for many years; during which he published his 'History of West Sussex,' undertaken at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk. There are no monuments of interest in the church. The inscription on that of Robert Gardiner (d. 1571), in the S. aisle, was written by Thomas Churchyard, "court-poet" to Queen Elizabeth.

Not far from Leatherhead, on the Epsom road, is *St. John's Foundation School* for the education of the sons of the poor clergy. It is a handsome Tudor building of red brick.

In the neighbourhood of Leatherhead are *Thorncroft*, *Givon's Grove*, and *Randall Park* (Mrs. Henderson).

Leatherhead is in the midst of much picturesque and varied scenery, and forms a convenient centre, or starting-point, for the Surrey tourist.

The tourist should pass from Leatherhead to Dorking (6 m.) along the valley of Mickleham on foot or in a carriage, rather than by rail: it is too beautiful a tract to be so hurried over. Indeed, in the summer months the journey from Hatchett's, Piccadilly, to Box-hill may be made by coach; it will be found a very pleasant trip. On the rt. for some distance after leaving Leatherhead, the Mole skirts the road, bordered by broad meadows, and backed by the richly wooded heights of Norbury Park. On the l. are the broken slopes of Mickleham Downs, with tempting green lanes leading up to them. These downs afford splendid views, and will repay the labour of the ascent. The once broad, breezy Leatherhead Common was inclosed in 1861-2, but can still be traversed in almost every direction, the roads and footpaths being very numerous. About 1 m. beyond Leatherhead church, on rt., is a wicket entrance to *Norbury Park* (late Thomas Grissell, Esq.), perhaps the most

picturesquely situated house in the county. The park contains about 300 acres, and is traversed by 3 public footpaths. The beauty of the prospects from its higher grounds, and from the lawn in front of the house, is extreme: the valley of Dorking is commanded as far as Leith-hill; l. rises the steep crest of Box-hill; and rt. stretch away the rich tree masses of the park itself. The scene is perhaps more attractive to the artist, because more manageable, than the wider views from the summit of the downs; and the park will supply studies of trees and foliage such as are rarely to be met with. Here are some beeches of enormous size—one, of which the branches extend over an area more than 100 ft. in diameter, and another said to be 160 ft. in height. The chestnuts and cedars of Lebanon are also magnificent; but the special glory of Norbury is the "Druids' Grove," a name given with questionable propriety to a grove of yews of venerable antiquity—

"—— a pillar'd shade,

Upon whose grassless floor of red-brown hue,
By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged
Perennially—beneath whose sable roof
Of boughs, as if for festal purpose, deck'd
With unrejoicing berries, ghostly shapes
May meet at noontide—Fear and trembling

Hope,

Silence and Foresight—Death the skeleton,
And Time the shadow." . . .

These trees, which have taken various forms in their growth, and many of which are not a little shattered by time, are distinguished by special names, the principal being—"the Fallen Giant," "the King of the Park," and "the Horse and his Rider." One of these is 22 ft. in circumference. It is to be regretted that strangers are not now allowed to visit the Druids' Grove without a special order.

The house of Norbury, the greater part of which was rebuilt in 1849, contains a remarkable drawing-room, part of the older house, the walls

of which were painted by Barret, Cipriani, Gilpin, and Pastorini: the landscapes in this room were intended as "seeming continuations" of the view without. They were greatly admired when first painted, and are praised by Gilpin in his 'Observations on Picturesque Beauty.'

Norbury, from the reign of Edward II., was held by the family of Husee, under the Clares, Earls of Gloucester. It subsequently passed to the Stidolphs, and afterwards to Anthony Chapman, Esq., who sold it in 1774 to Mr. Lock (the friend of Madame D'Arblay), who built the older part of the existing house. It has since become the property of the Grissell family. Sir Francis Stidolph received Evelyn here, "among his goodly walks and hills shaded with yew and box, seeming from their evergreens to be green all the winter."

The park may be left at *Mickleham*, an unusually pretty and picturesque country village, lying under the steep Downs, and surrounded with the most attractive scenery. *Mickleham Church* is partly Trans.-Norm., and interesting in spite of its "restoration" in 1823. Some parts are of the Dec. and Perp. periods, but, with the best intentions, much injury has been done to the old work. The chancel arch is remarkable. There are some fragments of ancient stained glass in the chancel, and more in the "Norbury" or N. chancel (the comfortable room-like pew of Norbury Park), where is also a Perp. altar-tomb with *Brasses* for Wm. Wyddowson, "citizen and mercer of London," and wife (1513). The richly-carved pulpit is Belgian work—presented to the church by the late Rev. A. Burmester. The Rectory, adjoining the churchyard, is, with its grounds, brilliant with flowers, perhaps the prettiest and pleasantest country parsonage in the county.

Adjoining *Mickleham* are *Juniper-hill* (Mrs. Lambton); and some dis-

tance further, on the l., at the angle formed by a sharp turn in the road, and marked by the magnificent cedars before it, *Juniper Hall* (F. Richardson, Esq.)—where a colony of French refugees settled after the Revolution, among whom was General D'Arblay; Miss Burney first met him when on a visit to Norbury.

1 m. beyond Mickleham, the Mole crosses the road, having on its banks the favourite tourists' inn, the Burford Bridge Hotel. To the S.E. rises Box-hill, and a short distance on is the village (and station) of *West Humble*. One mile more leads past the Box-hill (South Eastern) station and the *Dorking* station of the London and Brighton Rly., opposite to which is the avenue leading to the lodge of Deepdene. For Dorking and Deepdene see Rte. 5.

On leaving Deepdene, the rly. passes through a very agreeable and diversified district of alternate close thickly-wooded green lanes and open heaths, with numerous comfortable-looking old-fashioned farmhouses, and stately mansions standing in lordly parks. Chart Park (now absorbed in the Deepdene) and Brockham Common being passed, Ridland-hill and Leith-hill will be seen rising grandly on W., as we approach

30½ m. *Holmwood* (Stat.). Holmwood Common, though being rapidly built on, is still a pleasant spot, commanding fine views. It was a chase of the Earls Warren, once Lords of Dorking, and in Defoe's time was famous for its red deer, of which "the largest stags have been hunted here that have been seen in England." The district chapel on the highest part of the Common was built in 1838. Here Mr. John Gough Nichols, the antiquary, long resided (d. 1873).

2 m. W. of the stat. is *Cold Harbour*, at the foot of Leith-hill, with a picturesquely placed small church. Midway between Holmwood and the

next stat. (Ockley and Capel), but lying 2 m. E., is *Newdigate*, still a thoroughly Weald village, quiet, secluded, with a rustic population, slowly decreasing from census to census. *Newdigate Church* is small, partly E. E., with a shingled octagonal spire containing eight bells, of whose silvery notes the Newdigate men are justly proud.

32½ m. *Ockley and Capel*. The stat. is about 1 m. from each of these villages. *Capel*, on the E., has a small (restored) *Church*, E. E. in date, but with many later and some modern additions, and not of much interest. In it is a small mural monument of alabaster, with kneeling effigies, coloured and in good preservation, of John Cowper, serjeant-at-law (d. 1590), and his wife Julian. The E. window is a memorial to J. Shudi Broadwood, Esq., of Lyne (d. 1851). The chief seats are *Lyne* (H. F. Broadwood, Esq.); *Broome Hall* (F. Pennington, Esq.), on the S.E. of Leith-hill, a spacious mansion with very beautiful grounds; and *Arnolds* (E. Kerrich, Esq.), at Beare Green. At the E. end of the village is an inn, the *King's Head*, at which the tourist will find good plain accommodation. The neighbourhood affords some very pleasant walks. At *Osbrook*, ½ m. W. of the Horsham road, in the lower part of the parish, is a fine old half-timber house, worth visiting.

Ockley, on the W. of the line, borders an old-fashioned green, the road passing through which is the ancient Stone-street. The great battle at *Aclea*, 851 (A.-S. Chron.), in which the Danes were defeated by Ethelwulf, has been fixed here; the line of the Roman road affording facilities both for invaders and invaded. The country is full of Danish traditions. A castle near the church, of which some traces were seen by Aubrey, is said to have been destroyed by "their battering engines, planted

on Berry-hill, at 2 m. distance"—a long range for the 9th century. On *Holmbury-hill*, in this parish, is an oblong camp, with remains of a double ditch and vallum on one of its sides. *Ockley Church*, which has been restored by *St. Aubyn*, has a modern Dec. W. window, filled with stained glass. In the churchyard it was anciently the custom to plant red-rose trees over the graves of unwedded lovers, a fashion alluded to in many old ballads.

The picturesque *Well* on Ockley Green was the gift of a Miss Scott, long governess at Elderslie, as was the school at the end of the green. She left by will a sum of money for both purposes. On the green, nearly fronting the well, is a little inn, the Red Lion, at which the tourist may find country accommodation whilst exploring the neighbourhood. Leith-hill rises invitingly over the trees that border the green.

Oakwood Chapel (now parochial, but formerly a hamlet of Wotton) may be visited from Ockley, from which it is distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. It stands on a low eminence surrounded by woods, through which paths diverge on every side. It is rude E. E., and very striking with its heavy buttresses and pointed roof, in the midst of the "greenwood." Within is a small *Brass* of Edward de la Hale, with collar of SS, 1431.

2 m. beyond Ockley the line quits the county, passing by Warnham to Horsham (See *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*). Ockley is 6 m. from Dorking by the high road, but the pedestrian especially is recommended to make the return journey 2 or 3 miles longer, by taking Holmwood Common on E. or Leith-hill on W. in his way.

ROUTE 7.

LONDON TO [HAMPTON COURT]
WEYBRIDGE, BY WIMBLEDON
[KINGSTON, THAMES DITTON,
EAST AND WEST MOLESEY],
ESHER, AND WALTON-ON-THAMES.

South Western Railway. 19 m.

Quitting the Terminus in Waterloo-road, the line passes through the suburb of Lambeth, with an occasional view of the towers of the Houses of Parliament and Abbey of Westminster across the river, and of Lambeth Palace below the rail, rt., on the Surrey side of the Thames, to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Vauxhall* (Stat.), where, on l., streets of small houses, and a rather peculiar Gothic church (J. L. Pearson, archit.), mark the site of the once famous Vauxhall Gardens. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, the low grounds of Battersea Park open rt., and across the river is seen Chelsea Hospital, with the hills of Hampstead and Highgate rising beyond it. (For the places hitherto mentioned see *Cunningham's Handbook of London*.) Almost adjoining the Hospital are, the fine bridge of 4 segmental iron arches, erected in 1860 from the designs of Mr. J. Fowler, at a cost of 90,000*l.*, to carry the West-end branch of the Brighton and South Coast Railway across the Thames, but since considerably widened by the London Chatham and Dover Company, and used by them also; and immediately W. of it, the handsome *Victoria Suspension Bridge*, erected in 1858 from the designs of Mr. T. Page, at a cost of 88,000*l.*

At a short distance N. is *Battersea Park* (Rte. 1 (A)), and the line next traverses what was Battersea Fields

a few years ago, a favourite ground for botanists, as furnishing many rather scarce marsh plants. All is now given over to bricks and mortar, though the project of forming a "Southern Belgravia" there has not been realized, and the scheme of constructing *West London Docks* on the space between the Brighton line from Victoria and the Park has been abandoned.

W. of Battersea Park is the original village of *Battersea* (Petres-ey, Peter's Island; it formerly belonged to the church of St. Peter, Westminster), though the parish extends as far as Penge, near Norwood. Standing near the river, and "best seen at a distance," is the parish Church, of which Bp. Patrick was once the vicar. In it is buried the great Lord Bolingbroke, who, after his many trials and troubles, returned here to the house of his ancestors, in which he died, 1751. His monument (with medallions of himself and his 3rd wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon) is by *Roubiliac*. The old mansion of the Bolingbrokes, which stood near the church, has been demolished, though some memory of it is retained in the names "Bolingbroke-terrace" and "Bolingbroke-gardens." In a cedar parlour here Pope is said to have written much of his 'Epistle to Lord Bolingbroke.'

There are 7 other churches, all but one erected in the last 20 or 30 years, and of no interest; St. George's, a very plain structure, was built in 1820. The old wooden *Bridge* still stands, though so long condemned as unsightly and dangerous; at a short distance E. is the *Albert Suspension Bridge*, connecting the W. end of Battersea Park with Chelsea. Some manufactures are carried on on a large scale at Battersea. Notice Price's Patent Candle Works in York-road, which cover 13½ acres, and employ 1000 hands, and the works of the patent Plumbago Crucible Company, in Church-road; the ele-

vation is of Italian character, and the illuminated clock tower 100 ft. high.

Leaving *Clapham* (Rte. 3, II.) on S., and passing along the base of the hill called *Battersea Rise*, covered, like all its neighbour hills as far as Brixton, with city villas, we reach

3¼ m. *Clapham Junction Station* (Rte. 1, (B)). A short distance E., at Lavender-hill, is *Shaftesbury Park*, an estate of 40 acres, where the experiment of founding a "Workman's City," with every appliance for health and mental culture (and the exclusion of public houses) is in progress. From the Junction the Richmond line goes off on rt. (Rte. 8.)

The red-brick building immediately beyond the station 1. is the *Freemasons' Female Orphan School*, Ph. Hardwick, architect; and a little further 1. is the *Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum*, for the reception of the orphans, of both sexes, of soldiers, sailors, and marines. The first stone of this building, in great measure a reproduction of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, was laid by her Majesty in July, 1857. It was built and endowed from a surplus of the Patriotic Fund formed during the war in the Crimea. The huge pile just beyond it is the *Surrey County Prison*. Soon after the line crosses the river Wandle at Garrett Mill. The hamlet of *Garrett* is celebrated for its mock elections of notorious characters about town to the so-called office of mayor, which during the last century used to be held here at the beginning of every new parliament. Foote has commemorated them in his farce of 'The Mayor of Garrett.' The election was suppressed in 1796. A full account of the election will be found in Hone's 'Every-Day Book.'

After skirting for some distance rt. the palings of Wimbledon Park, and passing 1. the village of Merton, we reach

7½ m. *Wimbledon Junct. Stat.* Wim-

F

bledon is distant $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., and Merton about the like distance S., where there is a *Lower Merton Stat. (post)*.

From the stat. proceeds (1) a loop-line to Tooting, and (2) a branch to Croydon (by both which the Crystal Palace may be reached) (*post*); (3) a branch to Leatherhead (Rte. 6), and (4) a branch to Kingston and Hampton Court (*post*).

A pleasant day's excursion may be made by the pedestrian from this station. He should cross Wimbledon Park and Putney Heath, and, entering by the Roehampton gate, cross Richmond Park to Richmond-hill, and return by the south side of the park and over Combe Wood and the site of the Danish camp to Wimbledon Common and the station. The distance is about 12 m. For Richmond, see Rte. 8.

The village of Wimbledon stands on high ground on the margin of an extensive common, along the borders of which are a number of good houses; the principal is *Wimbledon House* (Sir H. W. Peek, Bt., M.P.), once belonging to Mrs. Marryat, mother of the novelist. It has fine gardens and hothouses. It previously belonged to the French minister Calonne, and was afterwards occupied by the unfortunate emigrant Prince de Condé. On the W. side of the Common is *Canisaro House* (J. Boustead, Esq.).

In the red-brick house at the corner of the Common, Horne Tooke, author of 'The Diversions of Purley,' spent many years of his life, and died in 1812.

The parish Church (St. Mary), about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station, was rebuilt in 1834, and enlarged in 1848 (from G. G. Scott and Moffatt's designs). It is a spacious and rather handsome building of black flints with stone dressings, Perp. in style, with a lofty spire. The E. window is filled with stained glass. On the floor is the gravestone of Sir Richard Wynne, d. 1649, Gentleman of the

Privy Chamber to Charles I., whom, when Prince of Wales, he accompanied on his romantic visit to Spain. On the S. side of the chancel is the Wimbledon chapel, in which is the black marble tomb of Edward Cecil, Visct. Wimbledon, d. 1638; over the tomb a viscount's coronet is suspended, and some pieces of rusty armour are placed about the chapel. He commanded the abortive expedition against Cadiz in 1625, but achieved so little, that the Court wits on his return, by a pun on his name, called him General Sit-still. Under the S. gallery is a small tablet by *Westmacott* for James Perry, Esq., d. 1821, for many years the well-known proprietor and editor of the 'Morning Chronicle.' Near the gate of the quiet and pretty church-yard is the vault of John Hopkins (the "Vulture Hopkins" of Pope's 3rd 'Moral Essay' on the Use of Riches:—

"What can they give? to dying Hopkins' heirs?"

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's end;"

who accumulated a vast fortune by means which his sobriquet sufficiently indicates. "He lived worthless," says Pope in a note, "but died worth three hundred thousand pounds." Among the many monuments in the churchyard observe a comparatively inconspicuous one to Gilbert Stuart Newton, B.A., d. 1835. 3 new churches have been built in Wimbledon—Holy Trinity, Merton-road, a small Dec. building with a bell-turret; Christ Church (Teulon, architect), in the Ridgeway, with a low, square tower and broad roof; and St. John's, Spencer Hill, of red brick. The large red-brick building, with high-pitched roofs and peaked dormer windows, a little E. of Christ Church, is *Wimbledon College*, a proprietary school erected in 1859; it forms a conspicuous object from

the rly., on the rt., soon after leaving the station.

Behind the parish church lies *Wimbledon Park* (J. A. Beaumont, Esq.). The mansion, once of Lord Spencer, now Mrs. Evans, is modern and not remarkable, but it commands a lovely panoramic view, and occupies the site of a most stately mansion, built in 1588 by Sir Thos. Cecil, eldest son of Lord Burghley, whose son was created Viscount Wimbledon by Charles I. This house was purchased in 1638 for the Queen Henrietta Maria; and only a few days before his trial Charles I. directed the seeds of some Spanish melons to be planted in his garden at Wimbledon.* In the survey of the house and grounds made by order of the Parliament in 1649, "a musk-milieu ground at the end of the kitchen-garden" is mentioned; "trenched, manured, and very well ordered for the growth of musk-millions." A very different gardener succeeded to the King. General Lambert bought the manor, and "after he had been discarded by Cromwell betook himself to Wimbledon House, where he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money: yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition which he entertained before he was cashiered by Cromwell." (*Coke's Detection of the Court and State*.) The General is said not only to have grown flowers, but to have excelled in painting them; and according to Walpole ('Anec. of Painting') many specimens of his skill were formerly shown at Wimbledon.

This old house, which Swift in one of his letters calls much the finest place about London, was taken down by the Duchess of Marlborough early in the 18th century, and a new one built on its site. She left it to the Spencers. In 1785 this second house was burnt down. The existing man-

sion was completed in 1801 (Holland, architect). Here is a well 563 ft. deep, sunk through the London clay. *Belvedere House* (A. Schlusser, Esq.) has its entrance gates opposite those of Wimbledon Park-house.

Of the *Park*, which originally contained 922 acres, a considerable portion has been sold for building, and many of the fine old trees and pleasant coppices have disappeared before a growth of London "villas." It was very beautiful, as are the portions which still remain, in which is a sheet of water covering 50 acres. Two public roads lead across it to Wandsworth and to Putney Heath. The lovely blue anemone (*Anemone apennina*) is found wild in some parts of this park.

WIMBLEDON COMMON, the broad, open heath W. of Wimbledon Park, and extending N. to Putney and Roehampton (see Rte. 8), once notorious for duels, has of late years been the scene of contests of a widely different character. Among the hostile meetings of historical, or quasi-historical celebrity, were those between the Duke of York and Lieut.-Col. Lennox (afterwards 4th Duke of Richmond), Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. John Paull, and the latest, in 1840, between Lord Cardigan and Capt. Harvey Tuckett, which led to the celebrated trial in the House of Lords. During the annual Volunteer camp and rifle contest in July, Wimbledon Common presents a scene of great animation and of deep interest. The review, or march past, with which the meeting winds up (Saturday afternoon), had a forerunner in "a grand review of the Surrey Volunteers" here by George III., on July 4, 1799. But with however much interest we may regard the site of the Volunteer Camp, it must be admitted that its encroachments have grievously injured the beauty and interfered with the enjoyment of the Common. It is still the most picturesque and enjoyable, as well as the widest and

* *Lycens*, whose authority is a letter of Sir John Temple in Collins's 'Peerage,' iv. 181.

freest, of the open commons in the immediate vicinity of London. The permanent Butts meet the eye at every turn; and the red flags, which are flying good part of the day (Wednesdays excepted), warn you that a very large section of the Common is dangerous owing to the daily practice.

About 1 m. from the village, at the farther end of the Common, was formerly a very perfect circular intrenchment, of about 7 acres, with a deep ditch, but it has, by the wanton caprice of Mr. Sawbridge Erle Drax, its owner (1875), been destroyed. In Camden's time this camp was called "Beersbury," and he suggests that it was connected with a battle between Ceawlin of Wessex and Ethelbert of Kent, fought, according to the A.-S. Chron., in 568, at Wibbandune (Wimbledon). Ethelbert was defeated, and two of his thanes, Oslac and Cnebba, killed. There is a pretty view from this site, looking toward Coombe Wood, with Epsom downs in the distance. A group of 23 barrows formerly existed on the Common, but they have long disappeared. An ancient track, called the *Ridge-way* (now a road with shops, a church, &c.), extends in a S.W. direction from Wimbledon through Coombe Wood towards Kingston.

[*Railways from Wimbledon.* (1).—E. to Tooting, through New Wimbledon. On the N. line is a stat. at *Haydon's-lane* (1 m.), and on the S. one at *Merton Abbey* (1½ m.)

Merton, ½ m. S. of the Wimbledon Station, is a scattered village in the low ground traversed by the stream of the Wandle, on which stand several silk-printing works, and an extensive bleachery. One of these factories is established within the walls of *Merton Priory*, of which the solitary remains are fragments of the E. window of the chapel, a gateway much altered, and portions of the ancient flint walls surrounding the precincts.

The Priory was founded here for

Augustinian canons by Gilbert le Norman, "Vicecomes" (Sheriff) of Surrey, 1115. Henry I. subsequently granted the entire manor of Merton to the establishment, which continued to flourish until the Dissolution. Thomas à Becket received his early education here (under Robert Bayle, the first prior), as did Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and founder of Merton College, who was born here. Hubert de Burgh sought safety here from the displeasure of Henry III. in 1232, but was disappointed. The King roused the citizens of London, with whom De Burgh was very unpopular. About 20,000 of them hastened to Merton, and dragged the ex-chief justiciary to the Tower. On the remonstrance of Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, he was released the next day and taken back to Merton; but his supply of food was interdicted, and he was soon compelled to surrender, when he was again carried to the Tower and put in fetters. In 1236 a parliament was held in the priory, in which were passed the ordinances known as the 'Statutes of Merton.' It was on this occasion that the prelates and ecclesiastics, wishing to introduce the canon law, were opposed by the barons, and that the memorable words were used, "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari."

The remains of the priory were tolerably perfect during the civil wars, when it is mentioned among the "places of strength" in Surrey. They have only disappeared within the last hundred years.

The *Church*, very long and narrow, is late Norm. and E. E., and so far of interest that the older part is apparently the original structure raised by Gilbert le Norman, who built a church here in addition to that of the priory. There is a rude Dec. porch, with bargeboard, the doorway under which retains its Norm. moulding nearly perfect. The S. aisle has been rebuilt; the E. win-

dow is Perp. S. of the chancel is a mural monument to Gregory Lovell, Esq., of Merton Priory, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, d. 1597, with kneeling effigies, coloured, of himself, wife, 4 sons, and 4 daughters. There is also a handsome marble tablet to the memory of Capt. Cook, the circumnavigator, erected by his widow, who was long a resident in the village. In the churchyard is the tomb of Francis Nixon, who introduced calico-printing into this neighbourhood. A much-injured picture, preserved in the church, is attributed to *Luca Giordano*; the subject is the Saviour bearing his cross.

Merton was a royal ville during the Anglo-Saxon period; and it was perhaps here that Cynewulf of Wessex was murdered, in 784, by the Ætheling Cyneheard, who himself, with his followers, was afterwards killed within the walls of the Royal dwelling by the king's faithful attendants. (Merdon Castle, near Hursley, in Hants (Rte. 20), is sometimes assigned as the scene of this murder.)

A later interest attaches to Merton from its having been for a short time, from October, 1801, to May, 1803, the residence of Lord Nelson, and afterwards of Lady Hamilton. Merton Place, however, the house in which he lived, no longer exists, and the grounds are covered with small buildings. "I would not have you," he writes to Lady Hamilton, after his departure in 1803 to resume his command in the Mediterranean, "lay out more than is necessary at Merton. The rooms and the new entrance will take a deal of money. The entrance by the corner I would have certainly done; a common white gate will do for the present, and one of the cottages which is in the barn can be put up as a temporary lodge. The road can be made to a temporary bridge, for that part of the Nile one day shall be filled up. Downing's canvas awning will do for a passage. For the winter, the carriage can be

put in the barn, and giving up Mr. Bennett's premises will save 50l. a year, and another year we can fit up the coach-house and stables which are in the barn. The footpath should be turned. I did show Mr. Haslewood the way I wished it done, and Mr.— will have no objections, if we make it better than ever it has been; and I also beg, as my dear Horatia (his daughter) is to be at Merton, that a strong netting, about 3 ft. high, may be placed round the Nile, that the little thing may not tumble in, and then you may have ducks again in it. . . . I shall be very anxious until I know this is done." The grounds had been laid out by Lady Hamilton, and "the Nile" was a stream carried through them in artificial windings, and so named in compliment to the hero. The house was sold by Lady Hamilton in 1808. "Nelson Place," in the village, still preserves the name of the great seaman, who used frequently to amuse himself by angling in the Wandle, a stream praised for its "fishful" qualities, by Izaak Walton; but mills and factories have now well-nigh banished the trout.

At 2½ m. we reach *Tooting* (Stat.). See Rte. 6.]

[(2). On the Wimbledon and Croydon line we reach at ¼ m. *Lower Merton* (Stat.), and at 1½ m. *Morden* (Stat.). The village lies 1 m. S.W. in the valley of the Wandle. Here are some pleasant country-houses the principal of which is *Morden Park* (Major Gen. Sir W. E. Baker), but there is nothing to delay the tourist. The *Church*, plain red brick, was rebuilt in 1636; the Dec. windows (of stone) apparently belonged to the older building.

2½ m. *Mitcham* (Stat.). Here we are in the midst of the great Surrey "flower-farms." The soil of the parish is a deep black mould, some hundred acres of which are covered with plantations of lavender, rosemary, mint, peppermint, liquorice,

chamomile, and other herbs for the use of the great London druggists, perfumers, and distillers. There is also a large farm on which roses are cultivated for making rosewater; but for this purpose English roses are not found to be very successful rivals to those grown in the S. of France. Mitcham has been famous for its plantations of medicinal herbs for the last century; the air of the whole neighbourhood is strongly perfumed by them.

The Church of Mitcham (SS. Peter and Paul) was rebuilt in 1822, and is a wretched affair of brick and compo; there are no monuments of interest. The district church of Christ Church is little better.

Mitcham, then noted for "good air and choice company," was for a short time the residence of Dr. Donne, the founder, according to Johnson, of the metaphysical school of poetry. Sir Walter Raleigh had a house here in right of his wife, which was standing until very lately. Sir Julius Cæsar, afterwards Master of the Rolls, also resided here, and entertained at his house Queen Elizabeth, to her "exceeding good contentment." Upon her Majesty's departure Sir Julius presented her with a gown of cloth of silver, a "white taffeta hat, with several flowers," and some jewels. There are some pleasant houses in the neighbourhood.

At 4 m. is a station called *Beddington* (see Rte. 6), but it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village of that name.

6 m. *West Croydon* (Stat.). (For Croydon, see Rte. 1.) Here the Epsom and Horsham branch of the Brighton and South Coast Railway is reached (Rte. 6).]

(3.) The branch to Leatherhead goes off at Raynes Park (Rte. 6.).

(4.) The line for Kingston is described *post*.

Between the Wimbledon and New Malden Stations the railway passes

over Norbiton Common. Upon the high ground rt. is seen *Coombe Wood House* (J. L. Sim, Esq.), once the residence of the prime minister Lord Liverpool, in which he entertained the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and in which he died. It belongs to the Duke of Cambridge.

Many handsome residences have been built in Combe Wood:—for Bertram Currie, Esq., Edw. Baring, Esq., — Hammersley, Esq.

On this hill rise the *Coombe Springs*, which supply the palace of Hampton Court, about 3 m. distant. The water is conveyed to the palace in leaden pipes (and under the bed of the Thames in cast-iron ones). The original pipes were laid down by Cardinal Wolsey, and remained until very recently.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. *New Malden* (Stat.). *Malden* Church lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. (Rte. 6).

[Hence a *Branch line* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) runs to Kingston, and crossing the Thames to Twickenham there joins the Staines, Egham, and Bagshot line (Rte. 9).]

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Norbiton* (Stat.). This is merely the E. suburb of Kingston. It contains the *Free Grammar School* established by Queen Elizabeth on the site of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1305 by Edward Lovekyn, a native of Kingston. The chapel was rebuilt by his kinsman John Lovekyn in 1367, and now serves as the school-room. The E. window deserves notice. The school was at one time of considerable reputation. Gibbon, the historian, was for some time a scholar here under Dr. Wooddeon. Here are *Cleave's Almshouses*, a low range of 12 houses with a hall in the centre, founded in 1668 by Alderman Cleave; and also the *Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows*, founded in 1852; it receives 50 inmates. *St. Peter's Church*, built by Scott and Moffatt in 1842, is of brick, one of those Norm. imitations now generally abandoned.

At *Canbury* (Canonbury), a manor

adjoining Norbiton, and so called from its having belonged to the canons of Merton Priory, the old monastic barn remains, and is well worth a visit. It is about 90 ft. square, with 4 projecting entrances, one at each side.

The Aqueduct of the Lambeth Waterworks is seen on rt. as the train approaches,

12 m. *Kingston* (Stat.). (Pop. 15,500. *Inns*: the Griffin; the Sun: an old inn, the Castle, now converted into private dwellings, contains some curious wood-carvings, temp. Eliz.). The town, which stretches for about 1 m. along the rt. bank of the Thames, has a few picturesque points, but contains little of interest except the church. There are, however, some pleasant walks along the river, and many historical recollections are connected with Kingston. The brick campanile-like shafts by the river at the W. extremity of Kingston, which are rather conspicuous objects from the rly., belong to the Chelsea and Lambeth Waterworks Companies, which take their supply of water from the Thames here.

There seems to have been a bridge or perhaps a ford here at a very early period; and Roman remains have been found in great quantities in the neighbourhood, though the name of their station here, or indeed whether any station existed, is uncertain. The present *bridge* across the Thames, of 5 arches with 2 side arches on either bank, was built in 1825, at a cost of about 40,000*l.*; it was rendered toll-free in 1870.

As the first point on the Thames above London at which the river could be crossed, Kingston grew into importance during the Saxon period. A great council was held here in 838 under Egbert of Wessex and Ethelwulf of Kent, at which "a treaty of peace and alliance" was agreed on between the Kentish clergy and the

kings. The royal ville or "King's Town" was of so great distinction that the Anglo-Saxon kings from Edward the Elder (900) to Ethelred (978) were crowned in it. A long-descended tradition points out a stone, still preserved, as that on which the "Basileus of Britain" sat during his coronation (*post*).

Like many other places in Surrey, Kingston has its legend of the Danes, who are said to have been defeated here in a great battle, when their leader's head was cut off, and kicked about the place in triumph; in memory of which a most boisterous game of football used to be played through the town on Shrove Tuesday, the traditional day of the Danish defeat. There was a stronghold of some sort at Kingston after the conquest; since, during the contest between Henry III. and De Montfort, the "castle" is said to have been taken by the king. Sir Thomas Wyatt, in February, 1554, withdrew to Kingston with his body of insurgents, having in vain attempted to force a passage over London-bridge. The bridge here had been partly broken down; but he repaired it, crossed the river, and advanced again toward London, only to fail more completely. The most interesting facts in the history of Kingston, however, are connected with the Civil War. By a remarkable chance, the first and last appearances in arms during the great struggle took place here. About the middle of January, 1642, when, in Clarendon's words, "both parties were preparing for an appeal to the sword," an armed force was collected at Kingston by Colonel Lunsford and other royalists, with the probable intention of securing a magazine of arms deposited in the town, and afterwards of marching to Portsmouth, which was to be held for the king. This project was, however, defeated by the promptness of the Parliament, and Lunsford was arrested as a delinquent. In July,

1648, Lord Holland, with the 2nd Duke of Buckingham (Dryden's *Zimri*), and his brother Lord Francis Villiers, assembled about 600 troops here for the purpose of releasing the king, then a prisoner at Carisbrooke. They advanced to Reigate, but were compelled to retreat thence again upon Kingston, where their last skirmish occurred in the lane between the town and Surbiton Common. Here, says Aubrey, "was slain the beautiful Francis Villiers, at an elm in the hedge of the E. side of the lane; where, his horse being killed under him, he turned his back to the elm, and fought most valiantly with half-a-dozen. The enemy, coming on the other side of the hedge, pushed off his helmet and killed him, July 7, 1648, about 6 or 7 o'clock in the afternoon. On the elm (cut down in 1680) was cut an ill-shaped V for Villiers, in memory of him."—*H. of Surrey*, i. Lord Holland was afterwards taken and lost his head, but Buckingham escaped to the Low Countries. Throughout the war the inhabitants of Kingston were, for the most part, royalists; but the town was occupied at different times by the troops of either party.

The first charter was granted to Kingston by King John, reminiscences of whom still linger in the neighbourhood. At Surbiton is a building called his "*Dairy*," much later than his time, but showing heavy beams of Spanish chestnut.

The *Church of All Saints*, one of the largest in Surrey, had been sadly altered at various times, but was "restored" internally with much skill and taste by Messrs. Brandon in 1862, and is very interesting. It is entirely Perp., with the exception of the piers of the central tower, which may be earlier. The tower above them dates from 1708. The original spire was destroyed by lightning in 1445, upon which occasion, according to William of Worcester,

"one in the church died through fear of a spirit which he saw there." The wooden roof of the interior, a very good one, was erected in 1862. There are *Brasses* here for Robert Skern (d. 1437) and wife (very good, by the altar rails),—his wife Joan is said by Manning (*H. of Surrey*) to have been the daughter of Alice Piers, the mistress of Edward III., who was probably her father:—and for John Hertcombe (d. 1488) and wife. Of later monuments, remark the altar-tomb, with alabaster effigy, under an arch, of Sir Anthony Benn, Recorder of London (d. 1618); a good statue by *Chantrey* of the Countess of Liverpool (d. 1821), and one of Henry Davidson, Esq. (died 1827), by *Turnough*, a pupil of Chantrey. The large E. window is filled with painted glass, by *Willes* of Newcastle, representing the leading events in the life of Christ; and there are besides in the church 7 memorial windows by *Lavers* and *Barraud*.

In a chapel on the S. side of the church, demolished about 1731, the Saxon kings are said to have been crowned. Existing drawings show that it had some portions at least early Norm.

The Italianized *Town Hall*, in the centre of the market-place, was completed in 1840. The leaden figure of Queen Anne, below the balcony, was removed from the older building. In the court-room is a full-length of the same queen by *Kneller*. South of the market-place is the *Court-house*, in which the assizes are held. In the open space in front of it the ancient stone upon which, according to tradition, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were enthroned during their coronation, was set up in 1850. The King's Stone, itself a shapeless block, is placed on an octagonal base, on the sides of which are inscribed the names of the 8 kings crowned on it: the whole is inclosed within an ornamental rail-

ing supported by stone shafts with Saxon (?) capitals.

A great fair for black cattle, sheep, and horses, is held at Kingston on Nov. 13 and two following days. This is almost a rival of the great Barnet fair. During the Lent Assizes there is also some bustle; but the town has little movement on ordinary occasions.

There is a very beautiful view over the Thames and Richmond Park from Kingston-hill, about 2 m. E. of the town, on the Wandsworth road. An inn called the Bald-faced Stag, which has now disappeared, is said to have been a favourite haunt of the highwayman Jerry Abershawe. The whole neighbourhood abounds in villas and country houses, with several new churches, but none calling for notice.]

12 m. *Surbiton* (Stat.) This formerly was the stat. for Kingston, and around it has grown up the suburb of *Surbiton*—a town of villas with their dependent shops and cottages, and a Pop. of nearly 10,000 in 1871—which has entirely sprung up since 1839. Close to the station is a good inn. St. Mark's Church was erected in 1845, at the cost of Miss Burdett Coutts. Midway between this and the Esher Stat., notice, on l. of the line, the little *Church of Long Ditton*, built in 1776 from an eccentric design of Sir Robert Taylor: it is cross-shaped, with only 4 windows, one at the end of each limb of the cross. The interior is without interest.

[Shortly beyond, a *Branch* goes off on rt. to Thames Ditton, East Moulsey, and Hampton Court.

Between Ditton and Kingston are a group of *Towers* and *engine-houses*, where water for the supply of London is pumped out of the Thames for the Chelsea, Lambeth, and other water-works.

14½ m. *Thames Ditton* (Stat.) This is a very pretty village (*Inn* the

Swan, much frequented by anglers), from which some pleasant river-scenery is commanded. Hampton Court lies opposite; and in the stream are several large aits (islands) planted with willows. In the neighbourhood are *Boyle Farm* (Lord St. Leonard's), where Lord Chancellor Sugden lived and died, of which the grounds extend to the river; and *Ember Court* (C. J. Corbett, Esq.). The river Mole winds through the grounds to join the Thames.

The *Church* of Thames Ditton is chiefly Perp., and contains, between the nave and N. aisle, a monument to Erasmus Forde, d. 1553. It has 2 arched recesses on either side, toward nave and aisle, with a square opening in the walls between them. Above the recesses is a battlemented cornice; and within the W. recess on the side of the nave is a *Brass* for Erasmus Forde, his wife and 18 children (6 boys and 12 girls). The recesses have been considered confessionals, but their real purpose is uncertain.

There are also a monument with bust for Colonel Sidney Godolphin, Governor of Scilly, d. 1732, and some small *Brasses* for Cuthbert Blakeden, Henry VIII's "sergeant of confectionary" (d. 1540); John Boothe (d. 1548); and Julian, "wife of the said Cuthbert and John," and others.

15½ m. *Hampton Court* (Stat.); the Palace* is on the l. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite, and one of the most delightful places in the neighbourhood of London for a day's excursion. The awkward wooden bridge of 10 arches, which here crossed the river, was replaced, in 1865, by an iron one somewhat similar to that at Walton (see *post*). Both bridges, with their tolls, are the property of T. Allen, Esq., of Newlands, Bucks. The walk along the towing-path on the l. bank, from Hampton to Walton Bridge (6 m.), is one to be recommended.

* See *Handbook to the Environs of London*.

The churches of *East and West Molesey* or *Moulesy* (Molesham in Domesday, either the *ham* or home by the Mole, or the islands, *ig, ey, Sax.*, formed by the junction of the Mole with the Thames, which occurs here) lie about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the station. That of *East Molesey* is modern E. E., built in 1865 in place of a small, poor Perp. structure burnt in 1863; it preserves a brass and several monuments from the old building, but none of mark. The village has largely increased of late years, and many villa residences have been built here. At what is called *Kent Town*, nearer the stat., is a new church, St. Paul's. Along the Mole are some pleasant walks.

West Molesey Church was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1843. It contains a Perp. font (from the old church) of somewhat unusual design. In the churchyard is interred the Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, who lived for many years at Molesey Grove, a very pleasant villa here. The banks of the Thames are, as usual, studded with country houses, and the river abounds in the willow-shaded "aits" which add so greatly to its beauty. The level meadow, along the waterside between the two Moleseys, is called *Molesey Hurst*, and was once famous in the annals of the prize ring. The Hampton races are now run on it in June, and attract considerable and not very reputable gatherings.

The "pilgrim's" or "vagabond press" as Fuller calls it, which printed the famous Marprelate tracts about 1588, was first set up at Molesey. (Fuller, *Church Hist.*)]

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Esher and Claremont* (Stat.).

Close to the station, L., is *Sandon Farm*, upon which formerly stood the Hospital of Sandon, founded by Robert de Wateville early in the reign of Henry II. It subsequently received numerous benefactions, and

possessed lands in many parishes in Surrey. In 1348 the master and all the brethren were swept away by the terrible "black death" which was then ravaging Europe. The hospital remained vacant for some time, but was afterwards reepeople. In 1436, however, it had become so greatly reduced, from some unexplained causes, that it was united to the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark. The chapel long remained; but has now, with all other vestiges, completely disappeared.

The village of *Esher* (in Domes. *Aissele*, the Ash Wood), 1 m. S. from the station, is pleasantly situated on high ground on the old Portsmouth road, and is backed by the trees of Claremont Park. The village is thoroughly English-looking, and the neighbourhood is not without interest. There is a good inn (the Bear) near the old church.

On the N. side of the road, shortly before entering the village, remark a seat, placed under a flint archway, and called the "Traveller's Rest." Above the arch is the Pelham buckle, with the letters H.P., the initials of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, to whom Esher Place belonged in the early part of the last century, and who probably built this resting-place. The well at the side has been called "Wolsey's," but apparently without authority.

The *old Church* had been so altered and defaced as to be externally as ugly as the interior was inconvenient. In 1854 a more commodious church, E. E. in style, with a lofty spire, was erected on the opposite side of the road. The old church is, however, retained, though service is no longer performed in it. It contains many monuments; all, however, are modern, except one of Richard Drake, d. 1603, who is figured in armour, kneeling. The tablet for the Hon. Mrs. Ellis is by *Flaxman*, and good. Jane and Anna Maria Porter, the well-known novelists, lived at Esher for many

years in a small house at the back of Claremont Park. The tomb of their mother, who died here, is in the churchyard.

On the N. side of the village is *Esher Place* (Money Wigram, Esq.), a modern house, from which are commanded very beautiful views over the Vale of the Thames. The old and historic house of Esher stood on much lower ground on the bank of the river Mole, and, as Wolsey wrote to Gardiner, in a "moist and corrupt air." This was erected by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, 1447-1486, upon land which Bishop Peter de Rupibus had purchased from the abbey of La Croix St. Leufroy (diocese of Evreux), to which it had been given by the Conqueror. Wolsey, on his appointment to the see of Winchester in 1528, repaired and partly rebuilt the *Palace* here, and after the Great Seal had been taken from him in Oct. 1529, he was ordered to retire to Esher. He accordingly proceeded to Putney by water, and thence rode to Esher across the country. On the way he was overtaken by Norris, a gentleman of the bedchamber, who brought him a kind message from the King; at which Wolsey was so overjoyed that he sent back his fool Patch as a present to Henry. "My lord," says Stow, "was fain to send six of his tallest yeomen to help Master Norris to convey the fool to the court, for the poor fool took on like a tyrant rather than he would have departed from my lord; but, notwithstanding, they conveyed him, and so brought him to the court, where the King received him very gladly." Wolsey continued at Esher for some weeks, "without beds, sheets, table-cloths, or dishes," though there was "good provision of all kind of victual." Plate and dishes were afterwards borrowed from "Master Arundell and the Bishop of Carlisle;" but at Christmas Wolsey "fell sore sick,

that he was likely to die," and the King sent his physician, Dr. Butts, "to see in what estate he was." He reported that the Cardinal's life was in danger, and Henry accordingly sent him a "comfortable message," which somewhat restored him. He was afterwards allowed to remove to Richmond. During his stay at Esher, Cromwell left him for the court (see the remarkable account in Cavendish's 'Life of Wolsey'), and here he resigned York House, the town residence of the archbishops, to the King.

Esher was subsequently sold by Bishop Gardiner to Henry VIII., and was annexed to the Chase of Hampton Court. Elizabeth gave it to Lord Howard of Effingham, and it passed through many hands, until, in 1729, it came into those of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, the Minister who succeeded Walpole and Carteret, and who, in conjunction with his brother the Duke of Newcastle, formed what is known as the "Broad-bottom Administration." It was sold by his daughter in 1805; has since changed hands two or three times; and now belongs to the Crown.

Mr. Pelham made some additions to the gate-tower of Wolsey's palace—the only part of the old house then remaining. These were designed by Kent, but were by no means graceful appendages to the fine old tower. Kent, however, was the great landscape gardener of his time, and the manner in which he laid out the grounds here was especially approved by Horace Walpole: "Esher I have seen again twice" (he writes to Montague, Aug. 1748), "and prefer it to all villas, even to Southcote's" (Woburn Farm, near Weybridge, Bte. 13). "Kent is Kentissime there." More than one poet celebrated the place and its master. Pope alludes to—

"—— Esher's peaceful grove,
Where Kent and nature vie for Pelham's
love;"

and Thomson—

“ ——— Esher's grove,
Where in the sweetest solitude, embraced
By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
From courts and senates Pelham finds repose.”

It is difficult to determine how far the present arrangement of the grounds is due to Kent, but the scenery is varied and the distant views well brought out. There are some fine old trees, among which is a holly 9 ft. in girth. In the wood is a votive urn, with an inscription to Henry Pelham, placed there by I.K. Whom these initials represent is unknown.

Kent's additions to Wolsey's tower were pulled down when the new house was built in 1803. The tower itself, a square with octagonal turrets at the angles and a central gateway, remains among the trees by the side of the Mole, and is, no doubt, part of Waynflete's original palace. It is of brick, with stone mouldings and dressings, and of very good design. Strangers are not admitted into the park, but from Wayland's Farm, across the bridge beyond the tower, is a fine view of Esher Place and its woods.

At the opposite end of the village, and E. of the Portsmouth road, stretches away the park of *Claremont*, long occupied by the ex-Queen of the French. The house and grounds are not shown, but there is a public road through the park.

The original founder of Claremont was Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect, who purchased some land here, and built a small brick house for his own residence. This was afterwards sold to Thomas Pelham Holles, Earl of Clare, brother of Henry Pelham, and created Duke of Newcastle in 1715. He added to Vanbrugh's house, and built a castellated prospect tower on a mount in the park, still remaining a short distance W. of the present mansion. It was called “Clare-

Mont,” its owner not having as yet been raised to the dukedom; and the charms of the place—

“Where Nature borrowed dress from Vanbrugh's art” —

were celebrated in verse by Dr. Garth. The grounds, like those of Esher Place, are said to have been laid out by Kent. “I have been laughing at Claremont House,” writes Walpole, in 1748; “the gardens are improved since I saw them. Do you know that the pine-apples are literally sent to Hanover by couriers?” The Duke of Newcastle was at this time in office, under his brother Henry Pelham, of Esher Place, whom he succeeded as leader of the administration in 1754.

After the Duke's death Claremont was sold (in 1769) to the great Lord Clive, who pulled down Vanbrugh's mansion and built that now existing, at a cost of 100,000*l.*, in a much better situation. “The peasantry of Surrey looked with mysterious horror on the stately house which was rising at Claremont, and whispered that the great wicked lord had ordered the walls to be made so thick in order to keep out the devil, who would one day carry him away bodily. Among the gaping clowns who drank in this frightful story was a worthless, ugly lad of the name of Hunter, since widely known as ‘William Huntington, S.S. ;’ and the superstition which was strangely mingled with the knavery of that remarkable impostor seems to have derived no small nutriment from the tales which he heard of the life and character of Clive.”—*Macaulay, Hist. Essays*. The house was built and the grounds remodelled by “Capability” Brown.

After Lord Clive's death, in 1774, Claremont passed through the hands of Lord Galway and the Earl of Tyrconnel to those of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., brother of the better known George Ellis, the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott.

By him it was sold, in 1816, to the Crown, which settled it on the Princess Charlotte and her husband Prince Leopold. It reverted to the Crown on the death of the King of the Belgians (1865).

It was here, in a room at the S.W. angle, that the Princess Charlotte died Nov. 6th, 1817, and the house still contains many memorials of her. In the *Library* are portraits, by *Dawe*, of Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, and of Dr. Short, both of whom assisted in the education of the Princess. The *Gallery* contains full-lengths of the Princess and Prince Leopold, also by *Dawe*; and in a small room above are pictures of the Princess's favourite dogs and horses. In the hall is an iron cast of the Warwick Vase, made at Berlin, and the gift of the King of Prussia.

Claremont is said to be the only complete mansion that Brown ever built. It is of brick, with stone dressings. The arms above the portico are those of Lord Clive. The grounds are pleasantly varied, and contain some very fine trees. In the grounds are a lake covering about 5 acres, and a small Gothic building called the "Mausoleum" of the Princess Charlotte, originally intended for an alcove, but completed as at present by Prince Leopold after the death of the Princess; and to which his own monument, erected by the Queen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has since been removed. The park is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference. Beyond it a wide heath-covered common stretches away for nearly 2 m. to Cobham-street, and is traversed by the Portsmouth road.

At *Claygate*, 2 m. S.E. of Esher, Lewis Hertslet, the well-known librarian of the Foreign Office, long resided.

In the neighbourhood of Esher are *Moore Place* (J. Mac Connell, Esq.), *Melbourne Lodge*, and many smaller but pleasant country-houses.

Shortly beyond the Claremont station the railway crosses the river Mole, upon which rt. are seen the ruins of some large paper-mills, destroyed by fire; and opposite l., but nearly hid by trees, the old gate-house of Wolsey's Palace, already described. At

17 m. we reach the *Walton Station*, distant about 1 m. S. from the pleasant village of *Walton-on-Thames*, an agreeable spot for a day's excursion (the name may possibly allude to some ancient intrenchment—*wall town*—here). The sunset on the Thames, as seen from Walton Bridge, frequently creates a grand Turneresque landscape, not easily forgotten. (*Inn*, the Duke's Head.)

The sole points of interest in the village itself are the remains of President Bradshaw's house and the *Church*, which is partly Tr.-Norm. (nave, pillars, and arches), and contains some curious monuments. The chancel has been restored and a new E. window, filled with painted glass, inserted. On a stone, near the pulpit, is cut the famous verse, of which the authorship is traditionally assigned to Queen Elizabeth:—

"Christ was the worde and spake it;
He took the bread and brake it;
And what the worde doth make it,
That I believe, and take it."

Against the E. wall, on the N. side of the altar, 4 small *Brasses* are fixed in an oaken frame, having been long kept loose in the vestry. They represent John Selwyn, keeper of the royal park of Oatlands, d. 1587; his wife, and their 11 children; and a second small figure of Selwyn himself mounted on a stag, which he stabs through the neck with his cou-teau de chasse. Selwyn, according to Grose the antiquary, who heard the traditional story at Walton, was a man of unusual strength and of great skill in horsemanship. During a stag-hunt in Oatlands Park, at

which Elizabeth was present, he suddenly leapt from his horse upon the back of the stag whilst both were running at full speed, kept his seat gracefully, guided the stag toward the queen, and then stabbed him so skilfully that the animal fell dead at her Majesty's feet.

In the N. aisle is a very large and elaborate monument by *Roubiliac* for Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, d. 1740, exhibiting full-length statues of Lord Shannon and his wife. It is a good example of Roubiliac's style and finish. Remark also, in the chancel, a monument by *Gott* of Rome for Lady Williams of Burwood, d. 1824; and another, by *Chantrey*, for Christopher D'Oyley, Esq. A stone in the chancel, inscribed to the memory of William Lilly, was provided by Elias Ashmole the antiquary, who tells us that this "fair black marble stone" cost him 6l. 4s. 6d. Lilly, the "Sidrophel" of Butler's 'Hudibras,' spent many years of his life at Hersham (a hamlet about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Walton station), where he purchased an estate, and died in 1681. He was buried on the the l. side of the altar.

In the vestry is preserved the *Gossip's Bridle*, made of thin iron bars, which pass over and round the head, and are fastened behind by a padlock. A flat piece of iron projects in front, so as to enter the mouth and keep down the tongue. On it is the date 1633, and the lines,

"Chester presents Walton with a bridle,
To curb women's tongues that talk too idle,"

could once be readily deciphered. It is said to have been given to the parish by a Mr. Chester, who had lost an estate "through the instrumentality of a gossiping lying woman." Many similar bridles exist; among them, one at Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire, which has apertures for the eyes and nose, "giving the face a grotesque appear-

ance, and towering above it like the cap of a grenadier." The offender, after the bridle was fastened on her, was led round the town by one of the parish officers.

In the churchyard is buried Dr. Maginn (the "Ensign O'Doherty" of Blackwood), who died at Walton; but his grave is marked by no memorial. Admiral Lord Rodney, the first "breaker of the line," was born at Walton in 1718.

The house of *President Bradshaw* lies at the back of some small cottages N.W. of the church. It is greatly dilapidated, coated thick with whitewash, and has lost even the picturesque character which at one time belonged to it. It is subdivided into many small and wretched tenements, in one of which is a panelled room with a chimneypiece of carved oak, but defaced, and almost destroyed. The house was originally quite isolated, and surrounded by a garden.

From the village of Walton the tourist will turn to the river, which is after all the main attraction of the place. The Thames is here crossed by a bridge which is, in fact, in the county of Middlesex, since it is entirely within the bounds of the parish of Shepperton, the church of which is seen on the opposite bank. The old bridge, which was of stone, was built in 1780 by Payne, the architect of Chertsey bridge. The centre arch fell suddenly in 1859; and a new bridge of lattice girders of iron, supported on brick piers, was completed in 1863, Mr. E. F. Murray, engineer. A second, or flood bridge, of 15 brick arches, thrown across the hollow of a long meadow (flooded in winter) between Otlands Park and the Thames, connects the bridge across the Thames with the Surrey bank. The view here is represented in an early picture by Turner, now at Cashiobury.

The river is at this point very

beautiful; full of short windings and reaches, and still, as in Spenser's days,

"—— the silver streaming Thames,
Whose rushy banks, the which his river hems,
Is painted all with variable flowers."

Here, too, it is still the "*Olorifera Thamesis*" of the old chronicler (it is so called by Guillaume le Breton in his *Philippeis*, temp. Rich. I.), and the swans glide along its breast with the stateliest majesty. The river about Walton is in good odour with anglers. Walton Sale, near the bridge, is famous for pike; and in the "Deeps" chub, barbel, bream, and roach abound, and trout of fair size are sometimes taken. The pleasure tourist may ascend the stream in a boat to Shepperton, and will find that each turn of the river offers some new point of interest. Below Walton Bridge he should go as far as the clump of trees on the N. bank which are known as "the Sisters," and past the grounds of *Mount Felix* (W. J. Ingram, Esq.), situated close to the S. end of the bridge, the plantations of which offer many cool retreats. The house is an Italian villa, with a campanile, and was built for Lord Tankerville by Mr., afterwards Sir Charles Barry, about 1839. The cedars here especially deserve notice.

Between Mount Felix and the opposite bank is the place called *Cowey Stakes*, which has long been regarded as the point where Cæsar crossed the Thames during his second invasion, when advancing westward in pursuit of Cassivelaunus. There was he tells us (*Commentaries*, book v.) only one place where the river could be forded on foot, and that with difficulty. The opposite bank had been defended by a sort of breastwork of sharp stakes; and similar stakes had been driven into the bed of the river, under the water. Cæsar's cavalry, however, broke at once through these obstacles, and the legionaries followed

in their track, although only their heads were above water. The Britons left the bank and fled. Bede asserts that remains of these stakes were seen in his day, each of them as large as a man's thigh, and covered with lead, "*circumfusæ plumbo*." He does not indicate the place by any name, but similar stakes were occasionally found here in the bed of the river; the last about 1838. They were formed of the entire bodies of young oak-trees, the wood of which was so hardened as to resemble ebony, and to admit of a polish. Each was about 6 ft. long, and shod with iron (lead?). The local tradition asserted that they had formed part of a "bridge" built by Julius Cæsar. They stood, it is said, "in two rows, as if going across the river, about 9 ft. asunder as the water runs, and about 4 ft. asunder as crossing the river." The ford, it should be remarked, crossed the stream in a circuitous direction, downward.

It has been objected, and apparently with reason, that these remains were of too permanent a character to have formed any part of the British defences, which must have been prepared somewhat hastily. They seem rather to have been the relics of some more recent Roman work, either of a weir or a bridge. There can be little doubt, however, that it is to them that Bede refers; a proof that the scene of the crossing was in his time fixed here. Another ford existed at Kingston, which Horsley thought the more probable one, and which has been preferred by many recent writers—by Mr. Jesse among the rest.

Between the village and the stat. is *Ashley Park* (Mrs. S. D. Sassoon), a red-brick house with some Elizabethan features, including a gallery 100 ft. long. It has, however, been greatly modernised. In the park are some Scotch firs of very unusual size,

and well worth notice. A tradition, quite without authority, asserts that this place was built by Wolsey, and was for some time the residence of Cromwell, two names which local legends have curiously united, both here and elsewhere. *Apps Court* (Mrs. Gill) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Walton, has some fine elms in the grounds.

1. of the rly. is *Hersham*, the village in which, as already mentioned, Lilly the astrologer spent his last years. It is a pleasant village, but has largely increased in population, owing to the numerous villas which have been built about the rly. stat., and on the Otlands Park estate. There is a little modern church at *Hersham*, but a much prettier one, Dec. in style, with a bell-cote over the chancel arch, was erected in 1862 on the Otlands Park estate, just past Walton Stat. on rt. The long red-brick building a short distance farther W. is the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution.

By *Hersham*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 1. of the stat., is *Burwood Park*. The house was built toward the end of the last century, and contained a collection of pictures, among which was what professed to be the original sketch for Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper. The park is flat, but thickly wooded. The orangery is of some size and celebrity. *Burwood House* (Dowager Countess of Ellesmere) is nearer Walton.

Through a long cutting, partly in the Bagshot sand, the railway reaches

19 m. *Weybridge Junct. Stat.* (A short line branches from this stat. to Addlestone, Chertsey, and Virginia Water (see Rtes. 9, 13).

At the *Weybridge Station* the tourist finds himself in the close neighbourhood of the wide heaths which, stretching round by Chobham and Bagshot, extend from this point quite into Hampshire. Patches of heather occurring here and there

among the cultivated lands indicate that much of the latter has been reclaimed from the commons within a very recent period. (See *Introduction*.)

The village of *Weybridge* is a short m. N. from the station, close to which is a small Italian-looking *Inn*, the *Hand and Spear*, at which the tourist will find tolerable accommodation. Descending the hill and crossing a patch of common, the road enters the street of *Weybridge*, and at the farther end crosses the wooden bridge which gives its name to the village. Both the river *Wey* and the *Basingstoke Canal* are crossed by this bridge, which is "a favourite spot for anglers. The marshy scenery about the *Wey*, with *St. George's-hill* in the distance, the locks, the dam, the splashing water, the cattle, all well qualify it for the artist's admiration. A path by the canal leads to the mouth of the *Wey*, where the lock-house is very picturesque."—*F. S.*

The river *Wey* has been rendered navigable in this, the lower part of its course, and by means of the *Wey* and *Arun Canal* (commenced in 1813), which starts from the *Arun* at *New Bridge*, near *Billingshurst*, *Sussex*, and joins the *Wey* at *Shalford*, 1 m. S. of *Guildford*, connects the *Thames* with the *English Channel*.

Weybridge derives a somewhat foreign character from a long avenue of lime-trees which border the road leading from it towards *Otlands*. The situation, although flat, is pleasant, and commands some good distant views. In the village itself there is little to detain the visitor. The *Church* was erected in 1848 on the site of a very poor patchwork edifice. It is Dec. in style, with a lofty stone spire, which serves as a landmark for a considerable distance. The church was enlarged, and a new S. aisle added, under the direction of *Mr. J. L. Pearson*, in 1864. Some

monuments were removed here from the older church, among which is a *Brass* representing Thomas Inwood, yeoman, d. 1586, with his 3 wives and 5 children; another for John Woulde, d. 1598, and a portrait-effigy of the Duchess of York, by *Chantrey*. On the village-green is a column, 30 ft. high, erected in memory of the Duchess, whose charities in this neighbourhood were very extensive. The column is crowned by a sort of graduated spire, on the top of which is a coronet, and has itself some interest independent of the person it now commemorates. It was the original column of the "Seven Dials" in London, and was brought, for some unknown purpose, to Sayes Court, a house at no great distance from Weybridge, where it lay neglected, and was at length again removed and made to serve as the Duchess's monument. The stone which belonged to it, and gave directions as to the localities of the Seven Dials, may still be seen on the green, close to a public-house.

A more interesting memorial at Weybridge is the little *Roman Catholic Chapel* of S. Carlo Borromeo, in the grounds of *Waverley Cottage* (Miss Taylor), on rt. going towards Addlestone, which contains the tomb of Louis Philippe, and in which his queen and the Duchesses de Nemours and d'Orléans, and the Duc de Condé, are also interred. The chapel, which commands a good view across the heath, stands in an admirably-kept garden. The King's tomb is in the crypt, and is very simple, with an inscription recording his death at Claremont, Aug. 26th, 1850, aged 76, and an intimation that his remains are interred here until "*Deo adjuvante*" they can be removed to his own country and placed "*avitas inter cineres.*" On the steps of the tomb are many wreaths of "immortelles" and some vases of flowers. The chapel itself was founded, some years since, by Mr. Taylor, whose

tomb occupies a place in the crypt beside those of royalty.

Brooklands (Hon. P. J. Locke King.)

Close to Weybridge is *Oatlands*, once famous for its stately palace and for its noble park, both of which have disappeared. The palace, which was built by Henry VIII., and to which numerous additions were made by Inigo Jones, was destroyed during the civil war: a brick gateway in the garden-wall and some remains of vaults in the grounds being its only relics. The greater part of the park has been broken up within the last few years, and let in lots for building. Some few of the fine old trees, once its glory, remain. The palace was a favourite residence of Anne of Denmark, who built a "silkworm room" here, and whose elaborate entertainment given at Oatlands to the Venetian ambassador Busino is duly recorded in his curious '*Relazione*' (Q. R. 102). The estate was afterwards granted by Charles I. to Henrietta Maria; and their youngest son, "Henry of Oatlands," created Duke of Gloucester, was born here in 1640. After passing through the hands of Henry Jermyn and the Herberts, Oatlands became the property of the Earls of Lincoln, who afterwards succeeded to the Dukedom of Newcastle. In 1794 the estate was purchased by the Duke of York, who much enlarged the park, and at whose death the property again changed hands.

The house built here by the Earl of Lincoln at the beginning of the last century was destroyed by a fire in 1794, whilst inhabited by the Duchess of York. The existing mansion was then commenced, great part of which, however, has been pulled down since the death of the Duke of York; the rest, with considerable additions and alterations by Wyatt, was in 1858 converted into an hotel.

The *Oatlands Park Hotel* is in appearance a spacious mansion, set

in a stately park. The principal rooms are very handsome; the house is well-managed, full of comforts, and has a reasonable tariff. Noble views are commanded from it. In the grounds still remains the famous *Grotto*, formed by the Duke of Newcastle at a cost of about 40,000*l*. A father and two sons are said to have spent 20 years in constructing it. "It is entirely composed of minute pieces of spar, coral rock, minerals, and shells, and consists of various apartments and winding passages. The upper room has a domed roof, from which hang stalactites of satin spar; and here George IV., when Prince of Wales, gave one of his luxurious *petits soupers* to a select party of his friends. It was also a favourite retiring-room of the Duchess of York; and the Chinese chairs and other furniture remaining are those she used, the cushions being covered with her needlework."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall*. Near the Grotto, and arranged about a circular basin once filled with gold fish, are about 60 monuments for the Duchess's favourite dogs, whose names are inscribed on small upright stones, with an occasional tribute in verse to their virtues.

A road leads from Weybridge through Oatlands Park to Walton (*ante*). Another road which skirts the park affords a more uninterrupted view of the river and its banks. Beautiful views of the Thames are commanded at intervals, with a distant prospect of the towers of Windsor; but the trees are fast disappearing.

Of *Ham House*, built by James II. for Catherine Sedley, his mistress, who afterwards married the Earl of Portmore, and which in the present century was left to go to ruin owing to family quarrels, hardly a vestige beside the entrance-gates remains. The grand old cedars opposite the river, noteworthy alike for their size and form, have, however, been per-

mitted to stand. The scenery along the Thames here is very picturesque; there is good angling; and the river may be descended in a boat to Walton, should the tourist be making the circuit recommended at the beginning of Rte. 14.

ROUTE 8.

LONDON TO RICHMOND AND KEW, BY WANDSWORTH, PUTNEY, BARNES, MORTLAKE, AND SHEEN.

London and South Western Railway, Windsor Branch. 12 m.

Either Richmond or Kew may be made the object of an entire day's excursion,—among the most delightful within easy reach of London.

The Richmond and Windsor line branches off rt. from the main trunk of the South Western Railway at Clapham Junction (Rte. 7).

1 m. beyond we arrive at

4½ m. *Wandsworth* (Stat.). Wandsworth, so named from the river Wandle (no longer the "blue transparent Vandalis" of Pope), which here falls into the Thames, is a large village and district of 19,783 Inhab. in 1871, who are principally employed in manufactures of various sorts—oil-mills, corn-mills, dye-works, shawl and calico-printing, colour-works, chemical-works, paper-mills (M'Murray's, in South-street, a very large establishment), breweries, and distilleries. Dyeing and hat-making were introduced here by a colony of French refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and a company of Dutchmen had before this established a manufactory "of brass plates for kettles, skellets, and frying-pans," "keeping it a mystery," says Aubrey. There is an iron 5-

arched bridge over the Thames, opened in 1873.

Wandsworth has four churches. *All Saints* (rebuilt 1780), in the High-street, contains, beside a mutilated brass, temp. Henry VI., and a monument of Sir Thomas Broderick, 1680, and his wife, the tomb, with effigy, of Henry Smith, the great benefactor of the county of Surrey, who died (it is said of the plague) in 1627, bequeathing nearly the whole of his estate, for that time a very large one, in charity. There are only 3 parishes in the county (Chilworth, Tatsfield, and Wanborough) which do not benefit by this gift. *St. Anne's*, a "coldly classic" pile, was completed in 1824 from the designs of Sir R. Smirke; and there are 2 other churches of more recent date. The village abounds in Dissenting chapels, and it is noteworthy that it was in Wandsworth that the first Presbyterian church in England was established, 1572.

Voltaire resided at Wandsworth some time, the guest of Sir Everard Fawkener. Having bad health, he occupied himself in picking up sufficient English to write the language tolerably for the rest of his life.

There are good views of London from Wandsworth Common, between the village and the Clapham station, and numerous villas occupy the pleasanter sites on the higher ground about the common, and towards Putney and Wimbledon. Here also are the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum; the Freemasons' Female Orphan School (Rte. 7); the Fishmongers' Almshouses (St. Peter's Hospital), a spacious and handsome building, by East-hill; the Surrey County Prison; the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, &c.

Crossing the river Wandle, which here joins the Thames, we reach

5½ m. *Putney* (Stat.). Putney is a large village, lying close to the Thames, from which the ground as-

cends towards Wimbledon. The etymology is uncertain, but it seems most probable that it is an abbreviation of Puttenheth (it is so spelt in all early documents after Domesday, where it is Putelei), as Stepney is of Stebenheth, though the termination *ey* appears to point as in so many other names of places along the Thames, to an island (Sax. *ey*), or perhaps an inclosure, rescued, partly for convenience, partly for security, from the marshy banks of the river. The upper part of the parish, commanding fine views over the Thames, and great part of Middlesex beyond it, fully deserves the name of "Puttenega amœnum" given to this place by Leland. But the praise of beauty can hardly be bestowed on the numerous villas which crowd the scene without embellishing it. An ugly and inconvenient wooden bridge erected in 1729 here crosses the Thames to Fulham, taking the place of a very ancient ferry, to which Putney probably owes its first importance. Just above it is the even more ugly aqueduct or pipe-bridge of the Chelsea Waterworks.

The sole point of interest in Putney is the *Church*, which was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1836. The Perp. piers and arches of the nave were however retained, and Bishop West's Chantry was removed from the E. end of the S. aisle to the N. side of the chancel. This is a small and very beautiful chantry, with an elaborate groined roof, built by Nicholas West, who died Bishop of Ely in 1538. In the roof are the bishop's arms impaled with those of his see; and the E. window is filled with stained glass (much of which is old), the gift of Dr. Longley, Bishop of Ripon, in 1845 (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury). Bishop West was born at Putney, and, after a very indifferent youth, verified the proverb, says Fuller, that "naughty boys sometimes make good men." He became

a special favourite with Henry VIII., and was chosen by Queen Katherine for one of her advocates.

The church contains no monuments deserving special notice. In 1647, when Charles I. was detained at Hampton Court after his surrender by the Scotch, the head-quarters of the army were fixed by Cromwell at Putney, and the officers' general councils were held in the chancel of the old church, where they sat round the communion-table. A sermon from Hugh Peters generally preceded the debate; and on one occasion they gave an audience in the church to "one Giffthiel, a High-German prophet." The army left Putney after the king had fled from Hampton Court under the guidance of John Ashburnham.

In the churchyard is buried John Toland, the well-known sceptical writer of the last century. Robert Wood, author of 'Palmyra and Baalbec,' and the first person who directed attention to those now famous remains, died here in 1771, and was buried in the cemetery on the Richmond-road. The inscription on his tomb is by Horace Walpole. A second church, *St. John the Evangelist*, Putney-hill, E. E. in style, Mr. C. Lee, architect, was built in 1859; and a third, *All Saints*, on Putney lower common, by *Street*, in 1874.

In the village is an *Alms-house*, founded temp. Charles I. by Sir Abraham Dawes, for 12 unmarried persons (only females are now admitted). There is also a school for the education of watermen's sons, founded by a merchant named Martyn, who was saved from drowning by a Putney fisherman in 1684. Melrose House, West-hill, is the *Royal Hospital for Incurables*. Just below the bridge two staring rows of houses occupy the site of the *College of Civil Engineers* and of a villa (*the Cedars*).

Beside Bishop West, Putney boasts

of 2 distinguished natives—Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the successor of Wolsey, under whose superintendence took place the suppression of religious houses throughout England; and Gibbon the historian. Cromwell was the son of a blacksmith here, and the site of his father's forge is still traditionally pointed out, S. of the Wandsworth-road. Gibbon was born April 27, 1737, in a house between the Wandsworth and Wimbledon roads, from which a fine view over London is commanded. There was a house near the bridge, however, in which Gibbon's grandfather, James Porter, Esq., lived, which he declares, in his autobiography, "appeared to him in the light of his proper and native home."

Among the many villas in the neighbourhood are *Putney Park* (Mrs. Hutton), *Granard Lodge* (Col. A. A. Croll); at the top of Putney-hill that of Colonel North; and on the Heath that of F. Morrison, Esq. The *Heath*, which stretches away towards Wimbledon from Putney-hill, has been the scene of sundry remarkable duels—in 1652, between Lord Chandos and Colonel Compton, in which the latter was killed; in 1798, between Mr. Pitt and Geo. Tierney, M.P. for Southwark; and in 1809, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning.

At *Bowling-Green House* (Mrs. Doxat), on the E. side of Putney Heath (where it joins that of Wimbledon), Mr. Pitt lived for some years, and died here Jan. 23rd, 1806. "Not far off, by the road-side, stood, and still stands, a small country inn, where the various parties interested in the great statesman's life were accustomed to apply for information and to leave their horses and carriages. On the morning of the 23rd of Jan. 1806, an individual, having called at this inn, and not being able to obtain a satisfactory reply to his inquiries, proceeded to the house of Pitt. He knocked, but no one appeared; he

opened the door and entered; he found no attendant. He proceeded from room to room, and at length entered the sick chamber, where, on a bed, in silence and in perfect solitude, he found, to his unspeakable surprise, the dead body of that great statesman who had so lately wielded the power of England, and influenced, if he did not control, the destinies of the world. We doubt whether any much more awful example of the lot of mortality has ever been witnessed." The story is apocryphal, though detailed by the *Ed. Rev.*

Beyond the Heath, W., is the village of *Roehampton*, abounding in villas and country-houses: it is most readily reached from the Barnes stat., from which it is 1 m. S. The situation is very pleasant in itself, and the attractions of Richmond Park are close at hand. There was a small royal park at Putney, granted by Charles I. to his lord treasurer, Richard, Lord Weston, who built a stately house adjoining it, at *Roehampton*, which, after passing through various hands, came into those of Sir Joshua Vanneck, an eminent London merchant, afterwards created Lord Huntingfield. He pulled down the old house and built on its site (about 1777) the present *Roehampton Grove* (Mrs. Lyne Stephens). A chapel in Sir Richard Weston's house had been consecrated by Bishop Laud, and in it (June, 1632) Jerome Weston, son of the lord treasurer, was married to the Lady Frances Stuart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox. Laud officiated, King Charles gave away the bride, and Ben Jonson wrote the 'Epithalamion':—

"See the procession! what a holy-day,
Bearing the promise of some better fate,
Hath filled, with caroches, all the way
From Greenwich hither to Roehampton
gate!

* * * * *
Hark! how the bells upon the waters play
Their sister tunes from Thames his either
side,

As they had learn'd new changes for the day,
And all did ring the approaches of the bride;

The Lady Frances, drest
Above the rest
Of all the maidens fair,
In graceful ornament of garland, gems, and
hair."

Among the subsequent owners of Lord Weston's house was Christian Countess of Devonshire, who frequently assembled at *Roehampton* the most distinguished wits and men of learning of the reigns of Charles I. and II. Hobbes, the philosopher, was for many years resident here as the tutor of her son.

A tolerably good *E. E. Chapel* was built in *Roehampton-lane*, from the designs of Ferrey, in 1842, and enlarged and made a district church in 1862. The stained glass is by *Willes*. N. of it is the large and showy mausoleum of H. Lyne Stephens, Esq. (architect, W. Burn). It stands just outside the churchyard, but was specially consecrated by the Bp. of London, August 16, 1864. Among the principal villas here are *Roehampton House* (Earl of Leven and Melville)—the dining-room ceiling was painted by Sir James Thornhill; *The Priory* (Dr. Wood), and *Dover House* (Viscountess Clifden). Several fine houses have of late years been pulled down to make room for rows of modern villas; among them *Besborough House*, built by Sir William Chambers. *Roehampton Park* has become the seat of a Roman Catholic nunnery and school for ladies, on a rather important scale: the chapel, a noticeable Gothic building, is immediately N. of *Roehampton church*.

From Putney we reach

7 m. *Barnes* (Stat.), another centre of Thames villas. The name probably indicates the former existence here of some great *barn* or "spicarium" belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's, London, who anciently possessed the manor. The stat. is on the Common. *Barnes* is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt., *Roehampton* 1 m. l.

Close to the river, and commanding a good view of the opposite bank,

with the trees of Fulham and the Bishop of London's garden, is *Barn Elms* (H. D. Pochin, Esq.). The greater part of the existing house is modern, but it covers the site of one in which Sir Francis Walsingham received Queen Elizabeth, and where his widow, Lady Walsingham, died in 1602. It was afterwards occupied by Heydegger, George II.'s Swiss Master of the Revels, who occasionally received the king here. On one occasion he surprised his Majesty by a sudden illumination of the house and grounds, after receiving the royal scolding for allowing the king (who had announced his intention of coming to supper) to find his way from the river to the house-door in the dark. More recently, Barn Elms was purchased by Sir R. C. Hoare, the antiquary, and it was long the residence of his widow.

A house in this neighbourhood was the residence of Jacob Tonson the bookseller; and in it were frequently held the meetings of the Kit-Cat club, first established by "the most eminent men who opposed the measures of James II." A room in Tonson's house was hung with portraits of all the members of the club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and of the size (36 in. by 28 in.) hence called "Kit-cat." These portraits are now at Bayfordbury, Herts, the seat of W. R. Baker, Esq. The club was originally named from a certain Christopher Cat, a pastrycook, who supplied mutton pies for the suppers of its members. Other distinguished residents at Barnes have been Cowley the poet, who removed from here to Chertsey; Fielding the novelist; and Handel, who lived here for a short time when first he came to England.

The remarkable duel between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury, during which the Countess of Shrewsbury, in the disguise of a page, held the Duke's horse, took place in a field near Barn

Elms, January 16th, 1667-8. It was, says Mr. Pepys, "all about my Lady Shrewsbury, who is at this time, and hath for a great while been, a mistress to the Duke of Buckingham. And so her husband challenged him, and they met yesterday in a close near Barnes Elms, and there fought; and my Lord Shrewsbury is run through the body, from the right breast through the shoulder; and Sir John Talbot [one of Lord Shrewsbury's attendants] all along up one of his armes; and Jenkins [following the Duke] killed upon the place; and the rest all in a little measure wounded."—*Diary*, Jan. 17, 1667-8. Lady Shrewsbury survived both her husband (who died of his wound) and the Duke, and was afterwards married to a son of Sir Thomas Brydges of Keynsham. (See *post*, Hampshire Section, Avington, Rta. 20).

The Church of Barnes, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the stat. across Barnes Common, has some E. E. indications, but has been altered and added to till it has lost all architectural interest. On the S. side, between two buttresses, some rose-bushes trained against the wall mark the grave of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, leaving 20*l.* for the purchase of an acre of land, from the proceeds of which this grave is to be kept in order, and a succession of rose-bushes provided, after which the surplus is to be divided amongst the poor; an arrangement for keeping his name and memory fragrant, which has hitherto been successful, though the roses now make but an indifferent show.

From an angle of the parish of Barnes, round which the Thames curves, a suspension bridge crosses the river, here 750 ft. wide, to Hammersmith.

[A *Loop-line* crosses the river from Barnes and proceeds by Chiswick and Brentford to Hounslow, near which it rejoins the Windsor railway

(Rte. 9). It is joined near the Kew-bridge station by the short line called the North and South Western Junction, and thus connected with the railways N. of the Thames.]

8½ m. *Mortlake* (Stat.). The etymology of Mortlake is uncertain, unless we receive that usually offered—*Mortuus lacus*—the dead lake. The manor belonged to the see of Canterbury from a period before the Conquest till it was resigned to the crown by Cranmer. The Archbishops had a residence here, at which Anselm once kept his Whitsuntide, and to which Simon de Mepham retired after the excommunication launched against him by the Pope, in the early part of the reign of Edward III.

Along the Thames, between Barnes and Mortlake, are numerous villas, and there are some good residences on the outskirts of the village; but Mortlake itself mainly consists of a mean street of "waterside" character. The *Church* is for the most part modern, and of little interest. The ivy-clad tower is the only portion wearing a venerable aspect; on the front is a stone, engraved "Vivat R. H. 8. 1543," marking the date of its erection. On the font are the arms of Abp. Bouchier, temp. Hen. VI.; and there is a good altarpiece by Gerard Seghers, representing the Entombment of Christ, the gift (in 1794) of the artist and picture-dealer Vandergutch, who resided in the neighbourhood. Of the monuments, remark a tablet to Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of the 'Letters of Junius,' d. 1818;—the white marble sarcophagus for Henry Addington, the 1st Lord Sidmouth, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1789 to 1801;—the adjoining monument of his wife;—and an elaborate monument for the Hon. Charles Coventry, d. 1699. In the chancel are buried, but without memorials, Sir John Barnard the

philanthropist, d. 1764, whom Pope has mentioned in connection with the Man of Ross; and the famous Dr. Dee, the "wizard," who lived in a house westward of the church throughout Elizabeth's reign, and died here in 1608. The queen frequently visited him, once coming down on horseback, when she exhorted him to take his mother's death patiently; and on another occasion remaining at his door whilst Dr. Dee exhibited and explained his glass or "show-stone," by means of which he communicated with the spirits. (This show-stone—a large piece of rock-crystal—was in the Strawberry-hill collection, and is now in the British Museum). Dee was employed to fix on the "fortunate day" for Elizabeth's coronation; and afterwards to counteract the evil effects which were expected to result from the discovery in Lincoln's Inn Fields of a small waxen image of her Majesty stuck full of pins. In spite of royal favour, however, his reputation as a magician did him no good in the neighbourhood of Mortlake; and, after his flight to Germany, in 1583, the mob broke into his house, injured his library, destroyed his chemical apparatus, broke to pieces a fine quadrant, and carried away a large magnet which had cost him 33*l*. The latter part of his life was spent in great poverty. His son, Arthur Dee, who was early employed as his father's "skryer," or discerner of spirits in the show-stone, was born here, and became physician to Charles I.

In the churchyard is the grave of John Partridge, the astrologer and almanac-maker, who led the way for the more widely-spread lucubrations of "Francis Moore, Physician." His tombstone, in a short Latin inscription, places his death on June 24, 1715; but Swift, it will be remembered, writing as Mr. Bickerstaff, predicted that Partridge would "infallibly die upon the 29th of

March next [1707], about 11 at night, of a raging fever," and in the following April published a full and particular account of the manner of his death. Partridge, in a piteous appeal to the public, asserted that he was still living and in good health, but Swift adhered to his statement, he and his brother wits making poor Partridge their butt for at least a year longer. Here is also buried John Barber, Alderman of London, d. 1741, who erected the monument to Butler in Westminster Abbey.

Upon the site of Dr. Dee's laboratory a manufactory of fine tapestry was established, about 1619, by Sir Francis Crane, whose undertaking was patronised both by James and Charles I., the latter of whom sent 5 of Raffaello's Cartoons to Mortlake to be copied in tapestry. Sir Francis was also assisted by Vandyck, whose portrait, together with that of Sir Francis, may be seen in a piece of Mortlake tapestry preserved at Knole, Kent, and by Rubens, who painted sketches of the history of Achilles to be copied here. Francis Cleyne, also, a native of Bostock in Lower Saxony, was engaged here in 1623, as "limner," and "gave designs both in history and grotesque which carried these works to singular perfection." Charles II. sent for Verrio, with the intention of employing him on the works here; but after the artist's arrival in England the king changed his mind, and the manufactory was finally abandoned.

A house in the village sometimes said to have been a residence of the Protector, but really belonging to his son Henry Cromwell, has been rebuilt of red brick in the Tudor style, and is called *Cromwell House* (Jas. Wigan, Esq.).

Left of Mortlake Stat. is *East Sheen*, through which, and Upper Sheen, is a pleasant walk of a mile to the *Sheen Gate* of Richmond Park. Through the Park to the Terrace on Richmond Hill is a walk of 2 m.

Observe within the Park *Sheen Lodge*, the residence of Professor Owen. *East and Upper Sheen* abound in villas, the greater number of which are surrounded by grounds of unusual beauty. Among them (in Upper Sheen) are *Uplands*, the residence of Sir Henry Taylor, and that of the late Joshua Bates, Esq. At East Sheen a handsome and well-finished Church, Dec. in character, with a square tower and pyramidal roof-spire, on S., was erected in 1863, from the designs of Mr. A. W. Blomfield. The whole neighbourhood is rich in cedars, beside magnificent oaks, chestnuts, and elms. There are some remarkably fine cedars at *Mount Clare*, close to the Roehampton Gate of the Park ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Sheen Gate); where an elm avenue also deserves notice.

Crossing a broad promontory round which the Thames winds, we reach

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Richmond Junct.* Stat., on either side of which lies one of the most delightful day's excursions within reach of London:—*Kew Gardens* rt., and *Richmond Park* l. The North London Stat. adjoins, which affords communication between the South Western Rly. and the North, by way of Willesden Junction, and has a stat. at Kew Gardens (*post*).

(The Richmond *Inns* are, The Star and Garter, on the top of the hill, commanding a full view of the vale of the Thames; famous for its dinners. The hotel is in the hands of a "limited liability" company, who rebuilt it on an enlarged scale after a fire in 1870. The Castle, in the town, by the river side: the Talbot, opposite the bridge: the Roebuck, on the hill. All these are in the habit of receiving daily parties from London during the summer, and are all well appointed.)

Richmond (pop. 15,113 in 1871) is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, on the rt. bank of the Thames, at the base and on the slope

of a hill commanding a view of great celebrity, the more prized for its close vicinity to the metropolis. The original name of the manor was *Sheen* (still preserved in the adjoining village of East Sheen; the original name of Richmond was, and still properly is, West Sheen), a word which does not occur in Domesday, and of which the etymology is usually referred to the Sax. *Schene*, bright.

The Anglo-Saxon monarchs had a palace at Sheen; and although the manor was alienated for a short time after the Conquest, it has been in the hands of the Crown, or of the royal family, since the latter part of Edward I.'s reign, who here received, and treated with, the Scottish nobles after the death of William Wallace. Edward III. closed his long reign here, June 21, 1377, deserted by all, even by his mistress Alioe Perrers, who, on the morning of the day on which the king died, drew the ring from his finger and left him. The palace was pillaged by his servants. Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II., died here in 1394. The king, says Holinshed, greatly affected by her death, "caused the palace to be thrown down and defaced; whereas the former kings of this land, being wearie of the city, used customarily thither to resorte, as to a place of pleasure, and serving highly to their recreation." Henry V. rebuilt the palace of Sheen; and Edward IV. settled it on his queen Eliz. Woodville, but Henry VII. took possession of it, and made it his frequent residence, before her death in 1492. In 1499 it was burnt down by accident; but was rebuilt without delay by Henry, who gave the new palace the name of *Richmond*, his own title before he became king. (Prior to this the neighbouring village was West Sheen, and the park was Sheen Chase.) Philip I. of Spain (father of the emperor Charles V.), who had been driven on the English coast by a storm, after setting

[*Surrey, &c.*]

sail from Flanders, was entertained here in 1506; and in 1509 Henry VII. died here. A tournament was held at Richmond in the following year, in which the young king, Henry VIII., took part for the first time. The emperor Charles V. was lodged here on his visit in 1523. Cardinal Wolsey was allowed to reside in the palace after giving up Hampton Court to the king. "It was a marvel," says Halle, "to hear how the common people grudged, saying 'So the butcher's dogge doth lie in the manor of Richmond.'" Here the Princess Elizabeth was for a short time detained a prisoner during the reign of her sister Mary; and here she frequently resided during her own reign. It was at Richmond that Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, offended her Majesty so bitterly by preaching on the infirmities of old age, and observing how it had furrowed her face, and besprinkled her hair with its "meal." This was in 1596, when the queen was hardly capable of getting through her "6 or 7 gallyardes of a mornynge, besides musicke and syngynge," her "ordinarye exercise" a few years before. At 3 in the morning, March 24, 1603, she died here; closing that remarkable scene which Hume has described, and which De la Roche has painted. Charles I. was frequently here; and here Charles II. was educated, under Bishop Duppa. Like most of the royal palaces, Richmond was greatly injured during the Civil Wars, when it was sold by the Parliament; but after the return of Charles II. it was restored to Henrietta Maria, upon whom it had been settled. It was then scarcely habitable; although the son of James II. (the old Pretender) is said to have been nursed here. The greater part was subsequently removed, and several houses, held under the Crown, among others *Queensbury Villa* (Duke of Buccleuch), were built on the site.

Of this famous palace, so rich in

historical reminiscences, and, according to every notice of it, so stately in its architecture, nothing remains but the entrance gateway of the Wardrobe Court (now called *Old Palace Yard*), on the W. side of the Green, with some portions of the adjoining buildings. Over the gateway are the arms and supporters of Henry VII. A narrow staircase turret leads to the upper chamber, in which, says tradition, the well-known scene took place between Elizabeth and the Countess of Nottingham, who, when on her deathbed, revealed to the queen her treachery in detaining the Earl of Essex's ring. The countess, however, died at Arundel House in London; and the Richmond chamber must be content to abandon this fragment of interest. An ancient yew-tree, mentioned in the Report to the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1649, still remains in the garden of an adjoining house.

There were in ancient Richmond—a convent of Carmelites, founded by Edward II.; a priory of Carthusians, founded by Henry V. in 1414; and a house of Observant Friars, founded by Henry VII. Of these, the Carthusian Priory, which adjoined the royal palace, was very rich and important, its annual revenue at the Dissolution being 777*l*. It had been endowed with the lands and revenues of many alien priories. No trace of either of these foundations now remains.

The first point to which the attention of visitors to Richmond is generally directed, is the *View from the Terrace*, on the top of the hill, extending from the Marquis of Lansdowne's villa to the Park gate. The terrace itself is a wide gravelled walk, along which seats are placed at intervals, separated from the road by an avenue of elms. Descending like a gleam of silver through the rich landscape, and curving round the hill-foot, is seen the beautiful river, its banks so thickly wooded that the hamlets and

country houses rising from among the trees seem set down in the heart of a great forest district. To the l. of the river are seen Ham House (Earl of Dysart), and Petersham; to the rt. Twickenham. Far in the distance, rt., the round tower of Windsor rises boldly against the sky, while the horizon, l., is bounded by the outline of the Surrey Downs. This famous view has been described by two "eminent hands." First, by Thomson:—

“ ————— say shall we wind
Along the stream? or walk the silent mead?
Or count the forest glades? or wander wild
Among the waving harvests? or ascend,
While radiant summer opens all his pride,
Thy hill, delightful Shene? Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape; now the raptured
eye,
Exulting, swift to huge Augusta send:
Now to the sister hills that skirt her plain;
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
There let the feasted eye unwearied stray;
Luxurious, there, rove through the pendent
woods,
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;
And sloping thence to Ham's embowering
walks,
Slow let us trace the matchless vale of
Thames;
Fair winding up from where the Muses haunt,
In Twitnam's bowers, and for their Pope
implore
The healing God; to royal Hampton's hill,
To Claremont's terraced height, and Esher's
groves,
Where, in the sweetest solitude, embraced
By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
From courts and senates Pelham finds repose.
Enchanting vale! beyond what'er the Muse
Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung!
O vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills!
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonders of his toil.
Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads
around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and
spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded streams,
till all
The stretching landscape into smoke decays! ”
The Seasons—Summer.

Pope was on his death-bed at the time these lines were written.

The second description is in prose, but is certainly not less remarkable:

"The carriage rolled rapidly on-wards through fertile meadows, ornamented with splendid old oaks, and catching occasionally a glance of the majestic mirror of a broad and placid river. After passing through a pleasant village, the equipage stopped on a commanding eminence, where the beauty of English landscape was displayed in its utmost luxuriance. Here the Duke alighted, and desired Jeanie to follow him. They paused for a moment on the brow of a hill, to gaze on the unrivalled landscape which it presented. A huge sea of verdure, with crossing and intersecting promontories of massive and tufted groves, was tenanted by numberless flocks and herds, which seemed to wander unrestrained and unbounded through the rich pastures. The Thames, here turreted with villas, and there garlanded with forests, moved on slowly and placidly, like the mighty monarch of the scene, to whom all its other beauties were but accessories, and bore on its bosom an hundred barks and skiffs, whose white sails and gaily fluttering pennons gave life to the whole.

"The Duke of Argyle was of course familiar with this scene; but to a man of taste it must be always new. Yet as he paused and looked on this inimitable landscape, with the feeling of delight which it must give to the bosom of every admirer of nature, his thoughts naturally reverted to his own more grand, and scarce less beautiful, domains of Inverary. 'This is a fine scene,' he said to his companion, curious perhaps to draw out her sentiments; 'we have nothing like it in Scotland.'

" 'It's braw rich feeding for the cows, and they have a fine breed o' cattle here,' replied Jeanie; 'but I like just as well to look at the craigs of Arthur's Seat, and the sea coming in ayont them, as at a' thae muckle trees.'—*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxvi.

It is worth remarking that, while Sir Walter has here done ample justice to Richmond, no reference to its scenery occurs in Shakespeare (to whom the place must have been familiar), or in any of the earlier poets. The view has no doubt greatly increased in richness and beauty since even Thomson's time, owing to the extensive plantations which have been made on either side of the river; but it must always have been striking.

The second house rt. beyond the terrace was the summer residence of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for whom it was built by the architect Chambers. It has been much enlarged since Sir Joshua's death.

A second terrace has within the last few years been formed within the park on the rt. after passing the gates. The view from this walk along the brow of the hill is hardly less beautiful, though of a very different character from that commanded by the other terrace, the river being only seen by glimpses. Before 1835 it was entirely shut out of sight by a dense screen of trees, the greater part of which have been judiciously removed, leaving only here and there a graceful elm or beech, whose wide sweeping branches form a fitting frame to the lovely landscape.

Richmond Park itself—nearly 9 m. in circumference, and covering about 2300 acres, nearly 1000 of which are in the parishes of Mortlake and Putney—is varied by constant irregularities of surface, abounds in fine trees, and is tenanted by large herds of deer. Its sylvan scenery is of extreme beauty; and many fine distant prospects, including some good views of London, are commanded from it, besides that already mentioned. Through it run roads to East Sheen and Roehampton, Wimbledon (Robin Hood), Ham, and Kingston. Persons on foot or on horseback have free entrance, and the latter may ride on the turf,

or wherever they please. All private carriages are allowed free passage through the park, but must keep to the roads. The principal gates are on Richmond-hill, close to the Star and Garter; but there are others at the outlets of the different roads, and gates or ladder-stiles at East Sheen, Roehampton, Ham Common, Petersham, opposite the church, and Coombe (Robin Hood Gate). The lawn by the cedars at Petersham Gate is specially set apart for school treats and the like, their wants being catered for by the landlady of the Dysart Arms, opposite the gate, a house also in request for trade dinners, &c. Very large parties of youngsters may be often seen here thoroughly enjoying a summer holiday. This is a very pretty part of the park, though often overlooked by the visitor. A seat above the cedars (near the grounds of Pembroke Lodge) commands a charming peep over the distant country, along an irregular avenue of elms, the vista being closed by the towers of Windsor Castle, better seen perhaps from this point than any other in the park.

There were two parks here in the reign of Henry VIII.; but that which now exists was first inclosed by Charles I., who was passionately fond of the chase, and desired to have a "great park for red and fallow deer" in the immediate neighbourhood of his palaces at Richmond and Hampton Court. The inclosure caused great discontent among the proprietors whose lands were to be purchased, many of whom were unwilling to part with their property on any terms. Archbishop Laud and the Chancellor Cottington entreated the king to abandon his purpose, but without success. Many privileges were however granted to the public by Charles, which succeeding rangers have attempted in vain to curtail. Sir Robert Walpole, before whose time, according to his son, Horace,

"the park was a bog, and a harbour for deer-stealers and vagabonds," began by taking away the ladders from the walls and shutting up the gates, which were only opened to foot-passengers. His successor, the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., endeavoured to exclude the public altogether; but the right of footway through the Park was maintained by a patriotic brewer of Richmond, Mr. John Lewis, who brought an action against the princess, which was decided in his favour by Chief Justice Forster.

The *Great Lodge*, built by Sir R. Walpole, was pulled down in 1841. The principal residence in the park is now the *White Lodge* (occupied by H.S.H. the Duke of Teck), at the end of the Queen's Drive, a long allée cut through the wood, and so named from Queen Caroline, consort of George II., who used occasionally to hunt in this park. There are several other lodges and small residences in and adjoining the park, which are occupied by different persons with permission of the Crown. Of these the chief are — *Pembroke Lodge* (Earl Russell), adjoining the terrace walk, rt. of the Richmond gate (in the grounds is a hillock called King Henry's Mount, upon which, according to an absurd popular tradition, Henry VIII. stationed himself to watch for the ascent of a rocket (on a May morning!) from Tower-hill, which was to give him notice of the death of Anne Boleyn); the *Thatched House* (Lady Bowater); and *East Sheen Lodge* (Professor Owen), with several rare foreign trees flourishing in the garden. The cottage was in 1852 granted by the Queen as a residence to Professor Owen, whose reputation as a comparative anatomist is unrivalled throughout Europe. In front of *East Sheen Lodge* is a well-kept and picturesque pond, rich in carp, and supplied from ground-springs running off into the little river Bever-

ley (said to have been so called from the beavers which anciently used to frequent it).

The Park also contains residences for the head keeper and the verdurur. The present Ranger of Richmond Park is H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

The Park has undergone complete drainage to improve the feeding for the deer, the average number of which is 1450 fallow and 50 red. They suffered much during the cold spring of 1855, more so than since the year 1795, when 426 died; and in 1798, 370.

Toward the centre of the Park are two large sheets of water, called the *Pen Ponds*, covering about 17 acres. These, which were originally gravel-pits, are supplied by ground springs. They were formed by the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., and abound in eels, besides pike, carp, and tench. Some thousands of wild turkeys were kept up as part of the stock of the park in her time, and were hunted with dogs. A number of herons assemble here at different times of the year, but never remain. The multitude of blackbirds and thrushes that haunt the Park in the spring recall Wordsworth's beautiful sonnet:—

"Fame tells of groves—from England far away—

Groves that inspire the nightingale to trill
And modulate, with subtle reach of skill
Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay.
Such bold report I venture to gainsay,
For I have heard the choir of Richmond Hill

Chanting, with indefatigable bill,
Strains that recall to mind a distant day
When, haply under shade of that same wood,
And scarcely conscious of the dashing oars
Plied steadily between those willowy shores,
The sweet-souled Poet of the Seasons stood
Listening, and listening long, in rapturous mood,

Ye heavenly birds! to your progenitors."

After surveying the river from the heights of Richmond, the stranger cannot do better than descend to the bridge (which crosses the river to Twickenham, and was completed

in 1777, at a cost of 26,000*l.*; the rly. bridge communicating with Twickenham, &c., is a short distance E.), take a boat, and enjoy from the water the exceeding beauty of the scene. On one side the hill rises rich with wood, and adorned with numerous villas; on the other, the beautiful and never-failing verdure of Twickenham meadows refreshes the eye. Of the *villas*, the most conspicuous are *Lord Lansdowne's* on the height, and the *Duke of Buccleuch's* by the water-side.

On the Middlesex shore, and above the bridge, the villas to be remarked are—*Marble Hill*, where lived the Countess of Suffolk, the friend of Pope and Swift, and the "good Suffolk" of Queen Caroline's interview with Jeanie Deans. The house was built from Lord Pembroke's design, and with George II.'s money. Mrs. Fitzherbert resided here in 1795. Ham House (see *post*) now appears on the Surrey side; and a little beyond, on the Middlesex side, is *Ragman's Castle*, once the residence of Mrs. Pritchard the actress. Above again is *Orleans House*, in which Louis Philippe lived for many years during his first exile. Next appears the site (for nothing more remains) of Pope's villa, which was levelled in 1807. Its successor disappeared in 1840, in order to make way for a strange nondescript building, still known as *Pope's Villa*; even the famous grotto has not been spared. Beyond, rise the fantastic turrets of Strawberry-hill.

The greatest charm here, however, is that of the river itself, with its swans and its small wooded islets. This is the scene of Collins's commemoration of Thomson, who lived and died at Richmond—

"Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore
When Thames in summer wreaths is drest;
And oft suspend the dashing oar,
To bid his gentle spirit rest!"—

and of the remembrance of Collins himself by Wordsworth:

"Glide gently, thus for ever glide,
 O Thames! that other bards may see
 As lovely visions by thy side
 As now, fair river, come to me.
 O glide, fair stream! for ever so,
 Thy quiet soul on all bestowing,
 Till all our minds for ever flow
 As thy deep waters now are flowing.
 Vain thought! yet be as now thou art,
 That in thy water may be seen
 The image of a poet's heart,
 How bright, how solemn, how serene!
 Such as did once the poet bless,
 Who, murmuring here a later ditty,
 Could find no refuge for distress
 But in the milder grief of pity.
 Now let us as we float along
 For him suspend the dashing oar,
 And pray that never child of song
 May know that poet's sorrows more.
 How calm! how still! the only sound
 The dripping of the oar suspended!
 The evening darkness gathers round,
 By Virtue's holiest powers attended."

Collins, who had for some time resided at Richmond, left it after the death of his friend, the poet of the Seasons.

With these recollections of Thomson and of Collins still lingering in our minds, we may proceed to visit the *old Church* of Richmond, in which Thomson is interred. The building itself is of brick with a stone tower, for the most part modern and ugly; but it contains several monuments worth attention. The last resting-place of Thomson—died 1748 ("In yonder grave a Druid lies")—is indicated by a small brass plate let into the wall at the W. end of the N. aisle. This was placed here in 1792 by the Earl of Buchan, whose eccentricities are amusingly recorded in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott.' It is no worthy memorial of the poet, to whom a monument ought to be raised on Richmond-hill itself, overlooking the scene he has described so well. There is a story that, owing to an enlargement of the church since the poet was buried, the present wall is carried directly across his grave, so that his body lies half within, half without, the building. Of the other monuments remark (S. side of the chancel) that of Lady Margaret

Chudleigh, died 1628; and one, by the younger Bacon, of Major Bean, killed at Waterloo. On the N. side of the chancel is a *Brass* for Robt. Cotton, yeoman of the "removing wardroppe of bedds" to Queen Mary, and groom of the chamber to Elizabeth. In the S. aisle are monuments for Gilbert Wakefield, died 1801; for the Rev. R. Delafosse, died 1819; and for the Hon. Barbara Lowther—the two latter by *Flaxman*. A slab near the altar-rails marks the grave of Mrs. Yates, the tragic actress, died 1787.

Against the outer walls of the church are monuments for—Edmund Kean, the tragedian, who died at Richmond in 1833 (this, which was erected by his son, and exhibits a good medallion portrait, is on the W. front of the church, rt. of the tower); and next to it one for Mrs. Hofland, author of the 'Son of a Genius,' and for Lord Fitzwilliam, d. 1776, founder, by his will, of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

In the *Churchyard* are buried Dr. Moore, d. 1802, author of 'Zeluco,' and father of Sir John Moore of Corunna; Mallet du Pan, d. 1800, editor of the 'Mercure Britannique,' and Lady Diana Beauclerk, d. 1808, wife of Johnson's friend, and noticed in Boswell's 'Life.' Heydegger, George II.'s Master of the Revels (see *ante*, Barnes), was also buried here; and, it is said by Wright (*Historia Histrionica*), Joseph Taylor, an actor, who died in 1652, and, according to Downes, was instructed by Shakespeare himself how to play Hamlet, "which he performed incomparably well."

Rosedale House, in which Thomson lived and died, is in Kew Foot-lane, which is reached from the upper part of Richmond Green. In the poet's time it was a very small cottage, consisting of only 3 or 4 rooms. It was enlarged by a Mr. Ross, who purchased it after the poet's death, and afterwards by the

widow of Admiral Boscawen, who long resided here. There are consequently but few traces remaining to recall the author of the 'Seasons.'

An alcove in the garden, which is said to have been the poet's favourite seat, has been removed from its original situation, which was under an elm near the house, and now stands in a distant part of the ground. Above it is inscribed the line—

"Here Thomson sang the Seasons and their change."

The table within it is said to have been Thomson's.

The parlour and bedroom of the original cottage have been thrown together, and now form a low entrance hall. In one is a mahogany table, with an inscription—"On this table James Thomson constantly wrote. It was therefore purchased of his servant, who also gave these brass hooks, on which his hat and cane were hung in this his sitting-room.—F. B." (Frances Boscawen.) One of the poet's last letters was written from here in the spring of 1748. "You must know," he says, "that I have enlarged my rural domain. From the two fields next to me I have paled in about as much as my garden consisted of before; so that the walk runs round the hedge, where you may figure me walking any time of the day, and sometimes of the night. Retirement and nature are more and more my passion every day."

A very good Church, *St. Matthias*, of Dec. character, built in 1858, a short distance W. of the Hill, is by *Sir G. G. Scott*, R.A. It is an excellent specimen of his favourite style, is beautifully finished, has some good stained-glass windows, and a lofty spire, which shows well over the trees from many parts of the park.

St. John's Chapel, on the Kew road, of indifferent architecture, was

completed in 1831. *Holy Trinity*, a plain edifice, built in 1870, is in Marshgate-road.

An imposing Tudoresque building on the upper part of Richmond-hill, near the Star and Garter, is the *Wesleyan Theological Institution* for the training of Wesleyan ministers, built in 1843 from the designs of Mr. Trimen, at a cost of 10,000*l.*, part of a sum of 220,000*l.* subscribed by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1839, to commemorate the centenary of their existence as a society.

In the Vineyard, near the terrace, is *Bishop Duppa's Almshouse*, a red-brick building, over the entrance of which is the inscription, "Votiva Tabula. I will pay my vows which I made to God in my trouble." It was founded in 1661, by Brian Duppa, chaplain to Charles I., who after his master's death resided here in obscurity until the Restoration, when Charles II., to whom he had been tutor, created him Bishop of Winchester. The bishop provided his almshouse with an endowment for the support of 10 poor women, spinsters, above the age of 50.

Hickey's Almshouses, in the Marshgate-road, a range of low Elizabethan buildings, forming 3 sides of a square, were built in 1834, from designs by Lewis Vulliamy. Funds were left by a Mr. Hickey in 1727 for charity to 6 poor men and 10 poor women; but were misapplied until 1817. Another set of almshouses, adjoining Hickey's, was built in 1843; the funds from which they are supported (upwards of 500*l.* a year) having been, until lately, completely alienated. They had been left by Thomas Denys, in the reign of Philip and Mary, and had fallen into private hands.

The neighbourhood of Richmond affords a number of pleasant *Walks* and *Excursions*; Hampton Court and its palace are $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and may be reached either by water, road, or rail, Richmond also communicates

by rail with Staines and Virginia Water, and thence with Reading (Rte. 9). Among the *walks*, there is a very pleasant footpath across the fields, by the waterside, to Twickenham, along the l. (Middlesex) bank of the river. You may cross the ferry at Twickenham, and return by the rt. bank, past Ham House.

Ham may also be reached through Richmond Park, passing out by the gate which opens on Ham Common, and following the road through Petersham (*post*).

Another walk may be to *Kew*. (See *post*.) There are others across the Park to Wimbledon, &c. (See Rte. 7.)

Petersham Church is almost entirely modern, and of no interest. It contains a monument on N. side of the chancel, with recumbent figures, of George Cole, Esq., of the Middle Temple, d. 1624, and his wife Frances, d. 1633; also a tablet for Captain Vancouver, the navigator, d. 1798, which was placed here by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1841. In the churchyard is an unobtrusive monument to Mary and Agnes Berry, the friends of Horace Walpole, to whom many of his latest and pleasantest letters were addressed, and at whose suggestion he wrote his 'Reminiscences.' The sisters, having survived Walpole more than half a century, both died in 1852, aged respectively 89 and 88.

On low ground, and close to the river, stands *Ham House* (Earl of Dysart), a fine Jacobean mansion, which has been little, if at all, changed since it was built by Sir Thomas Vavasor in 1610, which date, with the words "Vivat Rex," appears over the principal entrance. Within 15 years after its erection it was purchased by the first Earl of Dysart. The house is surrounded by masses of dark firs, and by long elm avenues, one of which opens on Ham Common, through gates with ornamental tracery of Charles II.'s time. It was these avenues that

suggested to Hood his exquisite poem, 'The Elm Tree.' Many of the trees here and about the house deserve notice: observe especially those grand old firs at the back of the house—Hood's "forest Laocoon." The house itself is of red brick, and the front toward the river is decorated with a row of painted leaden busts, placed within oval niches. On the lawn is a colossal statue representing the Thames. The principal entrance is by the great iron gates in Ham Walk.

The interior fittings, and much of the furniture that still remains, are said to have been placed here by the daughter of the first Earl, who in default of male heirs succeeded to his titles and estates, and married, first, Sir Lionel Tollemache; and afterwards, John Earl of Lauderdale, raised to the Dukedom by Charles II. The cipher of the duchess appears on many of the inlaid floors and tables. Much of the carving throughout the house is of temp. Charles II., and some of the recesses are filled with sea-fights painted by the elder Vandevelde for the places they occupy.

The carved oak staircase, opening from the hall, is richly worked, and deserves notice. Among the portraits in the hall itself, remark Charlotte Countess of Dysart, *Sir J. Reynolds*; Lady Huntingtower, *Sir G. Kneller*; James Stewart, Duke of Richmond, (son of Charles II.), *Vandyck*; and Jane Marchioness of Winchester (whose husband was the defender of Basing House), the subject of Milton's beautiful epitaph. In the *Hall Gallery* are half-lengths of the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale on one canvas, by *Sir Peter Lely*. The lady, it should be remembered, figured largely in the "Chronique Scandaleuse" of her time, and her portrait is not without its testimony in the matter. She was said to have been the mistress of Cromwell, who, says Burnet, "was

certainly fond of her, and she took great care to entertain him in it." The coarse-featured duke was Charles II.'s well-known Scottish minister, and figures in 'Old Mortality.' He was in all things ruled by the duchess, who "sold all places, and was wanting in no methods that could bring her money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity."

The *Picture Closet* contains some very beautiful miniatures by Hilliard and Petitot; and some cabinet pictures which deserve notice. The *Tapestry Room* is hung with copies of 4 of Raffaele's Cartoons, possibly wrought at Mortlake. The tapestry in the *Cabal Chamber* (so called, it is said, from meetings held in it by the famous "Cabal" ministry of Charles II.) is from designs by *Watteau*. The *Duchess of Lauderdale's apartments* remain nearly as when tenanted by this famous lady: her writing-desk and tall cane are preserved here, and in her bed-room is a fine portrait of her when Countess of Dysart, by *Vandyck*. Her china closet is filled with old china and other articles of taste or curiosity. Here is also a small seated portrait of James I. when old. On the W. side of the house is a gallery 80 ft. long, containing some historical portraits of high interest. Among them are Charles II., by *Lely* (a present from the king to the Duchess of Lauderdale); Sir Harry Vane, and Charles I., *Vandyck*; *Vandyck* himself; Maitland, Chancellor to Queen Mary of Scotland, dated 1589; and General Monk, with the date of 1859.

The *Library* of Ham House, "a wonderful book paradise," says Dibdin, contains many early black-letter volumes of the greatest rarity. There are 14 Caxtons, besides several Wynkyn de Worde, and other curiosities. In the house are also the prayer-book of Rachel Lady Russell, and a large "Common

Prayer" presented for the use of the chapel by Charles II.

The second Duke of Argyle (the friend of Jeanie Deans) was born at Ham House in 1678. The Duchess of Lauderdale, his grandmother, was still living. Ham House was the place fixed on by the Lords assembled at Windsor, Dec. 17, 1688, for the temporary abode of James II. at the time that William of Orange was about to march with his army into London. But "James made some difficulties. He did not like Ham. It was a pleasant place in the summer, but cold and comfortless at Christmas, and was, moreover, unfurnished."—*Macaulay*, chap. x.) Eventually, as is well known, he went, with William's consent, "most gladly given," to Rochester.

The walk from Richmond to Kew, along Cholmondeley Walk and the towing-path, by the river-side (3 m.) is far preferable to that by the high road, although 1½ m. longer. The great attraction at Kew, however, is the Botanic Garden, in which the visitor will find so much to interest him that he should avoid all unnecessary fatigue before reaching it.

The village of Kew (formerly Kaiho, and Kay-hough, perhaps from its situation near the water side—*Quay*) consists for the most part of scattered houses on the borders of a green, near the centre of which stands the church, a plain brick building, enlarged by a private contribution of 5000*l.* from William IV. The organ, a present from George IV., is said to have belonged to Handel, and was used for many years by George III. In the churchyard are buried the artists Meyer (miniature painter to George III.); Gainsborough, d. 1788; and Zoffany, d. 1810. Sir Peter Lely lived for some time in a house on the N. side of the green.

Kew Bridge, which gives communication with Brentford, is an

unsightly structure of 7 arches, with a steep incline, built by Paine in 1789, and rendered toll-free in 1873.

Kew was first made a royal residence by Frederick Prince of Wales, who about 1730 took a long lease of Kew House, then the property of the Capel family, and proceeded to lay out the pleasure-grounds under the direction of Kent. After his death in 1751, his widow, the Princess Dowager of Wales, continued to reside at Kew, and employed Sir William Chambers in the erection of many ornamental buildings. After her death George III. was frequently here, living "in a very easy and unreserved way," says Mad. D'Arblay, "without form or ceremony of any sort." The old "Kew House" was pulled down by his orders in 1803, and a new palace partly built near the river, from designs by Wyatt. This was removed entirely by George IV. The present "Palace," a house of red brick, temp. Charles I., was once the property of Sir Hugh Portman, a Dutch merchant, said to have been knighted here by Queen Elizabeth. It was purchased in 1761 for Queen Charlotte, and when Kew House was pulled down the furniture was removed hither. George IV. was educated under Dr. Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York; and here Queen Charlotte d. (1818). After having been long out of use it is now the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson and Miss Petty. Cambridge Cottage is occupied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

The *Royal Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds*, which are only separated by a wire fence, are open to the public every week-day, from 1 P.M. till sunset, and on Sundays from 2 P.M.; they are about 340 acres in extent. There are five gates: the principal one on Kew-green; Cumberland-gate, facing the Kew Gardens rly. stat.; the Lion-gate, near Richmond; and gates to the Brentford and Isleworth ferries

over the Thames. The visitor should provide himself with the excellent Guide, to be had at any of the entrances (price 1s.), drawn up by Mr. D. Oliver, the keeper of the Herbarium, under the supervision of the late Director, Sir W. J. Hooker. A Handbook to the Museums of Economic Botany (price 6d.), by the same author, should also be consulted; and a penny Route-map and index to the most interesting objects will be very serviceable. From this we borrow the following Indication of Route:

Enter by the Kew-green gate: visit House No. 1 to the right; cross to Museum No. III., thence, by Temple of the Sun, to Houses Nos. 3, 4, 5; thence to the Rockery and House No. 6; right to Museum No. II., through the Herbaceous Ground to Museum No. I., overlooking the Ornamental Water, beside which pass to the Waterlily House and Palm House. From the Palm House the Pagoda vista leads to the Pleasure Grounds. Notice on the left, the flagstaff, 159 ft. high, and on the right the Temperate House, or Winter Garden. To the left of the Pagoda is the Richmond-gate, or by turning to the right you reach those for Isleworth or Brentford, or can make the circuit of the grounds, and return to the Botanic Gardens. Very fine trees, many of them of high interest as specimens, are scattered over the lawns, and are especially collected about the old Arboretum, l. of the entrance (the *Araucaria imbricata* is the oldest in Europe); and the visitor who enters the gardens only in search of the picturesque will assuredly not be disappointed.

The "Exotic" garden was first established here by the Princess Dowager of Wales, about the middle of the last century. It was subsequently much patronised by Queen Charlotte; and the voyages of Capt. Cook and Sir Joseph Banks, beside

those of Flinders, Brown, and many others, greatly enriched the collection during her lifetime. The gardens afterwards fell into comparative neglect; and in 1840 a report of their condition was made to the House of Commons, after a survey by Dr. Lindley, which resulted in the transfer of the gardens, pleasure-grounds, and park to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The late Sir W. J. Hooker was appointed director, and, under his admirable management, the "Royal Botanic Gardens" became one of the most beautiful and instructive establishments of their kind in Europe. They have been more than doubled in size by the addition of portions of the pleasure-grounds, and of the old kitchen gardens of the palace, and the number of annual visitors has increased from 9174 in 1841, to 577,084 in 1871. A Museum of Economic Botany has also been formed, in which, arranged in three separate buildings, most of the vegetable productions of the globe will be found, from which, as Mr. Oliver remarks, "we may learn how little, as well as how much, we know of the extent to which herbs, shrubs, and trees contribute to our necessities, comforts, and numberless requirements."

The grand entrance on Kew-green was erected by Decimus Burton in 1845. On l. is the Old Arboretum, containing many very noble trees. The House No. 1, on rt., reconstructed from a conservatory removed from Buckingham Palace in 1836, is principally devoted to the aroids (of which the common arum [*A. maculatum*] is the representative in Britain), and eminently those from the swamps and humid forests of the tropics; but also contains bananas, plantains and palms. In the distance, beyond, is seen the palace, and across the river the grounds of Sion House. The main and favourite walk of the gardens turns S. at the

angle. Shortly after entering it, remark, l., the *Orangery*, built by Sir Wm. Chambers in 1761 for the Princess Dowager of Wales, now used as a museum (*Museum* No. III.) for colonial woods, and containing the choicest samples shown in the Australian and Canadian "trophies" at the Exhibition of 1862.

A group of Plant-houses, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, should next be visited. No. 2 contains tropical and tree-ferns; No. 3, ferns of temperate regions; No. 4, Australian shrubs; and No. 5, succulent plants. Notice in No. 2, *Alsophila excelsa*, a tree-fern whose fronds are from 7 to 12 ft. long. In No. 3, *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the maidenhair tree, from Japan. In No. 4, the Australian acacias. In No. 5, the cactuses, aloes, &c., many of them with gorgeous flowers of large size.

Almost adjoining is House No. 6, in the centre of which is a circular tank, 36 ft. in diameter, containing in summer the beautiful *Victoria regia*, a native of the still waters of the Amazon. Orchids, both tropical and temperate, the bread-fruit tree, many spices, coffee, cocoa, indigo, Cape heaths, in infinite variety, begonias and other foliage plants are to be found here.

At a short remove is Museum No. II., mainly devoted to the economic products of non-flowering plants. Passing through the Herbaceous Ground, where a great number of hardy plants grouped in their natural orders will be seen, you reach Museum No. I., in which the flowering plants used for food, medicine, &c., are arranged.

Next enter the *Palm House*, 362 ft. in length, completed in 1848, from the designs of Decimus Burton, Esq. The centre is 138 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 66 ft. high to the summit of the lantern; the wings 50 ft. wide and 30 ft. high. Coals are brought and ashes removed by an underground railway, which leads to

a shaft or ornamental tower, 96 ft. high, 500 ft. from the house. Within the house is a magnificent assemblage of palms, which should be seen from the upper gallery as well as from the floor. Among them are—the cocoa-nut palm; West Indian fan palms; the date palm; the oil palm of Guinea; the *Areca catechu* (or betel-nut palm), and *Areca sapida*; the West Indian cabbage palm; the sago palm; the ivory palm of New Granada, of which the seeds resemble ivory and are used for similar purposes; and the wax palm. Here is also the dragon-blood tree (*Dracæna draco*), one of which in the isle of Teneriffe is perhaps the oldest vegetable inhabitant of our planet. The sugar-cane, bamboo, pandanus or screw-pine, chocolate-tree, mango, silk, cotton, mahogany, pepper, coffee-tree, tanghin or poison-tree of Madagascar, the wild cinnamon, which furnishes the canella bark, a young banyan-tree, and many other trees, with tamarinds, sensitive plants, Indian nettles, and other plants of the highest interest, will detain the visitor for some time, in spite of the great heat of the Palm-house.

A *Pinetum*, containing all the coniferous plants that will bear the open air, extends N. and W. of the Palm-house.

Close beside the Palm-house is the Waterlily-house, or tropical aquarium. The tank in summer contains the papyrus and the sacred lotus of the Egyptians, numerous species of waterlily, with red, white, and blue flowers, some of the latter (from Australia) 12 in. across. The arrow-root and the rice-plant, the mango, and the great West Indian passion flower, all flourish here.

The *Pleasure Grounds*, which we now enter, still contain many of the ornamental buildings erected by Sir William Chambers for the Princess of Wales. The *Pagoda* is conspicuous from many parts of the Botanic

Gardens, and is 163 ft. high, consisting of ten stories, each of which has its balcony, commanding a noble view. The *Temple of Victory* was erected in commemoration of the battle of Minden, in 1759. The *Pantheon*, a little Doric temple, with dates of battles fought by British troops from 1760 to 1815, and containing busts of George III., George IV., William IV., the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington, was built by Wyatt for King William IV.

Portions of the pleasure-grounds are laid out in beds and planted with shrubs, and the walks are bordered with trees, scientifically arranged and labelled; there is too a piece of ornamental water with wooded islands. Here, too, about midway between the Palm-house and the Pagoda, is the *Temperate House*, or Winter Garden, a building designed by Mr. Decimus Burton, and of a more ornamental character than is usual with such structures. At present it consists of a central portion 212 ft. long by 137 ft. broad, and 2 octagons at the ends, each 50 ft. in diameter; but N. and S. wings are to be added to complete the design, each 112 ft. by 62 ft., making, with the connecting passages, the entire length of the building 582 ft. In it are placed the banksias, acacias, eucalypti, and other Australian trees and shrubs; the Norfolk Island pine; New Zealand and Tasmanian trees and tree-ferns; lemon-trees, laurels, &c., from Madeira and the Canary Islands; the rhododendrons and magnolias of the Himalayas; the wild tea-shrub from Assam, the olive, camphor-tree, the Mediterranean fan-palm (*Chamærops humilis*); and a vast number of other most interesting plants, which will bear exposure to our climate in the summer, but require protection in the winter; among them, an excellent representation of the flora of Japan. Like the Palm-house, the central portion

is surrounded by a gallery, which permits of the trees being seen and studied to advantage. Before leaving the pleasure-grounds the visitor should go to the end of the Sion Vista, the long walk running S.W. from the Palm-house, for the sake of the fine view up the Thames obtained from the mound beyond.

North of the Botanic Garden, in the house formerly occupied by the King of Hanover, is the Herbarium, or Hortus Siccus, and Library, for the purposes of scientific study. The Herbarium, which is the largest in existence, is only to be visited by a special order from the Director, Dr. J. D. Hooker, C.B.

Richmond Old Park, which adjoins the pleasure-grounds, but is not open to the public, has an area of about 400 acres, and is richly wooded. In it is an *Observatory* built in 1769 by Chambers for George III., but granted in 1842 for the use of the British Association; it is chiefly employed for magnetic and meteorological observations. Among the ordinary work of the observatory are continuous automatic records of the earth's magnetism, made by means of magnetographs, self-recording electrometers, and other instruments of more or less complexity, and of exquisite delicacy; monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements; regular observations and photographs of the sun's spots, by means of a powerful photo-heliograph placed in the dome; spectro-scope observations; pendulum experiments, and special experiments, made for the Government, the Royal Society, the British Association, &c.; the construction and verification of magnetic instruments for colonial and foreign observatories, and for scientific travellers, and the instruction of observers, especially officers and privates of the Royal Engineers, in the use of instruments; and the verification of sextants, quadrants, barometers, thermometers, &c., for

the Admiralty, and for private makers.

It was in Richmond Old Park that Queen Caroline's favourite residence, Richmond Lodge, stood; and here the famous interview of Jeanie Deans with her Majesty must have taken place; romance, in this case, supplying far more interesting associations than reality. Some traces of "Merlin's Cave" and the "Grotto"—wonderful places, in which the royal taste luxuriated in waxwork "images of the Welsh prophet Merlin and his secretary," and "Gothique heaps of stone thrown into very artful disorder"—may still be found here. Stephen Duck, the poet, was for some time the keeper of Merlin's Cave.

ROUTE 9.

LONDON TO BAGSHOT, BY EGHAM.

South Western Railway. 30 m.

For the country as far as Richmond, see Rte. 8. The line then crosses the Thames, passes the Middlesex stats. of Twickenham, Feltham, and Ashford, to Staines Junction (19 m.), where a branch to Windsor is given off on N. It then again crosses the river, on a bridge that greatly disfigures the surrounding pleasant scenery, traverses the open meadows called the Hythe fields, and reaches at

21 m. *Egham* (Stat.). The town (Pop. 5895) mainly consists of one

long street, stretching along what was once the great Western road, and still retains one of the large *Inns* (Catherine Wheel) for which it was famous. The country around has many points of interest, as Datchet, Eton, and Windsor (from 4 to 6 m. N.), Chertsey (4 m. S.), and fine stretches of open heath in the direction of Bagshot (W.) The *Church* is a tasteless modern structure, built in 1820, in place of a Dec. edifice with Norm. portions, but some of the ancient monuments have been preserved. Of these the most interesting are—an alabaster monument, in the bad taste of the time, for Sir John Denham, the judge and father of the poet (d. 1639). A mural monument for the two wives of the same Sir John: their half-length figures are placed in an oval recess; one of them carries an infant; and without, on a ledge, is a small kneeling figure of the poet (son of Lady Eleanor Denham, near whom he kneels), in a red jacket and cloak. He was himself interred in Westminster Abbey. Another monument is that of Chief Justice Sir Robert Foster (d. 1663); notice the collar of SS and the judicial robes. The inscription on the monument of the Rev. Thomas Beighton, long vicar of Egham, was written by Garrick. Three modern monuments—for George Gostling, Esq., by *Flaxman*, for his wife Lydia Gostling, and for another member of the same family, both by *E. H. Baily*, R. A.—should also be noticed. Notice also the *Brass* for Antony Bond, “citizen, and writer of the Court Letter of London,” 1576—*Qu.*, the predecessor of the Court Newsmen of the present day?—his two wives and his son, with 8 elegiac verses, beginning

“Christ is to me as life on earth, and death to me is gain.”

At the end of the S. aisle is replaced an inscription, which records that the chancel of the old church

had been rebuilt by John de Rutherwyke, Abbot of Chertsey, temp. Edward III. A similar inscription remains in the chancel of Great Bookham Church (see Rte. 11), placed there by the same abbot, who is said to have been “the second founder of his convent, a most prudent and most profitable lord.” In each case the characters used are somewhat unusual. Over the altar is a picture by *Westall*, representing Elijah raising the widow’s son.

“The Place,” built by the first Sir John Denham, and seized by the Parliament in the time of his son, is now the *Vicarage House*, at no great distance from the church. It is of brick, and has little marked character, having undergone numerous alterations since Aubrey described it as “a house very convenient, not great, but pretty.” Sir John’s estates here were partly dissipated by gaming, and partly sequestrated by the Parliament. His connection with this neighbourhood was not renewed after the Restoration. The curious old *Alms-houses*, however, founded by his father, still remain, with the inscription “Donum Dei et Deo.”

The chief seats in the neighbourhood are, *Milton Park* (Baron G. de Worms); *Portnall Park* (Rev. Henry T. de Salis); *Runnymede Park* (Mrs. Henry Salwey); *Wentworths* (Count de Morella); *Luddington House* (W. D. Irvine, Esq.); and *Kingswood Lodge* (W. B. Eastwood, Esq.), once the residence of Sir John Denham.

From Egham a road passes through Windsor Great Park to Reading, distant 19 m. (See *Handbook for Berks.*) On its N. side lies the most remarkable spot in the neighbourhood of Egham, and one which no Englishman can visit without the highest interest; this is *Runnymede*—the long stretch of green meadow bordering the Thames—with *Charter Island* lying in the river a short distance off its banks. Runnymede is at present a long flat, com-

prising about 160 acres of good land; bounded on either side by two other large meadows, Longmead and Yardmead. Aubrey, however, describes the inclosures as "not of great antiquity," and there can be little doubt that the whole tract lay quite open at the period of the Charter. By a clause in the Egham Commons Inclosure Act, 1814, it is expressly provided that Runnymede and Longmead "shall remain at all times hereafter open and uninclosed."

Various etymologies have been proposed for the name of *Runnymede*. Perhaps the most probable is that which derives it from the "rhynes" (Sax.) or water-brooks which abound in these plashy meadows. Another, which makes it "pratum consilii," from the Saxon word *rune*, "counsel," was in favour at least as early as the beginning of the 14th centy., when it was adopted by John of Beverley, who tells us that the meadow was so called because "antiquis temporibus ibi de pace regni sæpius consilia tractabant." (See also Matthew of Westminster, an. 1215.) A third makes it "Running-mead," with reference to the horse-races which seem to have been held here from time immemorial, and which still take place in the latter part of August.

The wooded slope of Cooper's-hill (*post*) rises direct from these meadows on one side. On the other the Thames is partly concealed by thick plantations of willows. The southern boundary of Runnymede is formed by an ancient causeway, constructed in the reign of Henry III., by a merchant named Thomas de Henford, for the safe conveyance of his wool and other merchandise. It was found so useful in protecting the meadows from the inundations of the river that it was subsequently kept in repair by public contribution. *Charter Island*, or, as it is more frequently called in books and maps, *Magna Charta Island*, contains about

1500 acres, and is included in Buckinghamshire. Across the river are seen the groves of the venerable priory of *Ankerwyke*. (See *Handbook for Bucks*.)

It has been questioned whether the Great Charter was granted in the meadow of Runnymede, or in this island. Tradition is in favour of the latter, and asserts that the two "armies" lay, one in Longmead, and the other in Runnymede, whilst the king himself remained on the island. On the other hand, the Great Charter itself, as well as the Forest Charter which was given at the same time, professes to be "data per manum nostram in prato quod vocatur Runingmede inter Windelesorum et Stanes." The name may, however, it is argued, have been at that time extended to the island as well; and the fact that two years afterwards (Sept. 1217) the young king Henry, with the Earl Marshal and Pandulf the Legate, met upon this island Louis of France with the barons who had joined him, increases the probability that the not less important meeting for the grant of the Great Charter had already taken place there. (*Matt. Paris*: who says the treaty of peace was concluded "prope villam de Stanes, juxta flumen Thamasiæ, in quadam insula." This can be no other than Charter Island.) Such river islands were moreover, both then and long afterwards, favourite places for similar interviews, owing to their apparent security.

However the truth may be, Charter Island has been fixed on by its proprietor as the actual scene of the grant, and a small room built close to the landing-place, contains a copy of the Great Charter. On a stone table in the centre is a short inscription recording the event (placed by G. S. Harcourt, Esq., lord of the manor, in 1834), and on the walls are the arms of the associated barons. A modern Gothic cottage adjoins.

Magna Charta was granted by King John on Trinity Monday, June 15, 1215; the *Carta de Foresta* on the same day; and 4 days afterwards, writs directing the election of 12 knights in each county in order to carry the provisions of the charter into effect. Both parties had met at Runnymede 5 days before the grant. The king was attended by Pandulf the legate, 2 archbishops, 7 bishops, and 15 barons and knights. The number of those on the other side, who accompanied Fitz-Walter to the meeting, and to whom the king had granted a safe-conduct on the previous 8th of June, was of course far greater. During the time that the two parties were here together, it seems more than probable that both the island and the opposite meadows were the scenes of many interviews; and both at all events must have witnessed the great assemblage of historic banners and blazoned shields, which never fluttered or shone over a field of more important victory. "The Great Charter is still the keystone of English liberty. All that has since been obtained is little more than as confirmation or commentary; and if every subsequent law were to be swept away, there would still remain the bold features that distinguish a free from a despotic monarchy."—*Hallam*.

Cooper's-hill, the scene of Denham's poem, is a ridge of Bagshot sand, rising abruptly on the W. of Runnymede, and stretching westward to Englefield-green. The elevation is less than 150 ft., but the view commanded of the Thames valley is very fine. The towers of Windsor stand out boldly over the trees of the park, with the Chilterns in the far distance N., and St. Anne's-hill equally attracts attention in the S. For many miles the river is seen winding below, as in the days when the poet desired to make it "his great example, as it was his theme"—

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing,
full."

'Cooper's-hill' was first published in 1643, and has enjoyed the distinction of praise from two of the greatest English poets. Dryden pronounced it "the exact standard of good writing;" and Pope in his 'Windsor Forest' declares that, thanks to "majestic Denham,"

"On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames
shall flow."

The spot from which Denham made his poetical survey is traditionally said to be included in the grounds of *Kingswood Lodge* (W. B. Eastwood, Esq.), where a seat has been placed to mark it. Exclusiveness, however, is the order of the day. The only part of Cooper's-hill open to the public is a narrow and untidy footpath, skirting a field, which leads to the garden entrance of a house called Cooper's-hill. The wicket entrance will be seen opposite the lane from Egham, immediately before turning to the l. by Kingswood Lodge, and the grim and grudging warning always kept freshly painted be noted,—“All persons trespassing out of this footpath, or on adjoining grounds, will be prosecuted.” None of the adjoining grounds which are uninclosed afford any variation of the prospect worth “trespassing” after; all that is worth seeing can be seen from the path. Very different is the welcome given to the tourist at St. Anne's-hill (Rte. 13). Though inclosed and carefully planted, it is everywhere laid out with good paths, which are freely open to all, and seats are placed at every favourable point of view.

On the W. side of the hill is the *Indian Civil Engineers' College*, abutting on Englefield Green. The estate on which it stands was formerly known as *Ankerwyke Purnish*, and was given to the nuns of Anker-

wyke in Buckinghamshire, on the opposite side of the Thames (see *Handbook for Bucks*), by Abbot Hugh of Chertsey, temp. Stephen. After passing through various hands it was, on the death of Sir J. A. Cathcart, Bart., purchased by the Indian Government, when the house was remodelled by *Sir M. Digby Wyatt*, and it now accommodates about 180 students. The President is Lt.-Col. George Chesney, R.E.

The little hamlet of *Bishopsgate*, 2 m. N.W. of Egham, and close to the Great Park, is interesting as well for the great beauty of the views which it commands, as from its having been for some time during the summer of 1815 the residence of the poet Shelley, who whilst living here wrote '*Alastor*'—full of the grand woodland scenery of Windsor—where (in the Great Park) he spent his days while composing it. It was from here also that he made an excursion to the source of the Thames, during which his beautiful '*Stanzas in the Churchyard of Lechlade, Gloucestershire*,' were written. In 1837 a church (*Christ Church*) was built in this neighbourhood, which contains many scattered hamlets and numerous seats.

24 m. *Virginia Water* (Stat.; hence a branch of 8 m. runs S.E. through Chertsey and Addlestone to the main line at Weybridge, Rtes. 7, 13). A good road (2 m. long however) leads W. from the stat. to the *Wheat-sheaf*, adjoining which there is an entrance for pedestrians to Virginia Water, but the lodge gate, available for carriages, is at Blackheath, 1 m. further on the Bagshot road. Hence a circuit of the lake may be made, or the drive or walk may be continued N. past the statue of George III. at Snowhill, to Windsor.

The lake at Virginia Water extends from W. to E. above $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and has two branches, each running northward for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. more. It is the largest

sheet of artificial water in England, is traversed by a small stream which rises near Ascot Place and falls into the Thames below Chertsey, and was formed by diverting the rivulets of the district into a natural hollow, which was deepened and extended. At the E. end the water escapes over and through a sort of dam of large stones, and produces a picturesque cascade, though the water supply is but limited. The cavern adjoining is principally constructed from the fragments of what was perhaps a large cromlech, discovered on Bagshot Heath. The ruins, to which a path leads from this spot, are genuine antiques, though disfigured and discredited by a coat of paint to preserve them from the weather; some are from Tunis, but the greater part were brought from a temple at Corinth. The *Belvidere Fort* above them commands the whole of the lake. A grand view of Windsor is obtained from the road which crosses this part of the grounds. The Chinese fishing-temple, on the opposite side of the lake, built by George IV., has given place to a Swiss cottage, or boat-house, and close beside it a miniature frigate is anchored.

As a specimen of careful landscape-gardening the grounds of Virginia Water well deserve attention. The views are of extreme beauty, and the banks of the lake are so judiciously planted as to conceal its termination from every point, thus leading the visitor to suppose it of much greater extent than is really the case. The grounds were planted and the lake formed by Paul Sandby, the landscape-painter, under the direction of the Duke of Cumberland (the victor of Culloden), who was ranger of Windsor Park; and in honour of whom, as Governor of Virginia, the lake was named. Almost the only building erected in his time was a summer-house on the site of the present *Belvidere Fort*. Several of the fan-

tastic structures due to the taste of George IV. have been removed, and new plantations made, the beauty of the scene being heightened by both operations.

From a short distance beyond the Virginia Water Stat. the rly. skirts the wild heathy district of Chobham and Bagshot. 4 m. S.W., in the midst of a wild moorlike heath, is the large village of *Chobham* (in Domesday, *Cebehām*). The *Church* is mainly Perp., but has some Norm. portions, and was restored in 1873. The font, of the 16th centy., is peculiar—a leaden basin surrounded by oak-panelling. There are no monuments of importance. In the chancel was buried, 1579 (but without memorial), Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, “a meek and modest man,” says Fuller, “carrying a Court of Conscience in his bosom,” who, refusing to change his profession of faith on the accession of Elizabeth, resigned his see and retired to Chobham Park which he had purchased from Queen Mary. Richard Cecil, to whom Fuller’s eulogy applies with quite as much propriety, was vicar of Chobham, and rector of the adjoining parish of Bisley, from 1800 to 1810.

The Bourne brook which rises near Bagshot, passes through Chobham on its course to join the Wey at Weybridge. North of the village is *Chobham Place* (Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart.).

Some scanty remains of Chobham Park, which belonged to the Abbey of Chertsey until the Dissolution, remain about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the village. On the heath beyond was a large sheet of water called *Gracious Pond*, formed it is said by Abbot Rutherford, temp. Edw. III., who led a stream from it to fill the moat round his manor-house; but it was drained half a century ago.

It was on the heath N. of Chobham that a temporary encampment was

formed from April to August, 1853. This was little more than “a grand military picnic,” but it was sufficient to prove the necessity of establishing a more permanent school for field operations, where officers might learn to handle large bodies of men, and where the men might learn to rough it, and to draw more upon their own ingenuity for comfort. This has been since supplied at Aldershot (Rte. 14).

The Chobham camp was established along the high land bordering on Burrow-hill. The artillery was billeted at Long Cross; the head-quarters were on a part of Black-hill; Staple-hill served as a reconnoitring station; and sundry vestiges of field-works and redoubts, scattered over the heaths, may help to puzzle future antiquaries, who not improbably confuse these modern works with the barrows and lines of ancient intrenchments elsewhere dotting the moors. The long ridge of bleak hills known as Chobham Ridges are 4 m. W. of Chobham, and most easily reached from the Farnborough Stat. (Rte. 14).

28 m. *Sunningdale* (Stat.). This is a newly settled district, on the border-land between Windsor Forest and Bagshot Heath, and is described in the *Handbook for Berks*. [The rly. is continued, with a N.W. course, to Ascot, Wokingham, and Reading.]

2 m. W. along the now little frequented Western road, is *Bagshot*, a town of some 1200 inhabitants. It was formerly full of good inns, many of which have been converted into private houses, but now that it has a station within easy reach, fresh residents are attracted by the extreme salubrity of the district. The church, which is a chapel to Windlesham, is a very poor brick structure, with no feature of interest. Close to the town on N. is *Bagshot Park*, a hunting seat of the Stuart kings, which since the accession of William III. has been in the hands of various grantees. The rhododendrons and

azaleas, in the American garden here, are of remarkable size and beauty. The peat and sandy soil is especially favourable to them; and there is a large nursery-garden at the S. end of the village, belonging to the Messrs. Waterer, mainly appropriated to their growth, which the tourist should visit.

The *Church of Windlesham* lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., in the direction of Chobham. It dates from 1680, when the older building was destroyed by lightning. It was, however, almost rebuilt, and the extraordinary N. aisle added, in 1838. The stained glass in the E. window is by *Willement*. The village is nestled among trees, and has a picturesque appearance, somewhat resembling that of the hamlets, "remote amid the Berkshire downs," so pleasantly described in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays.'

From Bagshot towards the borders of Hampshire the moors rise into long dusky ridges, covered with heather, and are here really attractive to the lover of wild scenery. They have been sought in less peaceful times, for very different reasons. "I must not forget," says Aubrey, "my noble friend Mr. Charles Howard's cottage of retirement (which he called his castle), which lay in the middle of a vast heathy country, far from any road or village, in the hope (hollow) of a heathy mountain, where, in the troublesome times" (of the civil war) "he withdrew from the wicked world, and enjoyed himself here, where he had only one floor, his little dining-room, a kitchen, a chapel, and a laboratory. His utensils were all of wood and earth. Near him were about half-a-dozen cottages more, on whom he showed much compassion and charity."—*Hist. of Surrey*. (Charles Howard was the 4th son of Lord Arundel, created Earl of Norfolk by Charles I. He was the founder of the Deepdene near Dorking (Rte. 5). At what period of the troubles he made this somewhat in-

glorious retreat from the "wicked world" does not appear.)

Much of *Bagshot Heath*, the greater part of which lies within the county of Berks, has been inclosed, and is found to produce tolerable corn crops, with the assistance of lime and chalk dressing. Like the peat moors of Devonshire, the reclaimed heaths of this district grow excellent potato crops. There are also here, as all along these heaths, extensive fir-plantations. It is traversed by the old London and Exeter road, once notorious, in this part of its course, for highway robberies. "While we crossed Bagshot Heath" says Roderick Random, "I was seized with a sort of inclination to retrieve my fortune by laying passengers under contribution." It was at Bagshot that Capt. Macheath preferred to "take the road;" but now the road is so little frequented by passengers as to be hardly worth the attention of the most humble successor of Dick Turpin.

About 1 m. beyond Bagshot a road on the l. turns off to Frimley (Rte. 14). It passes the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, at Collingwood Court, which maintains 200 children "elected on the non-canvassing system." (Office, 98, Cheapside.) A neat small inn, at the junction of the roads, called the Golden Farmer, preserves the memory of a noted highwayman of former days, who refused to deprive his victims of their bank-notes, saying that gold only was useful to him. There was at the same time a farmer at Frimley who was remarked for always paying in gold; he at length was recognised as the highwayman, and was hung in chains accordingly; the stump of the gibbet remained only a few yards from the inn, within living memory. Hence it is 3 m. to the Blackwater Stat., passing the Obelisk on Crawley-hill on l., and the Royal Military College on rt. (See *Handbook for Berks.*)

ROUTE 10.

LEATHERHEAD TO GUILDFORD, BY
STOKE D'ABERNON, COBHAM, RIPLEY,
SEND, AND STOKE.

By Road. 18 m.

This is a most pleasant and interesting day's journey, partly by the old coach-road, partly by green lanes and field-paths. It lies N. of the first half of Rte. 11, and with that encircles a lowland tract of quiet loveliness as yet unmarred by the railway engineer, though a line through Cobham to Woking is authorized. The tourist may make the circuit of the district by returning from Guildford to Leatherhead by the Clandons, Horsleys, and Bookhams, reversing the order of Rte. 11.

There are two ways to Stoke d'Abernon from Leatherhead, one E., the other W. of the Mole. The former passes through *Randall Park* (Mrs. Henderson, a finely wooded park with a picturesque modern Tudor house), the lane to which is halfway between the rly. station and the town, and by *Platsome Green*; the other by the lane to *Fetcham Mill* (see Rte. 11), and then, leaving *Fetcham church* on the l. and the river on the rt., proceed to *Slyfield*. Or a compromise may be made between the two by going through *Randall Park*, and taking the road W. of the house, when, on crossing the Mole, *Slyfield* will be found about 1 m. W. (Rte. 11).

At 3 m. we reach the *Church of Stoke d'Abernon*, placed within the

grounds of the *Manor House* (Rev. F. P. Phillips). It has undergone two restorations (in 1854 and 1866), but is still interesting in itself, and contains the earliest *Brass* known to exist in England. The church is E. E.; but the chancel arch is said to be not impossibly Saxon (*Bloxam*). It is, however, a pointed arch; but was rebuilt at the restoration of the church in 1854: there is no appearance of Saxon work now. The E. window contains the arms of the different families who have held the manor since the Conquest; and there are memorial windows for Bps. Sumner and Wilberforce. The N. chantry was built, temp. Hen. VII., by Sir John Norbury, who seems to have repaired the church throughout.

On the floor of the main chancel are the *Brasses* of Sir John d'Abernon (1277), and his son, another Sir John, d. 1327. The first of these is the earliest extant English *Brass*. It is very large (7 ft. 6 in. long), admirably engraved, and well preserved. The knight carries a long spear, wears the surcoat, cut open in front, and has the field of his shield enamelled. The change in the armour worn by his son is curious and instructive. Remark the additional plates for the legs and arms, and the different form of the surcoat. The brass of the son is 6 ft. 4 in. long. The d'Abernon family was settled here from the time of the Conquest to the end of Edward III.'s reign. The manor subsequently passed to the Norburys, the Brays, and the Vincents. Against a pier in the chancel is a small brass (12 in. long) of Eliza, daughter of Sir Edmond May (d. 1516), who is represented in her shroud. Other monuments in the church are—in the chancel, the altar-tomb, with effigy, of Lady Vincent, d. 1608; and in the Norbury or N. chancel (which has a screen filled with ancient glass), the

tomb, with effigies, of Sir Thomas Vincent, d. 1613, and wife, d. 1619; and a small monument for Sir John Norbury, founder of the chapel, executed in 1633, at the cost of Sir Francis Vincent, his descendant. The helmet and tattered surcoat of Sir John Norbury are suspended in the chancel. An iron hourglass-stand remains near the pulpit. The Renaissance pulpit and sounding-board are elaborately carved. An oak church-chest, of E. E. date, one of the oldest known, is still in use here.

2 m. farther, and passing l. the woods of *Cobham Park* (C. Combe, Esq.), a very handsome house, built 1874, seen beyond the river, we reach the village of *Cobham*, where the *Church* is interesting. The tower and S. door are Norm., and the first especially deserves notice from its two-light windows, which may perhaps indicate a date before the Conquest. Unfortunately the tower has been covered with plaster so as to conceal the masonry. It is lofty, and crowned with a tall shingled spire. The rest of the church is late Dec. The edifice was restored in 1872. A pleasing bas-relief by R. Westmacott, jun., on the monument of W. H. Cooper, Esq., of Pains Hill, should be remarked. A very large yew stands S.W. of the church. The village is large, and contains many spacious and substantial residences. Observe the picturesque water-mill E. of the church. The manor of Cobham was attached to Chertsey Abbey, which had a "park" here.

The Mole is very pretty about here, abounds in fish, and is much frequented by the angler. Almost every parish in this part of Surrey has its broad patch of heathery common, over which large oaks are scattered at intervals. The scenery is often very pleasant, but without approaching the picturesque character of the country farther S.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Cobham (or

as it is commonly called *Church Cobham*) is *Cobham Street* (or *Street Cobham*), a collection of houses on the Portsmouth and Southampton road, with 2 or 3 inns and a large posting-house, the White Lion, a relic of the old stage-coach days. The bridge by which the Mole is crossed, between Cobham Street and the foot of Pains-hill, was originally built by the Good Queen Maud, wife of Henry I., as an act of charity, for the benefit of the soul of one of her maidens, who was drowned in crossing the ford here. The present structure dates from 1782. Crossing it, the tourist may pass through Pains-hill Park to the Portsmouth road, and thence proceed by Ockham Common and Wisley Common to Ockham (4 m.). But there is a shorter and pleasanter way for the pedestrian, who should leave Church Cobham by a lane rt. of Cobham Park, and proceed S.W. by Pointer's Green; from Martyr's Green, bearing more to the W., a pleasant lane of about 1 m. leads direct to the gates of Ockham Park.

The grounds of *Pains Hill* (— Leith, Esq.), deserve notice, as having been one of the first examples of landscape gardening in Surrey. They are still beautiful and attractive, although the art has not a little advanced since Walpole visited the "really fine place" which Mr. Hamilton had made here "out of a most cursed hill." The park slopes to the river Mole, and in one part is much varied and broken. There are an artificial lake of 30 acres, numerous imitation ruins, grottoes, and towers, and a group of true Roman altars and sepulchral inscriptions arrayed in a false mausoleum near the head of the lake. This is the best part of Pains Hill: the ground rises to some height above the river, and is covered with thick wood. "All here," says Walpole, "is great, and foreign, and rude; the walks seem not designed, but cut through

the wood of pines; and the style of the whole is so grand, and conducted with so serious an air of wild and uncultivated extent, that, when you look down on this seeming forest, you are amazed to find it contain only a very few acres."—*Essay on Modern Gardening*. On the lawn before the house are some grand old cedars.

The whole of the plantations were made by the Hon. Charles Hamilton early in the reign of George II. The present house was built about 1790.

Ockham Park (Earl of Lovelace) adjoins the Portsmouth road, and nearly fills up the space between the villages of Ockham and Ripley. The house is Italian. The grounds and gardens are pleasant, and there are some good views in the park. The estate was purchased by the first Lord King (the Lord Chancellor), in the reign of Queen Anne. The present Earl of Lovelace is his direct representative.

Close to the house of Ockham Park is the *Church*, well worth a visit. It has a lofty embattled tower of 3 stories with heavy buttresses at the angles, and overgrown with ivy. The body of the church is chiefly Dec., with some good tracery, especially in the S. windows. Part is Perp. The chancel is E. E., and the E. window, of 7 lancets, divided by slender detached shafts of Sussex marble, with sculptured capitals, is very beautiful and unusual. Three foolish shields of arms in stained glass somewhat degrade this remarkable window. In the chancel, but removed from other situations, are the *Brasses* of Walter Frilende, a priest (half-length, c. 1360); of John Weston (d. 1483), and of his wife Margaret (d. 1475). The stained glass in the W. window of the N. aisle is old Flemish, and was placed there by Lord Lovelace. Under the E. window of this aisle is a niche for a figure.

From this aisle is entered the mausoleum of the Lord Chancellor

King. Full-length statues of the chancellor in full-bottomed wig, and of his lady, by *Rysbrach*, may here be inspected by the visitor, as well as a good bust, by *Westmacott*, of the 7th Lord King (d. 1833). The chancellor's purse is nailed up against the front of the gallery. In the churchyard is an oft-quoted punning epitaph to one Spong, a carpenter.

The *Ockham Industrial and Training Schools*, founded by Lord Lovelace, deserve notice as well for their rather picturesque buildings as for the training afforded by them, which is unusually good.

Three distinguished members of the Franciscan order were born at this place — Nicholas de Ockham (circ. 1320), a commentator on Peter Lombard; John de Ockham (circ. 1344); and, by far the most celebrated of the three, William de Ockham, the "Invincible Doctor" and the founder of the Nominalists. He was born toward the end of the 13th century, and died in 1347 at Munich.

From Ockham church a short and very pleasant walk through the park, past the house and along a path parallel to a little tributary of the Wey, brings the tourist to *Ripley*, a good-sized village built on the S. side of a large green, on which may at times be witnessed some well-played games of cricket. The Ripley players have always ranked high among Surrey cricketers. The chapel (Ripley is a chapelry of Send, 2 m. S.W., *post*) was rebuilt and enlarged in 1846; but the ancient chancel was preserved, and is worth notice. It is E. E., with a remarkable band of diapered ornament running round under the windows. Ripley chapel belonged to the Priory of Newark.

A walk of scarcely 1½ m. N. from Ripley Green, past Newark Mill, leads to the picturesque remains of *Newark Priory*. (The original name of the site was Aldebury; it is called

Newsted and De Novo Loco in the earliest charters.) It was founded for Augustinian canons by Ruald de Calva and his wife, temp. Richard Cœur de Lion; dedicated to the Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury; and received from various benefactors extensive grants of lands in Surrey and the adjoining counties. Its annual revenue at the Dissolution was 258*l*.

The ruins of the priory (now the property of Lord Lovelace) are on the N. side of the Wey. They are traversed by a footpath, and, from the entire absence of ivy, their grey walls rise in sharp contrast with the deep bright green of the adjoining meadows. "The surrounding scenery is composed of rivers and rivulets" (7 streams run by the priory, according to Aubrey), "foot-bridge and fords, plashy pools, and fringed, tangled hollows, trees in groups or alone, and cattle dotted over the pastures." The ruins are of E. E. character; but very little of the cut stone remains. The walls, which are very thick, are of flint bound together by very hard mortar. The principal mass is possibly a part of the priory church. A vaulted way, says the tradition, led under the river from this priory to an imaginary nunnery in the parish of Ockham.

From the priory ruins you may climb the hill to the little *Church of Pirford* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.), which has some Norm. and Dec. portions. The N. doorway, which has the zigzag moulding, is sheltered by an oak porch of Dec. character. The nave is covered with ivy, and has a small wooden tower and shingled spire rising from it. The chancel is E. E., with a Dec. E. window inserted. Altogether it is a picturesque and interesting little church, and the churchyard commands a most striking view over the rich valley S. The ruins of Newark Priory show better from it, and look more important, than when

seen close at hand. Observe the noble old oak by the little gate opening into the S.W. corner of the churchyard as you ascend the hill; and the old red-brick houses beyond with their well-formed chimney-stacks.

Pirford Park, now converted into farm land, was the residence of Sir John Wolley, Latin secretary to Queen Elizabeth, who frequently visited him here. Evelyn, in 1681, visited Mr. Denzil Onslow at this place, where, he says, "was much company, and such an extraordinary feast as I had hardly seen at any gentleman's table. What made it more remarkable was, that there was not anything save what his estate about it did afford; as venison, rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, quails, poultry, all sorts of fowl in season from his own decoy near his house."

Continuing along the Portsmouth road for 2 m., we reach Send Farm, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. rt. of which are *Send Grove* (A. P. Onslow, Esq.), and, adjoining it, *Send Church*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, a large Perp. building, but with an E. E. chancel, covered with ivy. The lancets at the sides have figures of the 4 Evangelists: a modern E. window has been inserted of very poor Dec. character. The interior of the church is plain, with a timber roof. The nave is remarkable for little besides its great comparative width. In and around the churchyard are some fine old elms, and the grey old church, seen among them, has a very quiet picturesque appearance from the meadows on the other side of the river.

Across the river, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond it, and in Woking parish, is *Sutton Place* (the property of Capt. Salvin, but occupied by C. D. Alexander, Esq.), a very interesting house built by Sir Richard Weston, to whom Henry VIII. had granted the estate (once the property of the Beauforts), about 1520. It originally formed a

quadrangle; but the side which contained the entrance gateway became ruinous toward the end of the last century, and was removed altogether. Sutton Place is of red brick, with mouldings and ornaments of a lighter colour, in terracotta, called "Flanders bricks" by Aubrey, and traditionally said to have been brought from the Low Countries. Many of these bear the rebus in Norm. French of the Westons, R. W. and a tun, ornamentally encircled by vine-leaves and grapes; the same also appears in some of the windows of the hall. The vine-clusters having been mistaken for hops, an absurd local tradition represents Sir Richard as the king's brewer; he was in reality his under-treasurer, descended from the ancient family of Weston, of Weston-under-Lyzard, co. Stafford, and brother of Sir William Weston, the lord prior of St. John of Jerusalem. (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iv. 294.) The exterior of the house, to which the number of moulded bricks gives an unusual richness, deserves notice. The windows in the N. front, and a few in the S. front which have escaped being modernised, are remarkably beautiful in form and proportion. The mullions are of terracotta richly moulded, and are in a perfect state of preservation.

Within, the house has been greatly modernised, but there are considerable remains of the older fittings. The windows of the great hall, which extends throughout the centre, contain some shields of arms, many of which are said to have been brought from the old Sutton Place, which stood a short distance N. of the present house. Among them are the cognizances of Edward IV. (the rose en soleil) and of Henry VII. (the crown in a hawthorn-bush), beside the red and white rose of the Tudor sovereigns. The other devices seem later. That of the clown crossing a brook, with 5 goslings tucked under his belt, is probably copied

from Wither's 'Emblems,' published in 1635, where "a fool sent forth to fetch the goslings home" is said to have thrust them under his girdle, and so strangled them, for fear they should be drowned in crossing a river:—

"The best good turns that fools can do us
Prove disadvantages unto us,"

is Wither's moral (*A. J. Kempe*).

In the S. gallery is an ancient Roman Catholic chapel. The interior of the S.E. side was entirely refitted in 1721. A long gallery in this part of the house, in which Queen Elizabeth was entertained in 1591, caught fire immediately after her departure, and the woodwork of this side was entirely consumed.

The park of Sutton Place has long been converted to farming purposes. At the S. end is a so-called "tumbling bay" on the river Wey—a dam of loose stones, which produces a tolerable rush and struggle of water when the stream is full.

Sir Richard Weston was the father of Francis Weston, gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII., who was involved in the fate of Anne Boleyn, and beheaded on Tower-hill. The Westons became extinct in the direct line in 1782, when Sutton passed to John Webbe, Esq., of Herefordshire, who took the name of the family, with which he was distantly connected. About 1645 Sir Rich. Weston, great-grandson of the 1st grantee, brought into Surrey "the first clover-grass, out of Brabant or Flanders" (*Aubrey*). The contrivances of locks, "tumbling bays," and flood-gates, were also introduced by him from Flanders, where they had been in use above a century; and he first rendered the river Wey navigable by this means from the Thames to Guildford. An Act for carrying his projects into effect was passed in 1651.

The tourist may proceed from

Sutton Place to Guildford along the Wey as far as Stoke, leaving the stream at Stoke Mill. The distance is about 3 m.

17 m. *Stoke* (or *Stoke-next-Guildford*, to distinguish it from Stoke d'Abernon), from a pretty country village, has become a sort of northern suburb of Guildford, with quite a suburban array of new houses, and a Pop. that more than trebled between 1851-71. Within the boundary of *Stoke Park* is *Stoke Church*, a rather large, rambling Perp. building, with a massive ivy-clad tower. The church was enlarged and a new N. porch added in 1851. In the Stoughton chapel, at the E. end of the N. aisle are some memorials (of little interest) of the Stoughton family, who held the manor of that name from the reign of John till the end of the 17th centy., when the family became extinct, the estates were sold, and Stoughton House was pulled down. A mural monument, by Bacon, commemorates Charlotte Smith, authoress of the 'Old Manor House,' and other novels which enjoyed considerable celebrity in their day. She died at Tilford (Rte. 11) in 1806 after a life of unusual suffering. Her father, Nicholas Turner, Esq., was lord of the manor of Stoke. *Stoke Hospital*, the old-fashioned, red-brick building, with a central clock-turret, on the l., about midway between Stoke church and Guildford, was erected and endowed in 1796 by 2 brothers named Parsons for 6 poor widows of Stoke or Worplesdon, aged at least 60.

18 m. *Guildford*. (See Rte. 5.)

ROUTE 11.

LEATHERHEAD TO GUILDFORD AND FARNHAM, BY GREAT AND LITTLE BOOKHAM, EAST AND WEST HORSLEY, EAST AND WEST CLANDON. [LOSELEY, PUTTENHAM, WAVERLEY, MOOR PARK, TILFORD, FRENESHAM.]

By Road. 24 m.

There is rly. communication between Leatherhead and Guildford, but it is very circuitous, and the old Portsmouth road is much to be preferred. The line between Guildford and Farnham has not the disadvantage of undue length, but it has none of the interest that attaches to the bold chalk ridge called the Hog's Back. The coach-road, on the contrary, passes some interesting churches; and the views l. towards the high ridge of the downs are often very striking. The long tree-shadowed lanes which lead upward to this higher ground are full of beauty, and the artist will do well to explore them at leisure.

After crossing Leatherhead Bridge, take the first turning to the rt., by the "Rising Sun," a little inn occupying the site of an old chapel: then the lane opposite the mill-pond—a fine sheet of water 7 acres in area,—and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther is *Fetcham Church*, with its ivy-covered tower, and long sloping roofs, very picturesque, and containing some Norm. and Trans.-Norm. portions, but renovated. There is some Roman tile in the E. wall. *Fetcham Park* (J. B. H. Hankey, Esq.), within which the church stands, is finely timbered.

The *Church of Great Bookham*, 1½ m. S.W., dedicated to St. Nicholas, is partly Norm. (piers and arches). The chancel was built by Abbot Rutherwyke, of Chertsey, in 1341, as appears from an inscription cut deeply upon a stone in the E. wall:

"Hæc domus Abbate fuerat constructa Johanne de Rutherwyka, decus ob Sancti Nicholai, Anno Milleno, tricenno, bisque viceno Primo. Christus ei paret hinc sedem requiet."

The chancel resembles that of Egham (rebuilt by the same abbot), where is also an inscription in precisely similar characters (see Rta. 9).

There are some costly monuments in Great Bookham Church, chiefly of interest as examples of the monumental sculpture of the 17th and 18th centys. Those of Col. Thomas Moore of Polesden, d. 1735, who is represented in full Roman military costume, and Arthur Moore of Fetcham, d. 1746, are admirably executed, however absurd in design. In the Slyfield chapel is that of Robert Shiers, his wife Elizabeth (the benefactors of Exeter College), and their son Sir George Shiers. The busts of all these are well sculptured. On the *Brass* of Edmund Slyfield—

"A stout Esquier, who allways sett God's feare before his eyes"—

is a long rhyming inscription worth reading. The effigy is gone. Three extremely well-executed *Brasses* remain. One has effigies of Henry Slyfield, d. 1598, and his wife Elizabeth, with their 6 sons and 4 daughters. A brass of Robert Shiers, of the Inner Temple, d. 1668, representing him in a student's habit with an open book in his hand, is a superior example of the incised work of that date. In the Slyfield chapel is a well-preserved piscina. The Shiers monument has been removed from the E. wall of this chapel to allow of the re-opening of

the E. window, which has been filled with painted glass as a memorial of Lord Raglan, who died before Sebastopol, by his niece Lady Mary Farquhar, of Polesden, who has also erected in the chancel a new E. window, filled with painted glass, as a memorial of her mother, Charlotte, wife of the 6th Duke of Beaufort.

Near the church is *Eastwick Park*, the stately Italian mansion of Hedworth Barclay, Esq. S. of the village is *Bookham Grove* (Viscount Downe). The "Saracen and Ring," the strange-sounding sign borne by the inn at the angle made by the Guildford road, is the Downe crest, and alludes to a family legend.

Slyfield lies on the l. bank of the Mole, and is in a remote part of Great Bookham parish. Much of the house has been pulled down, and what remains is now occupied by a farmer, but it still displays some interesting relics of an Elizabethan or perhaps Jacobean mansion. The Slyfields were settled here from a very early period until the first half of the 17th centy., when the estates passed to the family of Shiers, the last of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Shiers (d. 1700), conveyed them by will to Exeter College, Oxford (where her memory is still fragrant), for certain special purposes. What remains of the house is of brick, with pilasters running up between the windows. The carved staircase, and the interior decorations, especially the plasterwork of the ceilings, deserve attention. The Slyfield arms remain over the chimneypiece of one of the lower rooms.

[Diverging from the main road to the l., a walk of about 1 m. through pleasant lanes, will bring the tourist to *Polesden* (Sir Walter Rockcliff Farquhar, Bart.), standing on much higher ground, and commanding very beautiful views toward Box-hill. It was once the residence of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The elevated

ridge on which Polesden is situated, extending W. from Norbury, is throughout picturesque, and worth exploration by the artist. A road called "Hog-lane" leads from Polesden to Ranmore Common, on the chalk hills above Dorking, along which the pedestrian may find his way to Guildford, with noble views opening beneath him at intervals rt. and l.]

The *Church of Little Bookham*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. (by a pleasant field-path) from its brother parish, is a small but interesting building, restored in excellent taste in 1864. Originally the church had a S. aisle, but it must have been removed at an early period. The Norm. piers are shown inside, and in the restoration the aisle arches and Norm. caps. on which they rested were uncovered outside, the carving being quite sharp; they have been left exposed. A porch of good design has been erected on the S., and a 3-light E. E. window in the chancel, with detached shafts of Sussex marble, similar in character to the 7-light window at Ockham. In the churchyard is a very fine old yew.

Effingham Church, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther, is also in part E. E., but the tower is a tasteless stucco-covered erection of the last half of the 18th centy. In the chancel is the grave-slab of Walter de Jeddynes, Lord of Effingham at the beginning of the 14th centy. (?) The inscription (there is no brass) is in Roman characters. Lord William Howard, to whom Edward VI. had granted the manor, was created by Queen Mary Lord Howard of Effingham, a title which was borne by his son and successor, Charles, when, as Lord High Admiral, he commanded the fleet which dispersed the Spanish Armada. He was afterwards created Earl of Nottingham, and is buried at Reigate (Rte. 5). Effingham continued in their family until it was sold by the 3rd earl in 1647.

From Effingham you may by a field-path by the school-house rejoin the Guildford road near the turnpike. Observe a little farther, from the hill-top just before reaching East Horsley Park, the fine view N.E.: on a clear day the Crystal Palace is distinctly visible.

2 m. W. from Effingham is the pleasant village of *East Horsley*. The *Church*, some part of which is E. E., after having been remodelled, stuccoed over, and spoilt, has been well restored (1870). Against the N. wall of the chancel is the *Brass* of John Bowthe, Bp. of Exeter (1465-1478), who died here at a manor-house belonging to the see of Exeter, in 1478. The figure of the bishop, who kneels and holds a book, is remarkable from being in profile, and is possibly only a part of the original design, the brass having clearly been removed from its first position; and in the N. aisle (part of which is converted into a vestry) is the altar-tomb, with effigies, of Thomas Cornwallia, groom porter to Queen Elizabeth, and wife.

East Horsley was granted in 1036 by a Danish jarl named Thored to Christ Church, Canterbury, which retained it until the Dissolution. The smaller manor of the Bps. of Exeter seems to have been alienated by Bp. Harman, temp. Hen. VIII. *East Horsley Towers*, the residence of the Earl of Lovelace, standing in the midst of a finely-wooded park (the most extensive domain in Surrey), has been much enlarged by the present proprietor. The additions consist of a noble Gothic hall and 2 stately towers, one of which, commanding the entrance, is circular, and surrounded with machicoules. It contains 3 ranges of curiously vaulted chambers, designed by the owner himself. In the library are the books and MSS. bequeathed by John Locke to his cousin, the Lord Chancellor King; and *Phillips's* por-

trait of Lord Byron in the Greek dress. Most of the houses in the village have been rebuilt in a fanciful style (of red brick and flint) by the Earl of Lovelace, who owns the entire parish. Observe, as an example, the *Duke of Wellington inn* opposite the Guildford lodge of the park.

The manor of *West Horsley*, of which the church is scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, has had a more varied history. The *Church* (which well deserves a visit) is partly E. E. (N. aisle and chancel), the rest Perp. It was restored, and a circular window inserted in the E. end of the N. aisle in 1848. The old tower (with shingled spire) is overgrown with ivy, and has an ancient wooden porch projecting from it. A curious, but late, carving of the "Nativity," now fixed at the W. end of the nave, was found under the flooring in 1810. In the chancel is the monument, with effigy, under a fine arch, of one of the family of Berners, rector of the parish in the early part of Edward III.'s reign. That of the Rev. Weston Fullerton, adjoining, is by *Bacon*. In the Nicholas chapel are monuments to the family of that name. Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter, owned the estate of West Horsley, and is said to have been buried in West Horsley church. Some interesting E. E. stained glass, formerly in the side lancets, has been collected and placed in the E. window of the chancel.

West Horsley Place, like the manor, the property of the Weston family, opposite the church, uninteresting as its heavy range of brickwork appears from the road, deserves notice for the sake of its former proprietors. It was at one time in the hands of John Bourchier, Lord Berners, the well-known translator of Froissart. The earliest part of the existing house was probably built by Sir Anthony Browne, master of the horse to Henry VIII., who had mar-

ried Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the "fair Geraldine" of Surrey. It was subsequently the favourite residence of Carew Raleigh, from whom it passed to the family of Nicholas, and thence to the Westons, its present possessors. The head of Sir Walter Raleigh, according to an ancient tradition (there is no other authority), was buried in W. Horsley church, in the same grave with his son. The wife of Sir John Nicholas was killed by the falling of a chimney here during the storm of Nov. 26, 1703 (the same in which Bp. Kidder, of Bath and Wells, and his wife were killed in the Palace at Wells).

An interesting collection of portraits, originally formed by Sir Edward Nicholas (d. 1669), is preserved here, most of which are good copies. That of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Charles I.'s ambassador to Spain, is probably by *Dobson*.

The scenery increases in richness as we approach the two *Clandons*, the first of which, *East Clandon*, is 2 m. from West Horsley. The *Church*, with its deep sloping roofs, must have been very picturesque, but it has been renovated, rough-cast, and rendered quite uninteresting. There is a 3-light Dec. E. window, of which the tracery is worked in chalk. In the village are some picturesque half-timber houses.

Thomas Goffe, author of some long-forgotten poems and tragedies, was rector of East Clandon from 1623 to 1629.

Hatchlands, seen rt., was built by Admiral Boscawen "at the expense of the enemies of his country," as is stated on his monument at St. Michael, Penkevil, Cornwall.

The *Church of West Clandon*, 1 m. W., need not long delay the tourist. It is patched and plastered, and has a worn-out, ill-conditioned look; but is more likely than many a "restored" church to take the fancy of a painter. The rich tree masses of *Clandon Hall* (Earl of Onslow), which the

road skirts rt. for some distance, will, however, at once attract notice. The house, built by the architect Leoni in 1731, is of red brick, and imposing, in spite of a strange mixture of different styles. In the hall are 2 chimneypieces sculptured by Rysbrack. The park was laid out by "Capability" Brown, and commands some very pleasant prospects towards *Newland's Corner* (Rte. 5), and the chalk downs.

The little *Church of Marrow*, 1 m. farther, has some Norm. features, and a Dec. bargeboard to the N. porch, figured in "Rickman," and regarded by him as unique, but very little of the original timber is now left. In fact, the church has, in 1844 and 1874, been almost entirely rebuilt. In it are monuments of Speaker Onslow, who was buried here, and other members of the Onslow family; and in the churchyard is the handsome tomb of Viscount Cranley (son of the 3rd Lord Onslow, d. 1856). The village is itself picturesque, and there are exceedingly pleasant walks in the neighbourhood. The views from *Marrow Downs* are very fine. *Newland's Corner* is in this parish. From *Marrow*, a walk of 2 m., still keeping under the Downs, brings us to

Guildford (11 m. from *Leatherhead*—Rte. 5).

The tourist, if so inclined, may now return to *Leatherhead*, by way of *Stoke*, *Send*, *Ripley*, &c., reversing the order of Rte. 10; but if he adopts the line laid down he will proceed on by road to *Farnham*. The *Alton* and *Winchester* line of the *South Western Rly.* (Rte. 20) will convey him to *Farnham*, or from the intermediate stations at *Ash* and at *Tongham*, he can reach *Aldershot* (Rte. 14); but he will do well to journey leisurely along the high road.

Proceeding from *Guildford* toward *Farnham* (10 m. direct, but 3 or 4 m. may be added for detours) the traveller

may either at once climb the *Hog's Back*, or he may turn off below *St. Catherine's-hill*, visit *Loseley* and *Compton*, and regain the main road at *Puttenham*, 4 miles on. In any case the two first-named places should not be passed over. The walk from *Guildford* to *Loseley* (about 2 m. S. W.) is a very pleasant one. The visitor may either take the *Shalford* road, and cross the ferry in the park, where the sand-martins have been busily at work, or he may climb *St. Catherine's-hill*, and turn off rt.; in either case passing into some field-paths that will lead him straight to the park. The whole walk is shadowed with great elms and oaks, and commands fine views of the distant country with its surging waves of park and forest. The demesne of *Loseley* (*Christopher More Molyneux, Esq.*) is one of those stately ancestral inclosures, full of sweeping lawns, whitethorn brakes, and wide branching-oaks, that England alone can show. One magnificent glade, half avenue, half forest ride, sweeps away S. from the house, that stands grey and solemn at the head, in the midst of its unprofaned, old-world quietness.

Loseley, at *Domesday*, belonged to the potent *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, but was forfeited by his son, *Roger de Belesme*, temp. *Henry I.*, and remained in the hands of the Crown until purchased by *Sir Christopher More*, early in the reign of *Henry VIII.*; the present house was built by his son *Sir William* about 1562. *Sir George*, next in descent, added a gallery 121 ft. long, and a chapel. These, however, which formed the W. wing, having become ruinous, were taken down some years since. The house is of grey stone, large and stately,—though the original design was never fully carried out,—a very good example, in fact, of an early Elizabethan mansion; and it was one that appears to have met the approval of the *Virgin Queen*, since she lodged here in 1577.

1583, and 1591. About 1692, Margaret, the only surviving representative of the Mores, married Sir Thomas Molyneux, of Sefton, Lancashire, from whom the present proprietor is descended. In the great hall are portraits of James I. and Anne of Denmark, placed there after their visit to Loseley in 1603. An edifying family group by Somers, after the Sir Charles Grandison receipt, and over the door a singular allegorical picture representing the "Domus Doloris," should not pass unnoticed. The argent cross of More, with its five sable martlets, glitters in the oriel window, and a few calivers and crossbows for deer-shooting, such as that with which Archbp. Abbot "rang his heavy knell," continue to grace the walls. The drawing-room has an elaborate chimneypiece of native chalk, and on the cornice the mulberry-tree of the builders, with the mottoes "Morus tarde moriens;" "Morum cite moriturum." In this room are two low gilt chairs, with cushions said to be the work of Queen Elizabeth, which the visitor may believe if he chooses. A small circular illumination in curious metallic colours, also attributed to the "bouncing Bonnybell," is of her time, but can scarcely be genuine. A purple iris and red ranunculus dotted with flies and insects rise from a flower-pot: across are the words "*Rosa Electa*," the R. and E. crowned, and above, "*Felicior Phœnice*." In this room are original portraits of Edward VI. and Anne Boleyn, a very fine one of Sir George More, and the head of Sir Thomas, the famous chancellor, whose "shrewde wyfe" was a daughter of More of Loseley. The house, we should add, is not shown, and it is only by special permission that the visitor can see the great hall: but the park is open, and some of the paths pass the front of the house. There is a good representation of the

hall in Nash's 'Mansions of England in the Olden Time.'

The garden is of the same date as the house, and displays at each corner of the wall a circular turret, for pigeon-house, banqueting-room, or "summer parlour," as the case may be. Overlooking the moat without, runs a broad terrace, along whose "close smooth-shaven" turf one half expects to meet Beatrice stealing toward the "pleached bower," or "Great Gloriana" herself, advancing in all the dignity of farthingale, ruff, and peacock fan. Here the modern blaze of calceolarias and verbenas has not been allowed to displace the more enduring favourites of Gerarde's time, peonies, monkshood, golden rod, and narcissus, such as were first sent from Constantinople for Lord Burleigh's especial delectation.

The muniment-room at Loseley is commonly said to have remained closed for upwards of two centuries, owing to the loss of the key, but this is known to be a mistake. This Bluebeard's chamber was some 40 years since opened, and the MSS. examined and arranged, when a gap of not more than a century appeared. From this source Mr. Kempe subsequently published many original letters of the Mores and Molyneuxes, from the reign of Henry VIII. downward. (See *The Loseley MSS.*, 1835.)

Compton (1 m. W. from Loseley) should be visited for the sake of its church, some of the arrangements of which are perhaps unique. The manor, which was appended to the Honour of Windsor, was early broken into several portions, so that it is scarcely possible to hazard a guess as to the original builder. The Domesday Survey mentions a church here; but the existing one is late Norman, with additions of various periods down to debased Perp. The remarkable feature, however, is the E.

end of the chancel, which is divided into 2 stories (comp. the Trans.-Norman church of Darenth in Kent; see *Handbook for Kent*). It is separated from the nave by a pointed arch with chevron moulding, and crossed about halfway up by a low semicircular arch, the dog's tooth or flower ornaments of which indicate its late character. This is surmounted by a remarkable wooden screen or arcade, showing semicircular arches supported by E. E. pilasters—one of the oldest pieces of woodwork known to exist in England. The chancel below has a low groined roof; and on the right a piscina. The upper chapel also contains a rude piscina; and there is a third at the S. end of the nave, on rt. of the pulpit. The upper chapel was originally approached by a stair from without, but is now entered from within the church. It no doubt served for rood-loft, as well as chantry. The church was restored in 1860; when the E. wall, which was in a dangerous state, was taken down; and in the new wall a Dec. window was inserted in place of the old plain E. E. one. The glass of the old E. window, probably of English workmanship, was removed to a small window at the W. end. It represents the Baptism of the Saviour, with Jerusalem in the distance. By the entrance to the upper chapel is an aumbry. The font is large, rude, and of late Norm. date. In the centre aisle is a small brass, in bad condition, of Thomas Genyn, 1508, and Margaret his wife. The church was held in 1640 by Mr. Wayferer, who narrowly escaped sequestration on account of being a brother of the angle and boon companion of the vicar of Godalming (Rte. 15).

Puttenham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N., is reached through a succession of lanes and common from Compton. The *Church*, late or Tr.-Norman, was restored, the gallery removed, and the

E. end rebuilt in 1862, when oak stalls were placed in the chancel. The tower was at the same time opened to the church, the room in which the vestry meetings were held being converted into a gallery. Examine a curious low circular arch, quite plain, without pillar, piercing the wall between the last pillar of the nave and wall of chancel. In the chancel is a small *Brass* of Edward Cranford, rector, 1431.

Puttenham Priory (M. C. Sumner, Esq.), closely adjoining the church, formerly belonged to the Priory of *Newark*. The grounds afford some fine views.

At Puttenham the tourist will emerge on the *Hog's Back*, at the 6th milestone from Farnham. This remarkable narrow ridge of the chalk, which divides the county of Surrey into two nearly equal portions, Mr. Kemble suggests may have at an early period formed the division between two petty Anglo-Saxon kingdoms,—pleasant realms both,—

“With shadowy forests and with champains
riched,
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted
meads.”

The *Hog's Back* scarcely anywhere exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, or 500 ft. in height. It terminates about 2 m. short of Farnham, “and has evidently been produced by an upthrow of the chalk, and the breaking off of the southern portion of the curve. The inclined position of the remaining side of the flexure is seen at the W. extremity of a large chalk-pit between Guildford and Puttenham, where the strata dip towards the N. at an angle of about 30° .” (*Mantell*.) The road takes the very summit of the ridge, and is bordered on either side by a short close turf, which it has been suggested was admirably suited to the traffic of the British chariots, upon which slender foundation more than one modern Oldbuck has here constructed his own “Kaim

of Kinprunes." The origin of the name is obviously derived from the shape of the hill. The road runs along the chine of the Hog as it were, commanding magnificent views both right and left.

½ m. N., on the opposite side of this ridge from Puttenham, but nearly on the summit, lies *Wanborough* (Wodnesbeorh), a name in which may be detected a record of the grim old Saxon deity Woden, to whom many spots on similar rising ground were dedicated. "The springs of water at Wanborough are peculiarly pure and never freeze. In all probability it has been in turn a sacred site for every religion that has been received in Britain." (*Kemble, Sax. in Eng.* i. 344.) There is a small partly E. E. chapel here, long disused, and architecturally of little interest. But it is worth a visit to see with how much quiet good taste it was in 1862 really "restored," and made once more meet for worship. W. of the church is the hollow trunk of an elm of enormous girth: and adjoining the little chapel-yard is a fine old farmhouse where the tourist may test the delicious purity of the Wanborough springs.

Beyond Puttenham the views from the Hog's Back become wilder. On S. the heathy ground toward Thursley spreads out in the distance, with its broad sheets of water here and there catching the sparkle of the sun; farther off the irregular ridges of Hindhead break the horizon, and nearer rises the hill of Crooksbury, with its sombre clothing of pines. With the spots of heath and open common, however, corn-field and park and pasture are still mingled. The fine outline of Crooksbury is said to have frequently called forth the admiration of Sir William Temple during his residence at Moor Park (*post*). Its name (but questionably) has been derived

from a cross (*crux*) planted on it by the monks of Waverley. "As high as Crooksbury" (it is but 534 ft., however—*Ord. Survey*) is still the measure of the district, as in the days of Cobbett, who tells us that he used, when a boy, to take the nests of jays and magpies built there in the fir-trees.

2 m. beyond Wanborough lies *Poyle Park* (Lieut.-Gen. Pole). *Seale Church*, on S., below the ridge, has been restored and enlarged, and its original character is pretty well lost, but seems early Dec. The low square tower intersects the nave and chancel. Observe the magnificent elm N. of the church.

1 m. S. is *Hampton Lodge* (Misses Marjoribanks). Near the house is an intrenchment called *Hillbury*, rectangular, with a single vallum.

From Seale the tourist may return to the Hog's Back, or continue along the lower road, skirting Moor Park: in either case, as he approaches Farnham, the character of the prospect entirely changes, and he passes into the town through extensive hop plantations.

Farnham (Stat.).

Farnham (Pop. 4461. *Inns*: The Lion and Lamb, the Bush) has its name from the ferny heaths in its neighbourhood. The manor has since A.D. 860 belonged to the Bps. of Winchester, on whom it was bestowed by Ethelbald of Wessex. The chief feature of the town is still the stately moated Castle of the old bishops, dating from the days when they knew how to handle the sword as well as the missal. The original fortress was built in 1136, by Henry of Blois, Bp. of Winchester, the powerful partisan alternately of his brother Stephen and of the Empress Matilda. It was taken by Lewis of France in June, 1216, who marched there from Guildford in pursuit of John; was razed by Henry III. on account of its having "become a retreat for rebels;" but was after-

wards rebuilt by the bishops. For its present form it is mainly indebted to Bp. Morley, after the Restoration, who, during his tenure of the see, from 1662 to 1684, is said to have expended 11,000*l.* in its renovation and improvement. The servants' hall, with its circular pillars, is part of the original structure: the apartments above, with the exception of a fine hall, now used as a dining-room, are of little interest, though good and well arranged. The chapel contains some panels carved in festoons of fruit and flowers by Gibbons. On the opposite side of the court is the ancient keep, to which a long flight of steps ascends, carefully guarded by covered archways at the top. The keep is multangular, and is strengthened by thick buttresses without. Together with its arched entrances it is perhaps temp. Hen. III. There are remains of apartments, however, above the entrance, of a much later date. The area is laid out as a flower-garden, pleasantly contrasting the Old World with the New. Remark here a fine tea-tree, flourishing in the open air. From the walls a good view of the park is obtained. This is 3 m. in circumference, and is crossed by a fine avenue of ancient elms. "Certain white clay" found in Farnham Park was "in great Eliza's days" much in request "for the making of grene potts usually drunk in by the gentlemen of the Temple." On the lawn below the keep are some noble cedars.

Queen Elizabeth paid many visits to Farnham. In 1569 the Duke of Norfolk, then plotting a marriage with Mary of Scotland, dined at the castle with her majesty, who on rising from the board "pleasantly advised the duke to be careful on what pillow he laid his head." The warning was of no avail; Norfolk was decapitated three years after.

The castle suffered much during

the civil wars, when it was taken by Sir W. Waller. George Wither, the poet, was afterwards appointed its governor for the Parliament. On the Restoration it was again delivered to the See of Winchester, and Bps. Duppa and Morley "repaired its waste places."

The *Church* of Farnham, restored in 1865, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The earliest portion is Tr.-Norm., the pillars of nave E. E. The side-aisles, lighted by five Dec. windows, terminate in chantry chapels, beyond which the chancel projects some feet; this is Perp., and was restored in 1848 as a memorial of the Rev. John Menzies, long curate of Farnham. The E. and two side windows are filled with stained glass, exhibiting subjects from the history of our Lord and from that of St. Andrew. The tower is late, and was very ugly: but in 1865 it was rebuilt, and carried up 50 feet higher, so as to be in all 120 ft. high, pinnacles of a better form were placed at the angles, and its general character much improved. The church contains a good organ; and one good monument by *Westmacott*, that of Sir Nelson Rycroft, of Callow, in Yorkshire; the design is a pilgrim resting, with his "fardel" for a pillow. In the churchyard, near the N. porch, is a large altar-tomb for William Cobbett, erected by his son.

Farnham rejoices in a curious triad of native illustrissimi: Nicholas of Farnham, Henry III.'s favourite leech and afterwards Bp. of Durham; the Rev. Augustus Toplady; and William Cobbett, who was born at a public-house, near the railway station, called the Jolly Farmer, in 1762, and died in 1835 at Normandy Farm, in the adjoining parish of Ash.

Farnham has greatly changed its character of late years, and from a peculiarly retired country-town, has through the establishment and near neighbourhood of the camp at Alder-

shot, become remarkable for its bustle and activity. Many officers lodge in the town: several taverns have sprung up between the camp and the railway station; and what may be described as a new town has arisen on Farnham Common, to the S. There is also a handsome *Market House*, with lofty clock-tower, built in 1870. The principal trade of the town is in hops, once more celebrated and highly prized than at present, though "Farnham hops" still maintain a high reputation. Pains have been taken to maintain their good quality by regulations established among the cultivators, who form themselves into a society called "the Farnham Acre," the members of which are bound, under a heavy penalty, to cultivate only one sort, the white bine (although it is less productive than the black), to dry the hops without sulphur, and to place none but the approved hops in the sacks or pockets bearing the mark of the society, this device being changed every year. To the good management induced by these regulations the Farnham hops owe their excellence, and always command the best price in the market, though, from the increase of land now under hop culture in other parts of England, the prices are less than formerly. The principal sale of Farnham hops takes place at the Weyhill fair (see Rte. 23), on Oct. 10 and 5 following days.

In the vicinity of Farnham there are about 1000 acres of hop-ground. Behind the town, and between it and the castle, is an uninterrupted garden of 3 m. in length at least, which in the autumn offers a sight well worth seeking for. The sandy soil of the district (on the upper beds of the lower greensand) seems peculiarly favourable to the hop. (For a general notice of the growth and harvest of the hop, see *Handbook for Kent*, Introduction.)

There are two district churches near Farnham; the most interesting

in an architectural point of view is that of Hale or Heale, about 1 m. N. of Farnham on the Aldershot road. It is a Norm. building, with a round tower at the S.E. angle, designed by Mr. B. Ferrey, in 1840, but since greatly enlarged, to suit the increasing population.

(1.) The tourist's first visit may well be paid to *Moor Park* (J. F. Bateman, Esq., F.R.S.), the retreat of Sir William Temple, when, after the death of his son in 1686, he withdrew from public life. It lies 1 m. from Farnham on E., between the town and Waverley Abbey; in fact, the pleasantest way to reach Waverley is through it. The spot was in Temple's time very secluded, and the neighbourhood very thinly peopled. "Temple had no visitors, except a few friends who were willing to travel 20 or 30 m. in order to see him; and now and then a foreigner, whom curiosity brought to have a look at the author of the 'Triple Alliance'" (*Macaulay*). The house has been greatly altered; and the gardens, which Sir William laid out "with the angular regularity he had admired in the flower-beds of Haarlem and the Hague," with terraces, a canal, and formal walks "buttoned" on either side with flower-pots, have been altogether remodelled. The canal still remains, and a hedge of wych elms, bordering it, is perhaps of Temple's time. Possibly too the brick walls dividing the gardens are those on which the ex-ambassador, like old Knowell in the play, delighted "to count his apricots a-ripening" (although the well-known apricots noticed by Sir William Temple in his 'Essay on Gardening,' belong to Moor Park in Herts, and not to *this* Moor Park). It was at all events on this ground that William III. taught Swift to cut asparagus in the Dutch way; that is, with a short and not a wide stroke, avoiding injury to the young heads

of the plants. "King William," said Swift, "always used to eat the stalks as well as the heads." Temple died here in Jan. 1699; and near the E. end of the house is the sundial under which, according to his own request, his heart was buried in a silver box, "in the garden where he used to contemplate and admire the works of nature with his beloved sister, the lady Giffard."

There were, however, other inmates of Moor Park, "to whom a far higher interest belongs. An eccentric, uncouth, disagreeable young Irishman, who had narrowly escaped plucking at Dublin, attended Sir William as amanuensis, for board and twenty pounds a year; dined at the second table, wrote bad verses in praise of his employer, and made love to a very pretty, dark-eyed young girl who waited on Lady Giffard. Little did Temple imagine that the coarse exterior of his dependent concealed a genius equally suited to politics and to letters—a genius destined to shake great kingdoms, to stir the laughter and the rage of millions, and to leave to posterity memorials which can perish only with the English language. Little did he think that the flirtation in his servants' hall, which he, perhaps, scarcely deigned to make the subject of a jest, was the beginning of a long, unprosperous love, which was to be as widely famed as the passion of Petrarch or of Abelard. Sir William's secretary was Jonathan Swift. Lady Giffard's waiting-maid was poor Stella."—*Macaulay*.

Swift, however, "entertained no pleasing recollection of Moor Park," although he wrote here his admirable 'Battle of the Books,' and, it is said, his 'Tale of a Tub.' But the dean was not a man to endure easily the "cross look or the testy word of a patron." In a cottage near the gate of Waverley Abbey, once the house of Sir William Temple's steward, and in which "Stella" lived, he

left an inscription which may seem to record something of this feeling. It is painted over the door of the lower room, and is a quotation from Horace (*Od.* l. iii. c. 29):—

"Plerumque gratæ divitibus vices,
Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
Cenæ sine aulæis et oestro
Sollicitam explicuere frontem."

The grounds, stretching E. from the house along a fine broken ridge of sandstone, command picturesque views over the wooded country below, and on the farther side of, the hill of Crooksbury. At the end of the park, where it opens on the heath, is a cavern entered by a natural archway, and extending 30 or 40 yards into the sand-rock. A spring anciently called Ludwell, "from Lud, king of the South Saxons, who after the heat of a fight retired hither to cool and dress his wounds" (*Aubrey*—the name occurs elsewhere, and is in some manner connected with water), and the same on which brother Simon of Waverley exercised his powers of engineering, rises at its extreme end. This cavern, said to have been frequently the scene of Swift's meditations, is known as "Mother Ludlam's Cave," a "white witch," as Grose calls her, who supplied her neighbours with whatever they might require, from a yoke of oxen to a caldron, provided the petitioner went to the cave at midnight, turned thrice round, and thrice repeated aloud the name of the article desired, with a promise to return it within 2 days. The next morning it was ready at the entrance of the cave. Notwithstanding a constant demand, the supply failed at last in consequence of a borrower detaining a large caldron beyond the proper time. Since that occasion the white witch has been invoked in vain. The alleged caldron is still preserved in Frensham Church (*see post*). The legend is assigned by *Aubrey* to the "small people" of Borough-hill,

under Hindhead, where "is a great stone lying along, of the length of about 6 ft.," at which the borrowers knocked. The place, he asserts, was still looked upon as "uncanny," though the borrowing had long ceased. "The people saw a great fire one night (not long since); the next day they went to see if any heath was burnt there, but found nothing." "The same tradition and belief is in and about Camelot in Somersetshire, where King Arthur kept his court"—(*Hist. of Surrey*, iii.); and very similar is the local tradition at Dunsmore, concerning the "dun cow" slaughtered by Guy of Warwick. (See *Handbook for Warwickshire*.) Such borrowing and lending is in fact common to all the elfin races of northern Europe. Thus the dwarfs of Elbingerode in the Hartz were in the habit of supplying their neighbours of "middle earth" with whatever they wanted for marriage feasts or funerals.

Mother Ludlam's Cave has suffered much from neglect. As Cobbett wrote of it in 1825, so it remains at present. "Alas! it is no longer the enchanting place that I knew it. The semicircular palings are gone; the basins to catch the never-ceasing little streams are gone; the iron cups, fastened by chains for people to drink out of, are gone; the pavement all broken to pieces; the seats for people to sit on, on both sides of the cave, torn up and gone; the stream that ran down through a clean paved channel, now making a dirty gutter; and the ground opposite, which was a grove chiefly of laurels, intersected by closely mown grass walks, now become a poor ragged-looking alder-coppice."

Above Mother Ludlam's Cave is a deep fox-hole in the sand, in which a person named Foote some years since sought a last retreat from the world. After living in it for several months, until nearly starved, he crept

down to the rivulet at the foot of the hill, where he was found in a dying state. Nothing of his history was ascertained.

(2.) *Waverley Abbey* (J. D. Anderson, Esq.) lies about 2 m. S.E. of Farnham. In the park, S. of the house, and separated from it by a large sheet of water, are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery, interesting from the associations connected with them, although the fragments which that "very valiant trencherman Time" is wont, as Fuller tells us, to leave in the dish for manners' sake, are in this instance but slender. They stand on a broad green meadow, round which the river Wey, overlooked by low wooded hills, winds on three sides, thus completely forming one of those valleys

" . . . silvestribus undique cinctas
Arboribus,"

which the followers of the "divus Bernardus" are said to have preferred to the rocky heights loved of their Benedictine brothers. Waverley was the first house of the White Monks, the Cistercian "Grex albus," founded in England, and was established in 1128 (29th of Henry I.), by William Giffard, Bp. of Winchester, who brought 12 monks (the proper number, with their abbot, for a new settlement,—"for 13 is a convent, as I guess," says Chaucer) from the Abbey of Eleemosyna (L'Aumône, in the diocese of Blois), itself an offshoot from Cîteaux, and sometimes called "le petit Cîteaux." One after another, granges and manors were bestowed on the new comers. In 1187 the abbey contained 70 monks, 120 "conversi" or lay brethren, often troublesome enough, and kept about 30 ploughs constantly at work. But during the troubles of John's reign, who at no time hesitated "to shake the bags of hoarding abbots," and who kept an especial eye on the wool-trading

Cistercians, monks and lay brethren were all dispersed, and abbot John himself "fled away secretly by night." They returned, however, when the times became more favourable, and their buildings increased in stateliness, until on St. Thomas's day, 1230, with solemn procession "et magnæ devotionis gaudio," they entered their new church, which had been 30 years in building under the auspices of their benefactor Nicholas, parson of Broadwater in Sussex, who, however, had not lived to see its completion. Eight years afterwards, Bp. Peter de Rupibus, the great counsellor of Henry III., died at his castle of Farnham, and directed his heart to be deposited in the new church at Waverley. The body of Bp. Nicholas of Ely, one of his successors, d. 1280, was also buried here. ("Cujus corpus est apud Waverlei" is the inscription on the wall in Winchester Cathedral, within which his heart was placed.) A leaden vessel containing a human heart was found among the ruins in 1731; the heart was perhaps that of Bishop Peter de Rupibus. A stone coffin still lies open and empty, in the sward S. of the crypt, close to, but outside what remains of the church. The craft and industry of Brother Simon, who in 1216 collected into one channel the springs of "Ludewell," and brought them into the lavatory, seemed to the old annalist worthy of more elaborate commemoration than mere prose could afford; but his verses scarcely flow so musically as Master Simon's streams.

"Vena novi fontis ope Symonis in pede montis
Fixa fuit jugiter, fistula format iter."

The *Annales Waverlienses*, one of those chronicles which were kept with more or less minuteness in every great abbey, were published in part by Gale in his *Scriptores*, but a much more valuable edition has since appeared in the Record series of

Chronicles. There can be no doubt but that it was in turning over their pages that the graceful name of the abbey approved itself to the ear of Sir Walter Scott. Little did the good monk think, as he laboriously filled his parchment, what a "household word" Waverley was hereafter destined to become.

Waverley was the "mother of the Cistercians" in southern England, where she colonized numerous abbeys, from Kent to Devonshire. At the suppression, the abbey was granted to Sir W. Fitzwilliam, the king's treasurer, and after passing through many hands was sold in 1796 to W. Thomson, Esq., whose son, Charles Poulett Thomson, created Lord Sydenham, was born here (d. 1841). From this family it was purchased by G. T. Nitholson, Esq., father of the late owner.

Of the existing remains, the most perfect is a vaulted crypt, which, according to an old print of the ruins (about 1736), formed the under story of the dormitory. Like all the rest of the ruin, it is of E. E. character. It has a good groined roof borne on 3 central columns of Sussex marble, an attached shaft at the N. end, and a corbel at the S. Adjoining are three walls of an apartment, with 3 good lancet windows in the S. wall, perhaps the refectory. Of the church nothing is traceable but portions of the walls, and those only indistinctly. Ash-trees, thorns, and ivy overshadow and mingle with the ruins, which are so close to the river that we cannot wonder to find the annalist complaining of disastrous inundations and floods sweeping from time to time through the buildings, to the infinite loss and terror of the brethren. Traditions of concealed wealth linger about monastic ruins, just as those of fear and terror are connected with the stronghold of the feudal baron. Figures of the 12 Apostles in massive silver are said to be concealed

at Waverley, and have sometimes displayed themselves to the chance passenger; but only, like all "fairly gold," to vanish again instantly.

The modern house of Waverley is surrounded by pleasant grounds and gardens; and the views from the park, well wooded and varied, are full of beauty. The old gardens of the abbey were destroyed by Sir Robert Rich, who possessed Waverley before it came into the hands of the Thomsons; and who is said also to have pulled down great part of the ruins. Cobbett, in his *English Gardener*, has given an elaborate description of the ancient kitchen-garden of the monks. "It was the spot where I first began to learn to work, or rather where I first began to eat fine fruit in a garden; and though I have now seen and observed upon as many fine gardens as any man in England, I have never seen a garden equal to that of Waverley. . . . The peaches, nectarines, apricots, and plums never failed; and if the workmen had not lent a hand, a fourth part of the produce could never have been got rid of."

At *Tilford Green*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Waverley, S., and 3 m. S.E. from Farnham, where a bridge crosses the Wey, is a venerable oak, one of the boundaries of the lands of the abbey, which the artist will do well to visit. It stands picturesquely on a small green, is of great height and amplitude, well formed, and full of verdure, showing scarcely a sign of decay. At 5 feet from the ground it measured (1864) 23 ft. 6 in. in circumference. Some of the principal branches would be considered large trees in themselves. Cobbett, writing in 1822, says he showed his son this oak, "which, when I was a little boy, was but a very little tree, comparatively, and which is now, take it altogether, by far the finest tree that I ever saw in my life." He must

have been mistaken as to its size when he was a boy; but few will differ from his later opinion of it: it is undoubtedly one of the finest oaks in the kingdom. It is still known as the King's Oak; by which name it is mentioned in the charter of Henry de Blois to the monks of Waverley in the year 1150. Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester, many years ago gave orders to have the tree cut down, but, according to Manning, the people of the tything hearing of his intention, "drove in a great number of spikes and large nails to prevent its being cut."

Near the bridge is an old house which at one time belonged to the Abneys, the family of Independents with whom Dr. Watts spent almost half of his life. He is said to have preached here frequently in the small private chapel which still remains in the courtyard.

Extensive heaths stretch away beyond Waverley to the base of Hindhead, in which are some pieces of water well stocked with carp and perch, and frequented by great numbers of waterfowl. The largest of these is Frensham Great Pond, which is 2 m. in circuit. Another is the Abbot's Pond, granted to the monks of Waverley as a preserve for their fish, but now in good part drained. The country is wild, and the views become more and more picturesque as the rough sides of Hindhead are climbed. (For Hindhead and the Devil's Punch-bowl, see Rte. 15.)

Frensham Church, 2 m. S.E. of Tilford Green, and about 4 m. S. from Farnham, is partly E. E.; it has been restored. In the vestry is to be seen the famous caldron of the good neighbours. It is of copper, 2 ft. in diameter, and stands on a rude iron trivet. It is probably one of the large vessels with which most parishes were formerly supplied, and which were used on public occasions. "I do believe," says Aubrey, though not

without a half preference for the fairies, "that this great kettle was an ancient utensil belonging to their church-house for the use of love-feasts or revels."

J. C. Hook, R.A., resides at Churt, near Frensham.

ROUTE 12.

GUILDFORD TO HORSHAM, BY CRANLEY [EWHURST.]

Branch, London Brighton and South Coast Railway. 19 m.

For the first 2 m. the journey is made on the Direct Portsmouth line (Rte. 15), but at the Peasmarsh junction the Horsham line turns off S.E., and reaches at

3½ m. *Bramley* (Stat.). Bramley church contains some Tr.-Norm. portions of no great interest, and a good E. E. chancel. It has been restored and enlarged. The old manor-house, now a farm, has some picturesque gables.

From Bramley a lane opposite the church leads over the hill, through some fir-plantations, to Godalming (about 3 m. W.). The highest point commands some good views towards Ewhurst in one direction and the Hog's Back in another. It is also an agreeable walk N. from either Bramley or Wonersh through Shalford to Guildford.

Wonersh (Wodnes-ersc, Wodensfield, *Kemble*), almost adjoining

Bramley, but on the E. side of the line, is a straggling village, with some old houses placed in the midst of very pretty scenery. *Wonersh House* (Lord Grantley) stands in a finely-wooded park, well stored with deer. The ground is undulating, and Clinthurst-hill rises at the back. In the house are portraits of 2 of the Norton's "eight bold sons," whose share in the "Rising of the North" is celebrated in Wordsworth's 'White Doe.' The *Church*, close adjoining, was nearly rebuilt towards the end of the last centy. in the worst possible taste. This new church was placed N. and S., but portions of the old building were taken into it. The traces of these, in what seems to have been the S. aisle, show a very early Norm. character. There is a brass of Henry Elyot (1503), his wife, and twenty-three children. A new district church was consecrated at *Shamley Green*, 1 m. S.E. of Wonersh, July, 1864.

At *Great Tangle*y in this parish (about 1 m. N.E. from Wonersh) are some remains of the timber-built manor-house, date 1582: it is now a farm, but deserves notice.

From Bramley the rly. proceeds through a rather pleasant tract of country, having the Wey on W., for about 3 m., when, near Smithwood Common, it leaves the river, bearing more to the E., and shortly after reaches

8½ m. *Cranley* (Stat.). The village is large, clean, pleasantly situated by a wide common, and is considered to be one of the healthiest places in the county; hence it is a good deal resorted to in summer and autumn by families seeking change of air and quiet. The Onslow Arms is an excellent road-side inn. The church, Dec. in style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and a massive sq. tower with a short tiled-roof spire. It was restored in 1846, at the expense of 3000*l.*, by the then rector, the Rev. Lowry

Guthrie. All the windows in the chancel, the W. window in the tower, and some in the aisles, have been filled with painted glass; one, erected by the parishioners, being to the memory of Mr. Guthrie. The sedilia in the chancel are good Dec. The ends of the aisles are shut off by Perp. wooden screens, so as to form chapels, and in the S. chapel is a piscina. In the chancel is a *Brass* (1500), with a representation of the Resurrection of our Lord. Observe in the churchyard, that nearly all the ordinary graves of recent date have at their head iron crosses (of different patterns) within circles.

The Surrey County School, at Cranley, for middle-class education, which accommodates 300 pupils, was opened in 1865; a chapel, E. E. in style, was added in 1869 by Sir H. W. Peek, Bart. The Cranley village hospital, established in 1859, was the first of those very useful institutions. A short distance S.W. is *Knole* (J. Bradshaw, Esq.).

From Cranley there is a charming upland walk of about 2½ m. N.E., along shady lanes and field-paths, which increase in picturesqueness as you proceed, to *Ewhurst* (the yew-wood). Ewhurst church stands high on one of the spurs of the sand-hills that project into the Weald below. It is cruciform, with a Norm. tower at the intersection, E. E. windows in the transept, and a Perp. E. window, but was rebuilt, almost throughout, in 1839. The interior is plain, and contains little of interest beside an old font and a carved oak pulpit. The *Rectory*, a spacious and rather showy Jacobean building, adjoining the churchyard on the S.E., adds something of character to the spot, and commands rich and extensive prospects. For the beautiful tract of country between Ewhurst and Albury—"one of the most pleasant in the county"—see Rte. 5.

fine sheet of water called Whitehall Pond, and reaches at

11½ m. *Baynards* (Stat.). In the S. part of Ewhurst parish, 2½ m. from the church, below the main hill, but still commanding fine views, is *Baynards* (Rev. T. L. Thurlow), a good Elizabethan house which has been well restored by the father of the present proprietor. It was built, according to Evelyn, by Sir George More of Loseley, about 1577, and has the reputation of being haunted, arising, it is said, from the head of Sir Thomas More having been long kept in the earlier house here by his daughter, Margaret Roper, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir Edward Bray, the then possessor of Baynards (Brayley's *Surrey*). It was ultimately deposited in the vault of the Ropers, in St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury. (See *Handbook for Kent*.) The house contains some good pictures, the most remarkable of which is a portrait, in an oaken case, of Queen Elizabeth, with those of her 4 courtiers, the Earls of Essex and Leicester, Lord Burghley, and Sir Walter Raleigh, on the inside of the folding-doors. It is said to be the work of *Zuccherò*. The chartrchest of Sir Thomas More, and a pair of steelyards, presented by the city of London to Sir Thomas Gresham, finely wrought, inlaid with gold, and decorated with figures of Gog and Magog and of Romulus and Remus, are also preserved here.

From Baynards the line runs in a S.E. direction and through a tunnel to *Rudgwick* (Stat.) in Sussex; next succeeds *Slinfold* (Stat.), and at 19 m. the line joins the Horsham and Shoreham Rly. (see *Handbook for Sussex*), thus placing the W. part of Surrey in direct communication with the south coast.

Leaving Cranley, the line passes a

ROUTE 13.

WEYBRIDGE TO CHERTSEY [ST.
ANNE'S-HILL.]*South Western Railway.* 3½ m.

This branch is continued to Virginia Water (8 m.), where it joins the S.W. line to Reading. (See *Handbook for Berks.*) As the distance to Chertsey is so short, the tourist may probably prefer to walk, taking his route (a short 3 m.) over Woburn-hill. The way is pleasant, and well shaded for a great part of the distance by the thick plantations of Woburn (*post*). You pass the gates of Ham House and the bridge mentioned in Rte. 7. On reaching Woburn Park the road to Addlestone will be seen on the l. Instead of continuing along the road the whole way to Chertsey, it will be well, after passing the crest of the hill, to take a footpath on rt., which leads down to Chertsey Mead and the E. end of the town.

In passing by railway from the Weybridge station to Chertsey an intermediate station occurs (2 m.) at *Addlestone*, a pleasant scattered village, standing on much higher ground than Chertsey, and famous for a gigantic and most picturesque tree, called the *Crouch Oak*, which, according to a very ancient tradition, was marked as one of the boundaries of Windsor Forest. (Hence, according to Mr. Kemble, *Sax. in Eng.* i. 53, its name *crois*, or cross oak, from the figure marked on it. Similar marks on boundary-trees are frequently mentioned in Saxon charters.) The girth of this tree is 24 ft. at 2 ft. from the ground. Its prin-

cipal branch, a large tree in itself, shoots out horizontally from the trunk to a distance of 48 ft. The tree has lost its head, but is full of life. Some years ago it was sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for timber; but a resident in the neighbourhood bought it for the purpose of preservation, and instead of cutting it down, inclosed it with a light rail, and took other measures for its protection. It stands just within the entrance-gate of the grounds of *Crouch Oak House* (W. Hudson, Esq.), on the W. side of the village. Addlestone possessed another famous oak, the *Spinney Oak*; but, though still marked in maps, the old tree has been gone for perhaps a century. Near where it stood is a plain E. E. brick church, built in 1835. There is a tradition that Wickliffe preached under the *Crouch Oak* (a half-timber house in the village is pointed out as his residence; it is really of the time of Henry VIII.), and Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined beneath its shadow. Its bark, taken internally, according to the local folk-lore, operates as a love-charm.

The Princess Mary's Village Homes for little girls are at Addlestone, and are intended to receive 300 children; they are placed in families of 10, with a "mother," in separate houses. At Addlestone also is the Chertsey Union, remarkable for a highly ornamented *Chapel*, built in 1868 by public subscription, and displaying polished columns of red granite, stone pulpit and font, encaustic tiles, and painted windows.

Rt. of the rly. is *Woburn Park* (W. J. Alt, Esq.), the adjoining grounds of Ham House (Rte. 7) reaching down to the river. It was originally called *Woburn Farm*, a "ferme ornée," formed by Mr. Philip Southcote, 1740, and enjoyed a very high reputation until the Gothicism of Strawberry-hill diverted the public taste into a somewhat different channel. Walpole and Gray praised it; and

Mason has celebrated it in verse in his 'English Garden.'

"On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse
bestow
No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest
things
Could'st give ennobling beauties; deck'd
by thee,
The simple farm eclipsed the garden's
pride,
E'en as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art."

The place, as originally laid out, consisted of about 125 acres, devoted to agricultural purposes, but surrounded by a broad belt of ornamental plantations and flower-beds, occupying 35 acres. A writer of the time says, "This belt is properly a garden; all the rest is a farm." Mr. Mason adds in a note, "Mr. Southcote was the introducer, or rather the inventor, of the *ferme ornée*; for it may be presumed that nothing more than the name is of French extraction." The place figures as "Southcote's" in Lord Bath's verses:—

"Though Surrey boasts its Oatlands,
And Claremont kept so Jim,
And though they talk of Southcote's,
'Tis but a dainty whim.
For ask the gallant Bristow,
Who does in taste excel,
If Strawberry, if Strawberry
Don't bear away the bell."

Many of the trees planted by Mr. Southcote still remain, but the house has been rebuilt on a larger scale, and the disposition of the grounds entirely altered. The views from the top of the hill are of great beauty.

Chertsey (Inns: Swan, Crown, Chertsey-bridge Hotel), now stretching westward in the direction of the station, was, until recently, confined to a spot lying low among the rich green meadows through which the Thames—here truly the "silver Thames"—glides softly, as in Spenser's verses. The town consists mainly of two long streets, which cross each other in the centre, and is surrounded

by villas and country houses. The Thames is crossed by a bridge of 7 arches, erected in 1785, the view from which, especially on a fine summer evening, is full of beauty.

The town of Chertsey grew up about the great *Monastery* founded here in or about the year 666 by Frithewald, "sub-regulus" or "kinglet" of the little realm of Surrey, at the intercession of Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and a younger son of Anna, King of the East Saxons.

Not much more than half a century had elapsed since the arrival of Augustine, and the Anglo-Saxon church was still a missionary church. Chertsey was the first religious house established in Surrey, and Erkenwald himself ruled it before his elevation to the bishopric, having founded at the same time the nunnery of Barking, in Essex, in which his sister Edilberga was the first abbess. Chertsey never appears to have been distinguished by such remarkable miracles as its sister convent (Bede, *H. E.* lib. iv.), although the life of Erkenwald is described as one of unusual sanctity, and although numerous cures were produced by the touch of the litter in which he was carried. The position of Chertsey on what was then a grassy islet (Cirotesege, Cerotesei, Ceorta's ey, or island) adjoining the Thames, which afforded an easy access to it, was favourable to the new monastery both as a place of retirement, and as a stronghold for the propagation of Christianity throughout the adjoining districts. It could not, however, escape the ravages of the Northmen in the 9th cent., when it was repeatedly devastated; the abbot and all the monks, 90 in number, were killed, and the church and buildings of the monastery were burnt. It was re-established under Edgar in 964, with a colony of Benedictine monks, and from this time until the Dissolution the mitred abbots

of Chertsey continued to hold their own in much wealth and prosperity. The revenues at the Dissolution were 659*l.*, principally derived from lands in different parts of Surrey. On the surrender of the monastery to the King in 1537, the abbot and monks were at first removed to the dissolved priory of Bisham in Berkshire, which it was then intended to refound in great splendour. This purpose was, however, speedily abandoned, and Bisham was itself surrendered within the ensuing year. The Cartulary of the abbey, a 14th-centy. MS., is in the possession of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and is full of very curious details of the improvements in draining and planting of Abbot John de Rutherwyke in the neighbourhood; he was also a great church-builder, as at Egham (Rte. 9) and Great Bookham (Rte. 11).

In the great church of Chertsey Abbey many distinguished personages were interred; but it is chiefly remarkable as having been the resting-place for a short period of the remains of Henry VI.:—

“ Poor key-cold figure of a holy king—
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster.”

It was when on her way to Chertsey, with her “honourable load,” that the Lady Anne encountered Richard of Gloucester, as all readers of *Shakespeare* will remember (Richard III., act 1, scene 2). The body was in fact conveyed from Blackfriars to Chertsey by water, and was interred with much solemnity, contrary to the usual assertion. It was removed to Windsor by Richard III. in the second year of his reign. Chertsey appears to have been in some favour with King Henry, who had granted to the abbot the right of holding a fair on St. Anne’s-hill on the 26th of July (St. Anne’s day). This fair is now represented by the so-called “Black Cherry Fair,” which is held in the town on the 6th of August.

Scarcely a vestige is left, above

ground, of this once stately abbey. A lane beyond the parish church leads direct to the wooden bridge, crossing the little stream of the Bourne or Abbey river, where will be found the fragment of an arch, which, together with the wall in which it stands and portions of a large barn opposite, serve to mark the locality of Erkenwald’s foundation, but no remains of its buildings appear to exist. The church and chapter-house seem at the Dissolution to have been left to fall into decay, and Stukeley, in 1752, declares that the ancient buildings had then all but disappeared. “So total a dissolution I scarcely ever saw. Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground and looked like a town, nothing remains. Human bones of abbots, monks, and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the church, were spread thick all over the garden; so that one may pick up handfuls of bits of bone at a time everywhere among the garden stuff.”

The ground on which the abbey stood is now occupied by a market-garden. The site had been several times examined, and various relics exhumed; but in 1850, 1855, and 1861, systematic excavations have been made all over the site, and have yielded very valuable results. The ground-plan of the church, which appears to have been 172 ft. long by 63 ft. wide, with three apses, was laid open in 1861, as well as that of an adjoining building of considerable extent, supposed to have been the chapter-house. The stone seats running round this apartment, and supporting a series of bases of columns of Purbeck marble, were found in an undisturbed state. A coffin of Purbeck marble containing the body of a priest wrapped in lead; richly sculptured capitals of Purbeck marble, and many other architectural fragments; a metal chalice and paten; and a large number of encaustic pave-

ment tiles of a character peculiar to Chertsey, were discovered. The tiles, which are very remarkable, chiefly illustrative of the Arthurian Legends, are preserved in the Royal Architectural Museum, Westminster. In the garden may still be traced the conventual stews or fish-ponds, running parallel to each other like the bars of a gridiron.

The site and buildings of the abbey were granted by James I. to his physician Dr. Hammond, to whose son, the eminent divine who attended Charles I. at Carisbrooke and is said to have been born in the abbey here in 1605, they descended. Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, the next owner, "built a fair house out of the ruins," and the site passed through various hands, till in 1861 it was purchased by Mr. T. R. Bartrop, of the Abbey Mills, with a view to carrying out thoroughly the exploration of the site, which has given most of the results mentioned above.

The parish Church of Chertsey was rebuilt nearly throughout in 1808, and is of little interest. There are some fragments of stained glass, and several monuments. In the chancel is a memorial for Eliza Mawbey, of Botleys (d. 1819), a good bas-relief by *Flaxman*, representing the raising of the daughter of Jairus; also a tablet for Lawrence Tomson, died 1608, whose English translation of the New Testament was twice reprinted during the reign of Elizabeth; and a small oval tablet for Charles James Fox, who was interred in Westminster Abbey. The large E. window is a memorial of the late Rev. J. C. Clarke, of Cowley House. One of the bells in the tower is said to have been brought from the Abbey, and has round it the inscription—

"Ora mente pia pro nobis Virgo Maria."

In Guildford-street, the turning opposite the church, is what was formerly known as the Porch House,

but now called *Cowley House* (C. J. Worthington, Esq.), from its illustrious possessor the poet Cowley, who, after having been confidentially employed in the service of the Stuarts, obtained on the Restoration, though not without difficulty, a lease of this house and the adjoining lands, where he lived—

"—— courtly, though retired;
Though stretched at ease in Chertsey's silent
bowers,
Not unemploy'd; and finding rich amends
For a lost world in solitude and verse."

Task, bk. iv.

His residence did not commence here very prosperously. "The first night that I came here," he writes to Dean Sprat, "I caught so great a cold as to make me keep my chamber 10 days. . . . And besides, I can get no money from my tenants, and have my meadows eaten up by cattle put in by my neighbours. What this signifies, God knows; if it be ominous, it can end in nothing but hanging. . . . I do hope to recover my late hurt so far within 5 or 6 days as to walk about again; and then methinks you and I and the Dean might be very merry upon St. Anne's-hill."

He did not, however, enjoy his new property for much more than 2 years, since he died here July 21st, 1667. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, to which his body is said to have been conveyed by water. Pope accordingly in his 'Windsor Forest' refers to—

"—— the tears the river shed,
When the sad pomp along his banks was
led."

The house, originally of timber, with plaster divisions, has been much altered and added to, but still retains some portions of the time of James I., among which are an old staircase of chestnut-wood, and a small room called "Cowley's Study," with a view towards St. Anne's-hill (*post*). The room in which the poet died—"where the last accents flowed

from Cowley's tongue"—overlooks the road. A very picturesque porch which projected into the street, and above which was a tablet by Cowley himself, with his "Epitaphium Vivi Auctoris"—

"Hic, O viator, sub lare parvulo
Coulitus hic est conditus, hic jacet:
Defunctis humani laboris
Sorte, supervacuaque vita"—

was removed in 1786. In the garden is a group of fine trees, "beneath whose shadow the poet frequently sat," including a horse-chestnut of great size and beauty. Neither the house nor grounds can now be seen without special leave.

The neighbourhood of Chertsey abounds in villas and in pleasant country houses of more importance. Beside very delightful walks in the direction of Weybridge and the Thames, two *Excursions* of much interest are to be made from here—to *St. Anne's-hill*, on the way to Egham, about 1 m. N.W. from the town, and a longer one to *Anningsley*, once the residence of Thomas Day, the well-known author of 'Sandford and Merton.'

(1.) *St. Anne's-hill*, which rises abruptly from the river-plain to the height of 240 ft., and from some points of view appears almost conical, is in reality a steep ridge of peat and Bagshot sand, extending N. and S., with a long spur thrown out westward. The road to it leads by the *Golden Grove*, a little country inn, before which is a picturesque old tree, among whose branches a platform has been fixed, with a flight of steps leading to it. On either side are the plantations of *St. Anne's-hill* and of *Monk's Grove*. "The road is perfectly embowered, and so close is the foliage, that you have no idea of the beautiful view which awaits you, until, leaving the statesman's house to the l., you pass through a sort of wicket-gate on the rt., and follow a footpath to where 2 magnificent trees crown

the hill. It is wisest to wait until, passing along the level ridge, you arrive at the 'view point,' and there, spread around you, is such a panorama as England only can show, and show against the world, for its extreme richness. On the l. is Cooper's-hill, which Denham long ago made famous; in the bend, just where it meets the plain, you see the towers of Windsor Castle; there is Harrow-hill, the sun shining brightly on its tall church. A deep pall hovers over London, but you can see the dome of St. Paul's looming through the mist; nay, we have heard of those who have told the hour of the day upon its broad-faced clock. How beautifully the Thames winds! Ay, there is the grand stand at Epsom, and there Twickenham, and Richmond-hill, a very queen of beauty."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall*. *St. George's-hill*, beyond Weybridge (Rte. 14), is also a conspicuous point S., and beyond again is the long "back-bone" of the North Downs, stretching away into Kent.

St. Anne's-hill was originally called *Eldebury-hill*, from an ancient camp which crowned it. "Eldebury, or Elderbury, was a very important military position, and commanded a most extensive view. Considerable remains of the strong fosse may still be traced. In the meadows beneath, between the foot of the hill and Laleham Ferry, are two small rectangular camps, probably Roman."—*A. Way*. A chapel, dedicated to *St. Anne*, was erected on the hill in 1334; but its only relics are the stones piled up close behind the "view point." A house is said to have been built on this spot from the ruins of the chapel, by Lawrence Tomson, the translator of the New Testament, who is buried in Chertsey church.

A path l. leads to the *Nun's Well*, the waters of which are in considerable repute as a cure for diseases of the eye. The visitor should walk

quite round the brow of the hill and enjoy the varying prospects seen beyond the coppices and holly thickets that clothe its steep sides. The evening chorus of nightingales here is well worth listening to. It was from St. Anne's-hill, it will be remembered, that Fox wrote his pleasant letter on the note of the nightingale.

On the S.E. side of the hill is the house named *St. Anne's Hill* (Lady Holland), for many years the retreat of the great statesman Charles James Fox, and the residence of his widow for more than 36 years after the death of her husband. The house itself has no great merit or importance, but the site is very beautiful, and the grounds have been laid out with much taste. In them is a cedar planted, "when only the size of a wand," by Mrs. Fox, but now a very fine tree. Here are also a temple dedicated to Friendship, and erected to commemorate the coming of age of Lord Holland; and an arbour in which Fox delighted to sit, at the entrance of which is a vase, placed by Mrs. Fox, with the well-known lines from Dryden's version of Chaucer's 'Flower and Leaf':—

"The painted birds, companions of the spring," &c.—

and below them the following verses:—

"Cheerful in this sequestered bower,
From all the storms of life removed,
Here Fox enjoyed his evening hour
In converse with the friends he loved.

"And here these lines he oft would quote,
Pleased, from his favourite poet's lay,
When, challenged by the warbler's note,
There breathed a song from every spray."

At the end of the garden is a grotto, and a small tea-room above it, with stained-glass windows, in which are portraits of George IV. when Prince of Wales, and of Mr. Fox, "when both were looking their best." The view from the balcony is very beautiful. St. Anne's Hill had been purchased by Mrs. Fox before her mar-

riage in 1795 (see *Lord John Russell's* 'Life of Fox').

On the N.E. side of the hill is *Monk's Grove* (Miss St. Aubyn).

About 1 m. N. is the pleasant village of *Thorpe*, with a small Dec. church. *Brasses*: John Bonde and wife (1578); William Denham, wife and 15 children (1583).

(2.) Proceeding to *Anningsley*, about 3 m. S. from Chertsey, the road should be taken below St. Anne's-hill, leading by *Almner's Barns* (G. Catherow, Esq.), a half-modern Elizabethan cottage, which retains some fragments of a venerable farm-house occupied, as tenants, for many centuries by one of those long-descended yeoman families, more of which Surrey and Sussex can perhaps boast than any other English counties. The name refers to its appropriation to the "almoners" of Chertsey Abbey. The farm, says the tradition, was granted by Alfred to his armour-bearer, Reginald Wapshot, whose descendants continued to reside here until the beginning of the present century, when they were compelled to remove, the estate being purchased by a gentleman who chose to occupy it himself. The farm was at first held from the abbey, and afterwards from the Crown, being at one time leased by the Duke of York, who raised the rent of the tenants, but did not dispossess them, as is often erroneously stated; but throughout all the changes in the district the Wapshots continued to flourish, "never very rich nor very poor," according to a saying well known in Surrey.

The next point l. is *Bolleys* (Mrs. Gosling), with its richly wooded park; and close adjoining *Foxhills* (Gen. Sir Arthur Lawrence), a good modern Elizabethan house. We then pass *Ottershaw Park* (Sir E. T. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.) and church by *Sir G. G. Scott*; Ottershaw is a yellow-brick comfortable house, with portico and

verandah. But near the house is the kitchen, built in the form of a Gothic church, with tower and Dec. E. window, by one Crawshay, whose God evidently was his belly. We soon come to *Potter's Park* (A. Savory, Esq.), and crossing Timber-hill, from which a fine view is commanded, find ourselves at *Anningsley* (Hon. Mrs. Jas. Norton).

The estate of Anningsley was purchased by Mr. Day about 1771, immediately after his coming of age. The neighbouring country was then almost entirely waste ground, and the district very little known; so that the eccentric philosopher could easily seclude himself here, as he proposed to do, "from the vanity, vice, and deceptive character of man." Upon woman he proceeded to make his well-known experiments. His own exterior was at this time not prepossessing. "He seldom," said Mr. Edgeworth, "combed his raven locks, though he was remarkably fond of washing in the stream." On the failure of his experiments with Sabina and Lucretia, he determined "to cultivate the Graces which he despised," and went to France accordingly, where he learnt dancing and fencing, and stood in the stocks for hours together "to make his knees straight," a result which unhappily was not attained. On his return to England he married Miss Milnes, a Yorkshire lady, whose only defect in her husband's eyes was that she possessed a large fortune. He then settled at Anningsley, where he wrote '*Sandford and Merton*.' This was at first designed to be a short story, to be attached to Miss Edgeworth's '*Harry and Lucy*;' but it reached too great a length, and was published separately. In the mean time he was farming and planting his estate, though he declares in one of his letters to Mr. Edgeworth that he was "out of pocket 300*l.* a year by

it." The soil "is the most completely barren in England;" but he adds, "I consider the pleasure of everything to lie in the pursuit, and therefore, while I am contented with the conveniences I enjoy, it is a matter of indifference whether I am 5 or 20 years in completing my intended plans. I have besides another material reason, which is, that it enables me to employ the poor." Mr. Day's death resulted from one of his experiments. Horses become vicious, he held, from the harsh manner in which they are trained. His theory was an anticipation of that of Mr. Rarey, but he was not so fortunate in carrying it into practice. He reared a colt, and, without having it broken in, set out to ride it to Anningsley from his mother's house at Bear Wood, Berks. Before he had got far he was thrown and killed by a kick of the animal, Sept. 28th, 1789.

The wild and pleasantly tangled wood through which the visitor passes, after entering at the lodge gate, was planted by Mr. Day, and consists chiefly of Scotch fir. The drive reaches the house beyond through a short tract of cultivated ground. After all, there is not much to see at Anningsley, but it is a pleasant walk, for which the house, with its associations, furnishes a reason; the tourist who does not mind lengthening his stroll should return by way of *Spinney Oak* and *Addlestone*, in order to see the *Crouch Oak*, if he has not previously visited it.

ROUTE 14.

WEYBRIDGE TO FARNBOROUGH, BY WOKING [ST. GEORGE'S-HILL, BY-FLEET, PIRBRIGHT, AND FRIMLEY. ALDERSHOT.]

South Western Railway. 13½ m.

Just beyond the Weybridge Stat. the rly. crosses an arm of the river Wey, and soon after its navigable

stream, and passes along a tract of heath country, interspersed with fir-plantations, having the Basingstoke Canal on N. for nearly the whole distance to Farnborough.

More than one very pleasant day's *Excursion* may be made from the Weybridge Stat. Beginning with the circuit of St. George's-hill (S. of the stat.), proceeding through the village of Weybridge, and terminating along the banks of the Thames at Walton (as indicated in Rte. 7), a pilgrimage not exceeding 8 m., you have a ramble hardly to be equalled, for variety and interest, within any similar distance of London. One hardly longer, and little less pleasant, is made by crossing St. George's-hill, visiting Cobham, Byfleet, and Wisley, and thence either returning along the towing-path of the navigable branch of the Wey, or proceeding through Pirford to the Woking Stat. In either case the whole distance to be traversed will be between 8 and 9 m.

St. George's-hill, the highest point of the Bagshot sand, is about 1 m. S. of the Weybridge Stat. From the stat. St. George's-hill will best be reached by a footpath l., shortly after crossing the bridge, southwards. The hill itself, about 500 ft. in height, commands the finest view in this part of the county. Windsor Castle and Hampton Court are conspicuous points N. Nearer is St. Anne's-hill, overhanging Chertsey, with the Thames winding through its woods and meadows. The Fox hills and Chobham ridges, in the autumn bright with purple heather, stretch away W. and N.W. Richmond-hill conceals London; but the "visible church" of Harrow is seen rising from the great plain of Middlesex, and Highgate and Hampstead appear beyond. The clump of the Knockholt beeches, near Sevenoaks, is the most distant point eastward; to the N.W. some high ground in Buckinghamshire, not far from Wycombe, is

marked by a somewhat similar clump. The view S. is shut in by the North Downs, which may be traced from Hindhead, beyond Haslemere (Rte. 15), to the neighbourhood of Croydon. Good foregrounds may be obtained for these distant views on different parts of the hill, upon which are many clumps of Scotch firs, of old date. More recently masses of broad-leaved trees were planted here by the late Earl of Ellesmere. The summit and sides of the hill are indeed too thickly planted to allow of the views being properly seen since the trees have grown to their present dimensions. A little judicious thinning would be a great boon to the lover of distant scenery. "There are many steeps covered with spreading ferns, which it is pleasant to climb and wander over. The landscape artist will be loth to leave it; both its rough bold outlines and its vivid contrasts of colour are so enticing."—*F. S.*

The hill is of irregular form, with steep bastions projecting from its sides. Near the S.E. angle is an intrenchment to which the general name of "Cæsar's Camp" has long been given, though its Roman origin is more than questionable. It is many-angled, and follows the form of the hill, with a double ditch and vallum toward the W. The area includes about 14 acres. On the S. side a line of deep intrenchment seems to lead downward toward the small lake of Silvermere (10 acres in extent), which lies close under the hill. The camp itself is crowned by a clump of lofty firs, and would afford a fine panorama of the country S. but for the surrounding plantations.

A great meeting of "Levellers," headed by the notorious John Lilburne, took place upon this hill "in Oliver's days," according to Aubrey.

Descending the hill, at Silvermere, the tourist, leaving Pains-hill on his

rt., may proceed to Cobham, where the church is worth a visit (Rte. 10), by Cobham-street, and return through Pains-hill, and at its southern extremity come out on the old Portsmouth road, and thence over Cobham Common to Byfleet.

Byfleet, 2 m. S. by W. of Weybridge Stat., is "an admirable place for the artist, a treasure-house of long barns, whose roofs are overgrown with moss, its dwellings so well cared for, half-farm, half-cottage houses, its trees so nobly grown, and more than one or two stately venerable mansions, opened upon by solid gateways, and protected by massive railings or walls covered with ivy."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall*.

The *Church*, which stands some distance S. of the village, is small and without interest. The chancel is Dec.; the N. aisle is modern and poor. In it are a *Brass* of a former rector, Thomas Taylor, d. about 1480, and a marble tablet for Joseph Spence, author of the 'Polymetis,' who was accidentally drowned here in 1768. He had lived for many years in this parish. Stephen Duck, the poetical protégé of Queen Caroline, was rector of Byfleet 1752-56.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from the church is *Byfleet Park*, now a farmhouse, with a certain lonely, desolate look, but within containing some pleasant rooms which seem to have been decorated temp. William III. or Anne. Much of the house, however, is older than this, perhaps dating from the time of Anne of Denmark; and a portion of the walls may have "heard the stormy wailings" of Henry VIII., who, so runs the tradition, was sent here to be nursed. (Aubrey, however, says that Henry VIII. was nursed at Dorney House, in the village of Byfleet.) In one of the bedrooms is a carved slab of stonework worth notice. There is a good view from the back of the house; and a very beautiful one from a keeper's lodge on higher ground.

[*Surrey, &c.*]

The manor to which this house is attached was for some time in possession of the crown, and from this spot Edward II. dated his letters for the arrest of the Templars, 1308. James I. settled it on Anne of Denmark, who according to Aubrey, "began to build a noble house of brick here," which was completed by Sir James Fullerton, one of the king's favourites.

At Byfleet is the Surrey Industrial School, removed from Wandsworth in 1871; the farm is about 250 acres, and is cultivated by the boys.

The village of *Wisley*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Byfleet church by the fields, will be found hardly less attractive by the artist. Its little *Church*, standing in a naked-looking churchyard, by a large rambling dairy-farm (there is no village), contains some plain Norm. and E. E. portions; but is not of much interest. From Wisley the tourist may proceed by Pirford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. (Rte. 10), to Woking, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further in the same direction, or return to Weybridge along the towing-path of the Wey.

Leaving Byfleet and Pirford on the l., numerous plantations of Scotch fir, which of late years have been extensively made over the Surrey heaths in this direction (see *Introd.*), line the sides of the rly. at intervals. One of these plantations, rt., covers the bed of the great pond or lake called Sheerwater, 2 m. in circumference. It was drained and planted about 50 years since.

$24\frac{1}{4}$ m. (from Waterloo) *Woking* (Junction Stat.), whence a branch goes off on S. to Guildford (Rte. 5), Haslemere (Rte. 15), and Portsmouth (Rte. 16). When the S.W. Rly. was opened (in 1838), the stat. was placed in the midst of an open heath, and for some years a public-house (the Railway Hotel) was almost the only dwelling near it. Now there is a much larger inn (the Albion) close against the station, several good residences

within a short distance, and a village is fast growing up. The large and ornamental red-brick building, with stone dressings, seen on l., just before reaching the station, is the *Royal Dramatic College* for decayed members of the theatrical profession.

(For Chobham and the country N. of the station, see Rte. 9.)

The village of *Woking* (*Inn*, the *White Hart*) lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the station, and consists for the most part of one long and not unpicturesque street, stretching along the l. bank of one of the principal branches of the Wey. There is a large paper-mill on the river, but the village proper has a dull, drowsy aspect. The river affords tolerable fishing, and the country, although flat and commonplace immediately around Woking, and at best far from possessing the beauty of the neighbourhood of Guildford, affords some pleasant excursions.

The *Church of Woking* (St. Peter), deserves a visit, rather for its picturesque appearance than for its ecclesiologica linterest. As yet it has escaped the restorer. It looks old and neglected, and therefore, perhaps, just what a painter would like to sketch. The tower is [weather-beaten, and stained all over with lichens; and the nave is overgrown with ivy. It stands out of the village close down by the Wey, and from the opposite side of the stream looks even better than close at hand. The body of the church is Dec., the chancel E. E. Observe the W. entrance (E. E.), *within* the tower. The door itself is covered with ironwork of Dec. character. The ancient open seats remain in the nave. In the chancel is a brass plate with inscription for Sir Edward Zouch (d. 1630), to whom the manor of Woking was granted by James I. There are no monuments of importance.

On the Wey, about 1 m. below the town, are the foundations of a

mansion which temp. Edw. II. belonged to Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, and which reverted to the crown on his attainder. It subsequently passed through the Hollands to Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., who died here in 1509. Henry VII. had frequently visited her at Woking; and Henry VIII. made the palace his occasional residence. Wolsey, then Archbp. of York, was with him here when "a letter was brought to the Archbp. from Rome, certifying him how he was elected to be a cardinal." James I. granted the palace and manor to Sir Edward Zouch, and it has since passed through many hands. Sir Edward is said to have abandoned the old palace, which had fallen to decay, and to have built a new house at Hoe Place, a short distance N. of the town. A ruinous slender brick tower, capped by a kind of lantern, still remains here on the hill-top, and is traditionally said to have been used for the king's guidance when he came to visit Sir Edward at night. Sir Edward Zouch, according to Sir Anthony Weldon (*Court and Char. of King James*), was one of the "chief and master fools" who assisted in the king's "pastimes."

A pleasant walk of about 2 m. along the Wey (down the stream) will bring the tourist to the remains of *Newark Priory*, whence *Pirford* may be readily visited (Rte. 10). Other walks may be taken across the Wey to Ripley and Ockham (Rte. 10); by Horsell to Chobham (Rte. 9), returning by Bisley and Knaphill; and by Send and Whitmoor to Worplesdon and Pirbright (*post*), returning by the Basingstoke Canal along the foot of Knap-hill.

The country immediately N. of the Woking Stat. is, for the most part, level, and of no marked interest. Patches of barren black heath remain between the cultivated grounds, but the pedestrian will find

more to attract him as he gets farther westward.

The tower of *Horsell Church* is visible from the rly., 1 m. N.W., across the Basingstoke Canal, which connects that town with the Wey and the Thames. The church (or chapel of the Virgin Mary—Horsell was originally a hamlet of Woking) is chiefly Perp., and has been well restored (1871). The chancel contains some late *Brasses* of the Sutton family—the principal being John and Thomas Sutton—both 1603; at the entrance to the chancel is one of Thomas Edmonds, "Citizen and Master Carpenter to the Chamber" [of London], 1619, his wife, 5 sons, and 2 daughters. In this parish are the rose-gardens of the Messrs. Cobbett,—well worth seeing when the plants are in flower.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is the wooded height of Knap-hill, where is the fine nursery of Mr. A. Waterer, which the admirer of American plants in particular should not leave this neighbourhood without visiting; it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Woking Station. The nursery was formed (the peat soil and air being especially favourable) about 60 years since, and all the beautiful additions to the garden which the last half-century has produced have been received and cultivated here, as well as hollies, yews, and an endless variety of other trees. The grounds (above 200 acres) are at all times open to the visitor.

The long peculiar-looking brick building, N. of the line, with a lofty central campanile (in reality a chimney and ventilating shaft), is the *Prison for Invalid Convicts*. The prisoners average somewhat over 400; some of them are set to "reclaim the genius of the stubborn plain," but the good effect of their labour is not as yet very apparent. Opposite is a similar Prison for Females, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of mosaic tiles for flooring, ex-

amples of which may be seen in the South Kensington and Bethnal-green Museums, and in St. Paul's Cathedral. The vast structure about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is the second Surrey County Lunatic Asylum.

A little farther a short line of rly. runs off l. to the *Woking Cemetery*, or *London Necropolis*, which extends along the main line for a considerable distance. The cemetery company (established in 1852) purchased 2000 acres of the wild undulating heathy land, extending 4 m. along the rly. towards Pirbright, of which 400 acres have been laid out and planted for the purpose of a cemetery. The shrubs seem to thrive well, and in the season there is a brilliant show of rhododendrons and flowers. The chapel for the service of the Church of England stands near the centre of the cemetery; in other parts are denominational chapels. The company have a station of their own in the Westminster-road, whence a train runs every morning direct to the cemetery. Some $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the cemetery inclosure is

$27\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Brookwood Stat.*, intended primarily for the cemetery, but serving also for Pirbright, Knap-hill, and Bisley. [1 m. beyond, the Aldershot line goes off on S., has stats. at North Camp and Aldershot town (*post*), and is continued on to Farnham, avoiding the old detour by Guildford.]

On l. of the main line is *Pirbright*, where, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, before the days of the rly., a stranger was so great a rarity, that the natives used to welcome him by dancing round him in a ring—a ceremony known *Pirbrighticè* as "Dancing the Hog." It was also said of them, that, in order to find out whether it rained, they were accustomed to go to the ponds on the heath; but very similar tales have been current regarding the "natives" of other counties, and if

they ever had a basis of truth, they have none now. Pirbright is now a pleasant-looking village, with many new houses, good schools on the green, and a couple of fair inns. The Church is modern, ugly, and odd. The nave is of brick, erected in 1785; the chancel, recent, of stone, and a sort of Perp. style; the tower nondescript; but something is being done to veil its deformity by training ivy over it. Near the church are the remains of a mansion called the Court House, once moated, and perhaps worth examination by the antiquary.

In *Goldsworthy cutting* (about the 28th m.) the teeth of sharks and rays were found, and "a large tooth of a saw-fish, the only known example of the genus *Pristis* hitherto found in England."—*Mantell*. (Three species of this genus are mentioned in Morris's 'Catalogue' as having been found in the tertiary strata of England.) Portions of the shell of a freshwater turtle were also discovered in this bed, which consists of a greenish sand.

The Bagshot sands form the uppermost deposit of the so-called "London basin" (see *Introduct. Surrey*), of which we reach the extreme point a little beyond Farnborough, where the chalk rises to the surface. These sands cover the whole N.E. of Surrey, and, after a long interval of chalk, reappear in the S. of Hampshire, where the "Hampshire basin" was no doubt formed at the same time, and at the bottom of the same shallow ocean, as the London; the two having been divided by some violent upheaval of the chalk.

After passing many commons, and through another deep cutting, the line crosses the brook (the *Blackwater*), which at 32½ m. divides Surrey and Hampshire. The cutting well displays the beds of *Bagshot Sand*, of which all this district is composed. They consist

of siliceous sand and sandstone, associated with thin layers of marl and clay. The lowest beds (marls interspersed with grains of greensand) are fossiliferous, and contain numerous shells.

½ m. after crossing the brook which divides the two counties we reach

32½ m. *Farnborough Stat.*—one of the "gates" of the Camp at Aldershot.

Farnborough has greatly increased in size since the formation of the camp, part of which stands in the parish, and towards which groups of villas extend, but in itself it contains nothing calling for notice. The church (St. Peter), is a plain old building. *Farnborough Park* (Capt. G. H. Elliott).

The Chobham ridges, described in Rte. 9, may be reached from hence; the distance is about 2½ m. The tourist will pass through *Frimley*, once a secluded and picturesque village, but now containing many good residences, and a population that has doubled since the establishment of the camp; the church is modern, and without interest. Adjoining is *Frimley Park* (Mrs. Crompton Stansfield).

ALDERSHOT.

Aldershot Camp is wholly within Hampshire; but lying in a nook of the county which penetrates into Surrey, and is inclosed on two sides by it; and, further, as the stations by which it is reached are all in Surrey, except Farnborough, which is just outside the boundary, it will perhaps be most convenient to the tourist to include the notice of the camp in the *Handbook for Surrey*.

The whole of Aldershot Heath, together with the downs stretching away toward the N. of Surrey, consist of the Bagshot sand, which reaches its southern termination, and its

highest elevation (about 500 ft.), here. Tucksbury-hill and Beacon-hill, both lying N.E. of Farnham, are the highest points of the Bagshot sand, with which they are in fact only capped. The greatest part of the hill on which Cæsar's Camp (*post*) stands is of chalk, and forms the W. extremity of the N. Downs,—a sort of bastion flung forward into the flat country of Hampshire, a wide stretch of which is overlooked from its summit. The hill itself descends sharply into the heath on the N. and N.W. sides; on the S. the intrenchment (the form of which is irregular) has a triple vallum. It is probably of British origin, and it has been suggested that it may have been occupied by Alfred the Great before his defeat of the Northmen at Farnham in 894.

The camp was permanently established here in the summer of 1854, a preliminary survey of the heath having been made by engineers from Chobham in 1853, and a more complete one in the spring of 1854. The camp lies on the E. side of the Winchester turnpike-road, and is divided into a North and a South Camp by the Basingstoke Canal. The plateau on which they stand is on an average 320 ft. above the sea, and the situation has proved singularly healthy. The country westward is chiefly used for artillery practice, and for field-days; the rifle ranges are mostly to the E. Beside a line of 10 m. in progress to Ascot, no less than 8 rly. stats. give access to the Camp,—viz., (1.) on the South Western line, *Farnborough* from the N., *Ash (Green)* and *Tongham* on the S., the distances ranging from 2 to 3 miles; *North Camp*, 1 m. from the entrance of the North Camp, and very near the rifle ranges on Ash Common; and *Aldershot Town*, very near the South Camp; (2.) on the Reading and Reigate branch of the South Eastern Rly., *Ash (Church)*, 2 m. from the South Camp; *Aldershot* (or *North Camp*), which is nearer to the

camp than the S.W. stat. of the same name; and *Farnborough*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of the Farnborough Stat. of the South Western line. At the Farnborough and both the North Camp stats. omnibuses meet most of the trains. Other conveyances are also to be had, but the fares are at least 1s. per mile; and as the high roads are singularly unpicturesque and insufferably dusty, the pedestrian will do well to avoid them, and make his way through the fir-plantations, interspersed with open patches of heather, that still gird in the camp on either side, though they are daily diminishing with the increase of cultivation stimulated by the abundant supply of manure. This, indeed, has occasioned the establishment of a sewage farm (Mr. Blackburn) near the North Camp. The tourist need not fear to lose his way, as the 4 churches in the camps are all placed on rising ground, and serve as landmarks.

In the North Camp the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in "lines," as they are styled, which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 40 huts, numbered from N. to S., the great majority of wood, painted black, and covered with felt; some 2 or 3 are of brick for special purposes, and a rebuilding of the whole in that material, or concrete, is said to be intended. Each of the men's huts is arranged to hold 22 men. The huts for the officers and sergeants are in no respect superior in outward appearance to those of the privates, but each officer has more space allowed him; whilst a few of the superior officers have separate dwellings, around which, in many cases, is a piece of ground inclosed for a garden, but often containing little more than a few hardy evergreens. At the S.E. extremity of the camp is a wooden church, with a portico; this stands on a slight elevation, whence a fair prospect is commanded.

The South Camp occupies much

the larger space, and has all the chief public establishments. Near the canal is an iron church; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. a wooden one, with a few small painted windows. Between the two lies the cemetery. The commissariat, the barrack department, the workshops of the Royal Engineers, and the gasworks, are all on a very extensive scale. On a hillock in the centre of the camp, recognisable from afar by its clumps of firs, are the quarters of the Lieut.-General in command (Sir T. Steele, K.C.B.), and close by are placed 2 Russian guns and a bell from Sebastopol, used as morning and evening guns, and to strike the hours: the tone of the bell is deep and gong-like, and it can be heard at a considerable distance. The lines of wooden huts, lettered A to Z, lie to the N. of the general's quarters, whilst to the S.E., S., and S.W., are many spacious, substantial, and some of them really handsome, brick buildings, as the Hospital, the Royal Artillery barracks, and barracks for both cavalry and infantry. One set, called the Block Barracks, has a verandah to each story, and its parade-ground is roofed over with glass. The Grand Parade between the Infantry (N.) and Cavalry (S.) Barracks, has a double avenue of trees, the view extending from All Saints' Church (W.) to the Redan-hill, with its wind-beaten firs (E.)

As before said, the camp proper lies to the E. of the Winchester road. Along this road, however, are several objects deserving notice. First, the Queen's Hotel, close to the North Camp; and next, the Officers' Club-house, the scene of the Crawley court-martial, in 1863. An interesting Industrial Exhibition, chiefly of works executed by officers and soldiers, was held in it in the summer of 1864. It stands a short distance S. of the canal, has a grass-plat with shrubbery in front, and, though built only of corrugated iron is

rather a handsome edifice; it contains a noble clubroom and 16 other apartments. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the Club-house, and standing on higher ground, is the permanent Church (All Saints), opened in 1863. It stands in a beautifully kept inclosure (not a burial ground) at the head of Avenue-road, is cruciform, of red brick, with stone facings; questionable E. E. in style; has N. and S. porches, and a lofty tower, with pyramidal roof (121 ft. from the ground), at the N. E. angle. It was designed by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, but has been enlarged, and now has 3000 sittings. There are several painted windows, and a tablet to the memory of Lieut. A. H. Eyre, 90th Light Infantry, killed in the Ashantee campaign.

A short distance farther, on the W. side of the road, is a fir-plantation, inclosed by park palings, and hiding all but the stabling of the Queen's Pavilion. A hillock near, however, shows the building itself, seated on a rising ground amid thriving shrubberies. It is of wood, but painted with bright colours, and forms a striking contrast to most of the edifices around. It is understood to contain several handsome rooms, but admission is not to be obtained without more influence than the casual visitor may ordinarily be supposed to possess.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Pavilion extends the Long Valley, the scene of the Aldershot field-days. At its extremity is a steep hill (600 ft.), with some ancient intrenchments which bear the name of Cæsar's Camp, and where Roman coins have been found. Modern works have been thrown up on Hungry-hill, nearer to the Winchester-road, and the whole district is so marked out for artillery or rifle ranges, and the red danger-flags are displayed at so many points in all the fore part of the day, that it is not advisable to be too anxious at that time for its exploration, but to choose the afternoon instead, when the

troops are amusing themselves in their tennis-courts or recreation-grounds, or are crowding the streets, "publics," and music-halls of the rising town of Aldershot (*post*).

Together the camps cover an area of about 7 sq. m.; and they commonly contain about 12,000 troops, beside women and children. According to an official return (1874) there is accommodation for 754 officers, 15,665 men, and 4358 horses; about two-thirds are provided for in the huts, and one-third in the permanent barracks. When, as at the summer drills, militia and volunteers are also present, they are usually placed under canvas on Cove Common, near the Farnborough Stat. To the visitor, the black wooden huts and stables of hurdles have at first a repulsive appearance, but even a slight investigation will show that great pains and expense have been bestowed on this unpromising spot, and that things are not so bad as they seem. An ample supply of water has been brought from a distance, avenues of trees have been planted, convenient recreation-grounds formed, and at the North Camp there is a race-course. The great drawback is the dust, which is still almost intolerable, although much has been done to mitigate the evil.

Beside its cook-house, mess-room, laundry, and canteen, each block of huts contains its schools, its commissariat stores and workshop. A well-appointed fire-brigade has its stations all over the camps, and is provided with iron screens on wheels, to isolate any burning building. There are post-offices and telegraph-offices inside, and cabstands outside the gates. There are, beside the churches, Roman Catholic and Dissenting chapels, also a Mission-house and Soldiers' Institute, a structure of some architectural character, &c. General Sir A. J. Lawrence has erected a drinking-fountain, and a well-trained amateur choir has been

formed for the Church service. Theatricals are in vogue, and there are Libraries for all ranks, as well as a Mutual Instruction Society, where some of the most accomplished officers devote a good deal of time to the improvement and amusement of their men.

Taken as a whole, there is much at Aldershot to interest the visitor, though it must be allowed that the country in which it is placed is not by any means attractive. The heath is bounded, however, on the Surrey side, by a range of low heathery hills, called Romping Downs, from which some good views over the flat country are commanded, and which are themselves not unpleasing to the pedestrian who rejoices in the freedom of an uninclosed country. For ordinary visitors, the great, if not the sole attraction of Aldershot are the field-days; and a really brilliant field-day here is a sight which will amply repay the civilian for whatever trouble he may have taken in making the transit from any one of the rly. stations, or in climbing the steep height of Cæsar's Camp.

The town of *Aldershot* closely adjoins the South Camp (*Hotels*: Cambridge, Wellington, George, Royal). It was a mere village before the establishment of the camp, but is now a well-built town, with a Pop. of about 12,000, with Local Board, School Board, Market House, Banks, &c. The *Church* (St. Michael) stands rather remote, on the road to Ash, but another is being built (1876) in the town itself; there are also several dissenting chapels, the most noticeable one being that of the Presbyterians, in Victoria-road, which affects the Italian Byzantine style.

In St. Michael's, which has been "repaired and beautified" in true churchwarden's fashion, is a monument for one of the Tichborne family, who at one time had a residence in the parish. Ash Church, 2

m. E., originally Norm. and E. E., has been almost rebuilt by *Woodyer*, who has substituted a lofty stone spire for the shingled one. Ash, like Aldershot, has greatly grown since the establishment of the camp.

ROUTE 15.

WOKING TO HASLEMERE, BY GODALMING [HASCOMBE, HAMBLEDON, PEPPERHAROW, HINDHEAD].

Guildford, Godalming, and Direct Portsmouth Line, South Western Railway. 19 m.

From the Woking Junction Stat. (Rte. 14) a course of 6 m. through a not very attractive country (though *Whitemoor Common*, which the line traverses for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is broad, open, and breezy, purple with ling, pitcher-heath, and wild thyme, and the ridge of the *Hog's Back* stretches along in front) will bring the traveller to *Guildford*.

About midway on W., after passing on E. the large sheet of water called *Whitemoor Pond*, is the *Church of Worplesdon* (in *Domesday*, *Werpesdune*), mainly Perp., restored 1867. It stands on high ground, and has a tall square tower, in which is a peal of 6 bells. In the E. window is some ancient stained glass, which has been collected from different parts of the church and rearranged. Manning suggests that the red roses it contains indicate that it was originally placed here when *Jasper Earl of Pembroke*, uncle of *Henry VII.*, was lord of the manor. In the long chancel are two memorial windows. The font is late Norm.

Dr. Burton (d. 1771), of some reputation as a Greek scholar, and author of '*Iter Surriense et Sussexi-*

ense,' the first of which contains a description of the *Epsom* races in Greek, was long rector of *Worplesdon*.

Close to the church was formerly a semaphore, one of a line erected for the purpose of communicating with *Portsmouth*, in 1796. The tourist should ascend the hill for the sake of the view from the churchyard. The prospect across the valley to the *Guildford Downs* and *St. Martha's-hill*, crested by its chapel, in one direction, and to *Epsom Downs* in the other, is as charming a "bit" of its kind as is likely to be often seen.

Worplesdon Lodge (*J. H. Baxendale, Esq.*), is a beautiful seat, with fine trees and ornamental water.

At *Slyfield Green*, in this parish, *Aubrey* tells us that coal was found temp. Chas. II. The discovery proved, however, of little service. "How deep the coal is, is unknown, for here the irons broke, thought by *Mr. William Lilly* (astrologer), to be by subterranean spirits; for as fast as the irons were put in they would snap off." This coal was probably some species of lignite.

On *Broad-street Common*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Worplesdon*, the pavements of a small Roman building were discovered in 1829. Some parts were removed to *Clandon Park* (*Lord Onslow's*). They were, however, very plain, and chiefly formed of tesserae cut from the local ironstone. Leaving *Stoke* (Rte. 10) on E., we reach

6 m. *Guildford* (Stat.). (For *Guildford* and its neighbourhood see Rte. 5.) The large red-brick building just beyond the stat. on rt. is the *Surrey County Hospital*.

On leaving *Guildford* the railway burrows through *St. Catherine's-hill*, the eastern extremity of the *Hog's Back*: on emerging from the long chalk tunnel the tourist finds himself in the smiling valley of the *Wey*, and crossing bright green meadows, reaches

10 m. *Godalming* (Stat.). Godalming, locally "Godlyman," (*Inns*: King's Arms; Angel) is a narrow-streeted straggling town, intersected by the river Wey, and containing nothing of special interest (pop. of the town, 2500; of the parish, 7000). Like Dorking and Guildford, however, it is a centre from which much beautiful scenery may be visited.

Godalming was one of the manors bequeathed by Alfred to his nephew Ethelhelm, on whose death it reverted to the crown, and so continued until granted by Henry II. to the bps. of Salisbury, who possessed it until Henry VIII. gave them other lands in exchange: a memorial of their possession exists in Bishop's-bridge, on the London road. Elizabeth sold the manor to the Mores of Loseley, whose representative in the female line still holds it.

The *Church*, St. Peter and St. Paul, on the outskirts of the town, is a cruciform structure, large but not architecturally important, with a central late Norm. tower (Flambard, a noted church-builder as well as Rufus' justiciary, was once its vicar) and tall leaden spire. It contains portions of E. E., Dec., and Perp.—the last prevailing. The church was badly restored and enlarged in 1840. It contains two 16th-centy. brasses, and an unappropriated altar-tomb of the 16th centy. "The people of this place," says Aubrey, "have a tradition that in a great tempest of thunder and lightning the great bell of this church was carried out of the tower and thrown into the river at a great distance; where, the bell sinking, and being not possible to be taken up, it caused a great whirlpool, which no swimmer dare adventure into."

The Rev. Antony Warton (died 1715), grandfather of the Historian of English Poetry, and the Rev. Owen Manning (d. 1801), the Saxon scholar and historian of Surrey, both

vicars of Godalming, are commemorated in mural tablets; as is Nathaniel Godbold, the illustrious inventor of the "Vegetable Balsam." Another vicar, Samuel Speed, grandson of Speed the chronicler, was, it appears, "a famous and valiant sea-chaplain and sailor;" and is thus poetically commemorated in a song "made by Sir John Birkenhead on the sea-fight with the Dutch:"—

"His chaplain, he piled his wonted work,
He prayed like a Christian and fought like
a Turk,
Crying, Now for the King and the Duke of
York!
With a thump, thump, thump," &c.
Aubrey.

Among the MSS. at Loseley (Rte. 11) is preserved a copy of a vehement complaint of some of the parishioners of Godalming in 1640 to the Long Parliament, against their vicar, Dr. Nicholas Andrews, in which, "with other things of great vexation," they complain of "his pride, idleness, and affectation of popery, his denying them a lecturer, and yet refusing himself to preach, by which they do live in a most disconsolate state, like unto those who have almost lost their religion." They say he passed so much time fishing in the ing (meadow) with another priest, that he preached but seldom, and then in a fruitless and unprofitable manner. As a matter of course, he was sequestered, but his case seems to have escaped the industrious Walker.

In the High-street are some brick houses worth notice, with the date 1663, at which time Godalming was occasionally frequented by the Court as a hunting-station. A timbered house in Bridge-street, which had the reputation of having been a hunting-lodge of Charles II., has been pulled down, but an existing house in Bond-street was the residence of the "proud Duke of Somerset" in the time of Anne. The present life and "movement" of Godalming are kept up by the paper-mills in its

suburbs, at Easing and at Cottes-hall, which are large and interesting; by its timber wharf, and tan-yards at Farncombe (where there is a district church); and by its remarkable and almost unique manu-factory of fleecy hosiery, invented here, close adjoining the town. The Wey is navigable by means of locks from this place to Guildford, and thence to the Thames.

Godalming has sent forth no very distinguished natives; but the town rejoices in a special "illustration"—Mrs. Mary Tofts, the famous "rabbit woman" of 1726. This lady, whose story produced a vast amount of controversy, professed to have brought into the world some hundreds of rabbits, having been startled by the "springing up of a rabbit" whilst weeding in a field—she being at that time in an interesting condition. Mrs. Tofts succeeded in deceiving some eminent physicians, and some less eminent divines, who found in her "preternatural rabbits" the fulfilment of a prophecy in Esdras, for which the reader may search if he pleases. Till the delusion was over, no one, it is said, presumed to eat a rabbit. Great Court ladies, "who loved their lords," at last became alarmed on their own accounts; and Queen Caroline ordered Dr. Cheselden to investigate the whole affair, which terminated in the removal of the unhappy Mrs. Tofts, and her medical backer, Mr. Howard, of Guildford, to Tothill-fields Bridewell. Hogarth's print, entitled 'Cunicularii, or The Wise Men of Godlyman in Consultation,' was published during these discussions. The imposture is also commemorated in his better known print, 'Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism,' strangely styled by Walpole "the most sublime of all his works." At the sale of George Steevens's library in 1800, a complete collection of the tracts relating to Mary Tofts sold for 14*l.* 10*s.*

But a short remove W. from the

stat. is *Westbrook*, long the property of the Oglethorpes. General James Oglethorpe, the early patron and friend of Johnson, commemorated by Boswell, "recollected" by Samuel Rogers, and one of the earliest reformers of our prisons and opposers of negro slavery, was born here in 1698; d. 1785. General Oglethorpe's experiences were very varied, and his biography, which Johnson wished to write, would have been highly interesting. In early life he served under Prince Eugene, whom he accompanied to the siege of Belgrade as secretary and aide-de-camp. His activity in founding the colony of Georgia earned for him Pope's panegyric:—

"One, driven by strong benevolence of soul,
Shall fly, like Oglethorpe, from pole to pole."

He used to boast of having shot woodcocks on that which is now the gayest part of Regent-street.—*Macaulay's History*, i., p. 357. There is a tradition that Charles Edward Stuart was once concealed at Westbrook, and that one of the sons of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe (father of the general) was the famous "warming-pan" infant said to have been conveyed to Whitehall on the occasion of the birth of the so-called James III. The general himself lay under the suspicion of Jacobite tendencies, and being thought to exhibit a questionable slackness in the pursuit of Charles Edward's forces on the retreat from Derby, he was tried by court-martial; he was acquitted, but was not afterwards employed.

1 m. N.W. of Godalming, on an elevated site of about 80 acres, are the new *Charterhouse Schools*, removed from London in 1870. The building is of native Burgate stone, of mixed E. E. and Dec. styles, with a central gate-house tower, 130 ft. high. The chapel is of large size (118 ft. by 40 ft.), calculated to accommodate 500 boys, and has several painted windows, mostly provided by old Car-

thusians; the E. window is the gift of the Queen. The whole edifice forms a quadrangle of very striking appearance; the architect is *Mr. P. C. Hardwick*.

Near *Catteshall* (on the Wey, N.E. of the town) are some trifling remains of the old manor-house, with its chapel.

Godalming was long the residence of *Mr. Inskipp*, and is a favourite haunt of *Creswick, R.A.* The pictures of both artists, as well as those of *Birket Foster* and *Hook*, who live near, give the character of the surrounding scenery—full of picturesque lanes, old timbered farms, trees of great age and beauty, and low wooded hills, affording glimpses into the Weald beyond. The artist will find employment on almost all sides of the town.

(1). His first *Excursion* should be to the woods of Hascombe and Hambledon, at the point where the hills of Shanklin sand gradually sink into the valley of the Weald. From Godalming to Hascombe (4 m. S.E.) the road is of no great interest.

Busbridge Hall (*J. C. F. Ramsden, Esq.*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Godalming, is surrounded by fine park scenery, and contains some good pictures. Near it is a small modern E. E. church by *Scott*.

Hascombe Church was rebuilt in 1864, in E. E. style, with shingled spire, from designs by *Woodyer*. The church, small but beautifully finished, has an apsidal termination and a good stone porch. The chancel is shut off by a screen; the narrow lancet windows are filled with painted glass by *Hardman*, and on 7 sides of the apse (the 8th is a door-way) are demi-figures of the angels of the Seven Churches, each holding a stone candlestick; the reredos is of alabaster; the floor of encaustic tiles; and there are sedilia, credence-table, &c. On the S. side of the church is a sort of chapel, shut off

from the nave by a carved oak screen, which serves as the pew of the squire, and a bagioscope gives a view of the altar. The pulpit of stone has a well-carved statuette (by *Nicholls*) of *St. Peter*. Altogether it is an interesting specimen of modern Gothic. *Dr. Conyers Middleton*, author of the 'Life of Cicero,' was long rector here (d. 1750). S. is a high ridge covered with beech-trees, one of which, called "the Hascombe beech," is a great landmark. From this point very wide views are commanded over the Sussex woods, and along the projecting hill bastions, eastward, as far as *Leith* and its tower. A part of this ridge is named *Castle Hill*, from a small square intrenchment with a single ditch and vallum. On the S. side is *Park Hatch* (*J. Godman, Esq.*). At Hascombe is a small inn, called the 'White Horse,' where tolerable accommodation may be had. After having seen the church at Hascombe, the tourist interested in modern Gothic architecture may visit a still more elaborate and highly decorated little church at *Grafham Grange* (*St. Andrew*, Early Dec.), a short 2 m. N.E. It is by the same architect, *Mr. H. Woodyer*, and built chiefly at his own cost, close to the grounds of his residence.

In turning from here across the country to Hambledon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., the tourist will pass through a series of most picturesque lanes, with here and there fine openings over the country S. At *Burgate*, about 1 m. S.W. from Hascombe, across the fields, and by a path through a wood, he should stop to visit one of the most remarkable groups of ancient chestnuts to be found in England. There are about 20 trees, scattered over a narrow combe of broken, ferny ground, descending suddenly upon the old manor-house, now a farm. Their enormous trunks, twisted and contorted like so many struggling giants, are ribbed all over

as with a cordage of bark; and between their branches, rich with glossy Titian-like leaf-masses, glimpses are caught of the blue distance over the Weald. Such a bit of Spain it would be difficult to parallel this side of the Pyrenees. The coombe should also be examined *above* the chestnuts, so as to look down upon them in the foreground. Observe also the singularly picturesque view looking up the lane on rt., with a couple of huge chestnuts standing at the entrance like giant guardians of the road. Two of the chestnuts in the coombe measure (1864) each 19 ft. 6 in. at 6 ft. from the ground, and others appear of nearly equal dimensions; almost all are of great height, and full of foliage. The *Bargate Stone*, "a conglomerate of quartz grains and pebbles, held together by a strong calcareous cement," which is spread widely through the upper Shanklin sand about Godalming, perhaps takes its name (slightly altered) from this place, though there is a Bargate a few miles off, just across the Sussex border. It is an excellent building-stone.

Beyond Burgate the road passes across Hydon Heath—a tract of wild ground covered with Scotch firs and hollies, and in the more open parts dotted with tall bushes of juniper, which give a name to "Juniper Valley," a picturesque dell on rt. S. rises Hydon Ball, the highest point of the sand-hills in this direction, commanding wide views. A mysterious local rhyme belongs to it:—

"On Hydon's top there is a cup,
And in that cup there is a drop;
Take up the cup and drink the drop,
And place the cup on Hydon's top."

(Comp. the Scottish rhyme—

"On Tintock top there is a mist,
And in the mist there is a kist,
And in the kist there is a cup," &c.)

Hambleton Church is almost entirely modern. In the churchyard are 2 very large and ancient yews; the

larger measures (1864) 27 ft. at 5 ft. from the ground, but the trunk is quite hollow; the other, quite sound, is 15 ft. 5 in.

From this point the tourist may either return by Busbridge Hall (*ante*) to Godalming, or cross to the Midhurst road, and so home by *Witley Stat. (post)* $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. The scenery towards Witley is very picturesque, especially at one point on Hambleton Common, where a hill covered with pines rises rt.; the foreground is dotted with single trees, among which are some Turkey oaks; 1. are cottages and an old saw-pit; and over a wooded middle distance the blue crests of Hindhead lift themselves.

(2.) An excursion may be made to the country of altogether different character on the W. of the line, visiting Peperharow and Elstead. Leaving Westbrook on rt., before reaching *Eashing*, 1 m., remark in Charcoal-lane a most picturesque old timbered farm. *Eashing* lies in a valley, opening toward Peperharow and the wild heaths about Frensham in the distance. The scene is well commanded from *Eashing House* (H. Gill, Esq.). Proceeding by this road, the tourist should first visit *Oxenford Grange*, the southern portion of Peperharow Park, once belonging to the Cistercians of Waverley. Of the old building scarcely a fragment remains. The present most striking assemblage of roofs and gables was erected in 1844, from Pugin's designs; they are farm-buildings. The style is Early Decorated; and the White Monks, could they find their way back, would at once feel at home here. There is a tradition that a large treasure is buried at Oxenford, which none but the right owners will ever find. It is inclosed in a coffer, which can only be stirred by seven milk-white oxen. The chest has once been discovered; but some black hairs defiled the pure white of the

oxen used for removing it, and it sank again into the ground. (At Marden, Herefordshire, a large silver bell, it is said, lies in the river Lugg, which can only be drawn out by two white oxen, and similar traditions prevail elsewhere.) Near the farm-buildings is the *Bonfield spring*, with a cell over it designed by Pugin. The water is esteemed medicinal, and is in high repute as eye-lotion.

Through the gate-house of Oxenford, in designing which Mr. Pugin must have recollected that of St. Mary's Priory at Dover (parts are also copied from the vaults of the refectory at Waverley), the mansion and church of *Peperharow* (Pipard's *are*, or estate) may be reached. The park is large, intersected by the Wey, and will well repay a visit. The house (Lord Middleton) was built (1771) from the designs of Sir Wm. Chambers, but was enlarged and altered by Cockerell. In the garden are some very grand cedars of Lebanon, to see which permission should be asked. The four oldest were planted in 1736. One of these is 15 ft. in circumf. at 3 ft. from the ground. Its dark layers of shade extend for nearly 100 ft. horizontally, and some of its branches are 7 ft. round. These cedars are worthy brethren of the Burgate chestnuts, and should not be missed.

The *Church*, St. Nicholas, restored in 1845 by Pugin, is near the mansion. The chancel arch is enriched Norman. The clustered shafts and arches separating the nave from the single aisle are modern; the shafts are of Irish marble, from the Middleton quarries, County Cork. The Dec. windows and S. porch are in part restorations. N. of the chancel is the Middleton chantry, having the arms and quarterings of the family running round the cornice. In this and the adjoining chancel is some good stained glass. The whole restoration is eminently Puginesque and characteristic. The slab front-

ing the altar, and inlaid with a brass cross, marks the burial-place of Joan Adderley, widow of Wm. Brocas, Lord of Peperharow temp. Hen. VII. The *Brass* fixed against the N. wall of the chancel belongs to the same lady, who died 1487. The recumbent figure under a pointed arch, N. of the chancel, is that of the fourth Lord Middleton, d. 1836. It is by *Weekes*.

From Peperharow the excursion may be extended by footpath across the park, and by a lovely Surrey lane to *Somerset Bridge*, spanning the Wey (here a fine trout stream), a delicious walk, to *Elstead*, and over Thursley Common into the Portsmouth road at the 4th milestone; or the return to Godalming may be made by *Hertmore*, N. At *Shackleford*, on this last route, many Romano-British urns have been found, of the pottery which seems to have been manufactured in the Alice Holt Forest. The small E. E. *Church*, built by *Scott* in 1865, is a cruciform structure with apse and central tower, has much excellent carving, particularly on the heads of capitals, where ferns, lilies, primroses, &c., appear; there are also several memorial windows of painted glass by *Clayton and Bell*. The view from the top of the hill, about halfway between Hertmore and Godalming, is very fine, embracing a wide sweep in all directions, and is worth seeking. It is about 1 m. from Godalming. A détour of about 3 m. from Hertmore will enable the tourist to visit *Compton Church* (see Rte. 11), from here; though it will be better taken with Loseley, from Guildford. *Elstead* (2 m. from Peperharow) lies on the edge of the heaths that stretch away to Hindhead. The *Church* (restored 1872) is small, and Bishop Fox's pelican on the chancel roof marks Perp. work about it. From here a drive of 2 m. across the commons leads to *Thursley (post)*, and so into

the Portsmouth road, 5 m. from Godalming. —

The *Railway* from Godalming for several miles keeps pretty close to the line of the old Portsmouth coach-road, sometimes to the E. and sometimes to the W. The works on the line are generally heavy, being a rapid succession of deep cuttings and high embankments, allowing but tantalizing glimpses of a most picturesque country.

12 m. *Milford* (Stat.), a chapelry of Witley, and a thriving little village. The *Church*, St. John's, a modern Gothic building, was enlarged in 1864. Here is Young's nursery-ground, containing choice coniferæ, &c. Milford House is the seat of R. W. Webb, Esq.

14 m. *Witley* (Stat). The village is a very pretty one, and, with the scenery around, is a favourite resort of the landscape painter. The *Church* (All Saints), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., has been restored, and will repay a visit. It is cruciform, with central tower and shingled spire. The style is E. E. with a good Dec. E. window, but the Norm. S. doorway, with cushion capitals, remains within the E. E. one. There is an E. E. octagonal font, sedile, piscina, and aumbry, some good 15th-centy. heraldic glass, and a Perp. screen. One mutilated *Brass*, dated 1468, mentions "Georgii Ducis Clarence, Dns. de Wytle," and there are others, for T. Jonys, sewer of the chamber to Hen. VIII., his wife and 6 children, 1525; for H. Bell, clerk of the household to James I., 1634; beside several of more modern date.

Near Witley, though in the parish of Godalming, are now the industrial schools belonging to Bridewell Hospital, London.

2 m. S.E. is *Chiddingfold*, a quiet out-of-the-way Weald village, built round a large green, and in the

midst of fruitful fields and orchards; but once a place of some manufacturing industry, having its weekly market and annual fair, busy iron-smelting furnaces, and in the reign of Elizabeth, 11 glass-houses by the village green; but these last the queen ordered to be stopped, they having been petitioned against as a nuisance. Vitrified fragments and slag are still dug up here; and backs of grates and fire-dogs, with grotesque ornaments, of Chiddingfold make, are frequent in the farm-houses. The *Church* (restored 1870) has some interesting features. The chancel is E. E. (there are 5 tall lancet-windows on N. side), with a Dec. E. window inserted. The windows of the nave are Perp.; rt. of the altar are a piscina and an aumbry. In the churchyard is the grave of the mother of the author of 'Night Thoughts.'

Dunsfold Church, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Chiddingfold, by some characteristic Surrey lanes, is cruciform, of Dec. period throughout, happily un-restored, and in tolerable preservation; though it has been thickly white-washed. The nave is unbroken by columns. The chancel, which is large, has two good Dec. windows on each side. S. of the altar are 3 sedilia, separated by detached shafts of Sussex marble, and a double piscina beyond. Observe the cylindrical stringcourse carried round the chancel. S. of the church is a very large yew-tree.

3 m. further S.E., along rough, and in wet weather *very* muddy lanes, "lanes of bottomless clay" as Cobbett characteristically terms them, and on the border of Sussex, is *Aldfold* (like the other Weald folds, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, &c., an ancient enclosure for cattle in the midst of the woods), a curiously secluded Weald village, with a church (dedicated to St. Wilfrid, the first

missionary to this wild district, partly late Norm., but repaired and altered. The tourist should traverse a portion of this Weald country with its fine old farmhouses, relics of the prosperous old times of the Weald, its hammer-ponds, vestiges of the many iron-furnaces of former days, its old families of yeomen and labourers, and wide-stretching oak-plantations still maintaining for it something of its primal character. Cobbett says of "the real Weald of Surrey," that it is "a country where, strictly speaking, only three things will grow well—grass, wheat, and oak-trees."

Rt. of the rly., 3 m. W. of Witley Stat., is the village of *Thursley*, on the old Portsmouth road. The church, plain E. E., was restored in 1842, when the low characteristic wooden turret was unwisely replaced by one of stone.

There is a wide view from the churchyard in the direction of the Hog's Back. Remark, standing apart on N.W. of the church, a headstone, with a rude sculpture representing three ruffians killing a sailor, and a rhyming inscription below. The sailor was murdered on Hindhead, September 24, 1786, and rolled into the hollow of the "Devil's Punchbowl." His body was found by some labouring men; and the murderers (three sailors named Lonegon, Casey, and Marshall, like the sufferer, on their way to Portsmouth) were taken the same day at Sheet, near Petersfield, whilst selling their victim's clothes. They were hung in chains on Hindhead Heath, near the scene of the murder, where a stone with an inscription was placed to mark the spot by Jas. Stilwell, Esq., of Cosford, near Haslemere.

In the name of Thursley Mr. Kemble (*Sax. in Eng.*, i. 348) finds a record of the old Saxon god Thunor, the "Thor" of the Norsemen, as also in *Thunder-Hill*, not far from the vil-

lage; but the *Hammer Ponds*, which Mr. Kemble supposed to be an allusion to the famous hammer of Thor, are relics of an ancient iron-forge, like the various "hammer posts" and "hammer ponds" scattered throughout the forest ridge of Sussex. Less questionable traces of ancient heathenism are to be found in the names of the "Devil's Jumps" and the "Devil's Punchbowl," both near Thursley, the neighbourhood of which offers many other indications of the old "profession" of its Saxon settlers. (See *Kemble*, i. p. 351.)

The *Devil's Jumps*, "3 singular natural mounds, which form most conspicuous objects upon a very wild and desert heath," S. of Frensham, and close under Hindhead, are of considerable interest to the geologist. They consist, like all this district, of Shanklin sand, and are apparently "the remaining portions of a stratum of sand, reduced by abrasion to their present irregular form. The pebbles and rolled masses on Thursley Common, immediately to the N. of Hindhead, are sand-rock, passing into chert, which seems to be unmixed with other matter, and to be the debris of the beds now removed."—*Dr. Fitton*. The ascent toward Hindhead, from the Frensham and Thursley Commons, exhibits deep channels trenched in the sand.

Beyond Thursley we begin to climb the fern- and furze-covered side of *Hindhead* (923 ft.): except Leith-hill, which is 70 ft. above it, the highest point of the sandstone in the S.E. of England. "The whole of the tract here occupied by the sands, though not unpicturesque, is wild and barren in its aspect, destitute of wood, and producing only ferns, heaths, and furze. The surface is, in fact, to this hour, nearly such as it may be conceived to have been when first uncovered by the sea; and its structure is just what may be imagined to result from the

levelling effect of water under the influence of motion of no great violence."—*Fitton*. The views, which partake of the character of those from Leith-hill, extending far over the Wealds of Surrey and Sussex, and commanding a great sweep of broken and picturesque country in the direction of Petersfield, become more and more panoramic as we approach the Devil's Punchbowl (properly Hacombe Bottom), round which the road is carried a little under the crest of the hill (which the tourist should certainly climb). The "bowl" itself is a deep hollow in the sand, much steeper than those ordinarily occurring (which are so characteristic of the formation), and capable of supplying either Thunor or its present proprietor with a brewing of goodly proportions. The Devil has been furnished with sundry Punchbowls in different parts of the world; but since "bol-ponch," as our lively neighbours are pleased to call it, was apparently unknown to the heathen Northmen or to their Saxon cousins, Mr. Kemble suggests that at some early period the valley was known as "Thunres-cup,"—to be filled, no doubt, with the mead of Heidrun or with the beer of Valhalla. Mr. Pepys, on his way to Portsmouth, Aug. 6, 1668, was "late over Hindhead, having an old man a guide in the coach with us; but got thither [to Liphook] in great fear of being out of our way, it being 10 at night." On the summit of Hindhead (345 ft. above the lowest part of the bowl) is a wayside cross of Cornish granite, erected 1851, by Sir Wm. Erle, and bearing inscriptions relating to the murder of the sailor buried at Thursley (*ante*).

The old Portsmouth road passed round the extreme edge of the hollow and was far from safe. In 1826 the present road was carried about 60 ft. lower, and an embankment raised along the outer side. The stone meant to mark the place at

which the sailor was murdered (see *ante*) still remains, but removed to the lower road; and the whole scene was till recently sufficiently wild and solitary to set the fancy working in the direction of Thunor and his brethren, or of the

"Brown man of the moors, who dwells
Beneath the heather bell."

But agricultural improvement has reached even this district. Cultivation is creeping down into the Devil's Punchbowl itself, and a large substantial farmhouse on its western brim shows like a fortress for miles around. The hollow is traversed by a small stream, but threatening notices warn trespassers to beware how they disturb the game when attempting to make acquaintance with its picturesque features. But the tourist should no more fail to descend into the Punchbowl than he should to ascend Hindhead. It is a most peculiar and characteristic spot, equally delightful to the lover of scenery and the votary of science. Vegetation is rife here. Ferns especially are unusually varied and vigorous. The flowering fern (*Osmunda regalis*), the sweet mountain fern (*Lastrea oreopteris*), and the marsh fern (*L. thelypteris*), together with the pretty bog pimpernel, drosera or sun-dew, and other beautiful and not very common plants, abound.

A few primitive-looking dwellings known as the *Royal Huts* crown the ridge of Hindhead, whence a picturesque lane leads to Haslemere, 2 m. E.

The ridge of Hindhead is the watershed of the district: the rivulets which rise on its N. and W. sides (one of which breaks forth from the hollow of the Punchbowl), directing their course to the River Wey, and so into the Thames; whilst those which rise S. and E. join the Arun, after wandering for some distance through the Weald eastward.

The Hampshire border is crossed

at the *Seven Thorns Inn*, 10 m. from Goldalming.

From Witley Stat. a heavy embankment and deep cuttings bring us to

19 m. *Haslemere* (Stat.). *Haslemere* (Inn: White Horse, comfortable and reasonable), once a town with its weekly market and annual fair, is now a large rambling village of 1049 inhabitants, an increase of 100 on the census of 1861. Previous to the first Reform Act it sent two representatives to Parliament. The borough was the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. It does a large business in wood-turnery, hooping for casks, and walking-sticks, of which latter several tons weight are annually sent to London. One of the streams works a mill for the manufacture of military lace. The *Church* (St. Bartholomew, rebuilt 1871) lies away from the village, near the stat. It is in the E. E. style, with square tower. Like many other parishes in Surrey, *Haslemere* has traditions of ancient greatness; and the Danes (the grand legendary heroes hereabouts) have the reputation of having destroyed a much larger town than the present, with no less than 7 churches. A custom prevails, or did prevail till very recently, of riding a Jack o' Lent (the figure represents

some obnoxious townsman) on Easter Monday, the boys shouting "Jack's up, hurrah!" and levying contributions from house to house. The lion of *Haslemere* is an enormous beech-tree, on the high-road, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the village, 20 ft. in girth at 5 ft. from the ground. The tree is well worth the walk, and below is a romantic dell, rich in ferns and flowers. The surrounding country is pleasant and much varied with hill and valley.

At Blackmoor, near *Haslemere*, Mr. Tennyson has erected a house, from his own design, as is understood. It is a late Gothic edifice, with large dormer windows and massive chimney-stalks, and a porch of 5 pointed arches (*Builder*, Jan. 15, 1870). On Lythe-hill is the handsome modern residence, of the same name, of J. S. Hodgson, Esq., built 1870, at a cost of 25,000*l.*

Haslemere is a good centre from which to explore the wild and picturesque district lying in the triangle between it, *Midhurst*, and *Petersfield* (see *Handbook for Sussex*, and Rte. 16). *Blackdown* (Sussex), 3 m. E., commands one of the finest views in the S.E. of England, which the tourist should by no means leave unseen.

SECTION II.

HAMPSHIRE.

INTRODUCTION.

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EXTENT AND HISTORY.

HAMPSHIRE, the eighth English county in respect of size, comprises an area of 1,070,216 statute acres, or about 1672 square miles, and had at the census of 1871 a population of 544,684. Its surface is much varied. By far the greater part consists of an immense mass of chalk, extending into Wiltshire and Berkshire, and sending off eastward two long chains of hills, which traverse Surrey and Sussex respectively, and are known as the North and South Downs. At the N.W. corner of the county the chalk rises into lofty and very picturesque heights, from which noble views are commanded. It is everywhere intersected by valleys and deep hollows, through which numerous streams find their way to the sea. The northern portion of Hampshire forms a part of the "basin of London," and was anciently covered with forest. So too was nearly the whole of the southern district, in which are included the Forest of Bere, Waltham Chase, and the New Forest.

The great wood of Anderida, which stretched across the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, extended beyond the Hampshire border, and seems to have terminated about East Meon. It there met a country of open downs, known in the British period as the "Gwent" or Champaign (see Winchester, Rte. 20). This, together with portions of the woodland on either side of it, was the district first occupied by the Belgæ, who landed from the opposite shores of Gaul, and who, more civilized than the Celtic tribes they encountered, gradually drove out these latter, and made themselves masters of the whole of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire. This was only accomplished, however, by degrees; and the "Belgic ditches," as they are called—lines of ancient fortification, with a fosse on the northern side—are supposed to mark the varying

boundary of the conquerors. It has also been suggested that the great intrenchments in the N.E. part of Hampshire (see Bury Hill, Quarley Mount, Rte. 23) may have played no unimportant part in the long contest between invaders and invaded.

The Belgæ brought with them a knowledge of agriculture, and the district they occupied became one of the most productive in Britain. Their chief town was Venta Belgarum—the modern Winchester—well suited from its position, and from its neighbourhood to the sea, to form a centre of commerce, and of communication with the allied tribes on the continent. It continued the capital of the province after the conquest of the Belgæ by the Romans under Vespasian, when its importance considerably increased. Lines of Roman road connected it with Sorbiodunum (Salisbury), Cunetio (Marlborough), Calleva (Silchester), Clausentum (Bittern) on the Southampton Water, and Portus Magnus (Porchester). The city itself was richly adorned with public buildings.

The first settlement of the West Saxons—the race which was eventually to become the most powerful in the island, and whose chiefs were afterwards the true “Bretwaldas”—monarchs of all England—took place, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in 495, when “two aldermen came into Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, with 5 ships, at the place which is called Cerdic’s-Ora, and the same day they fought with the Weals” (Brito-Romans). Cerdic’s-Ora was in all probability at the head of the Hamble Creek, a long arm of the Southampton Water which runs inland as high as Botley (see Rte. 19). The Jutish leaders, Stuf and Wihtgar, landed at the same place in 514; and whether the statements of the Chronicle be accepted as authentic or not, the Hamble Creek, which is the natural inlet of the country, must, no doubt, have received some of the earliest Saxon arrivals. Winchester speedily fell into their hands, and in the year 508, according to the A.-S. Chronicle, the British Prince Natanleod, “and 5000 men with him,” were killed in battle with the Saxons. Natanleod is either a proper name, or more probably a title signifying “the Prince of Nate;” and it has been suggested that the person thus designated was Aurelius Ambrosius, the “last of the Romans,” “who seems to have upheld the cause of civilization in the West of Europe with more success, and for a longer period, than any other individual that appeared after the death of Ætius” (see *Dr. Guest’s* paper on the “Early English Settlements in South Britain”—‘Proceedings of the Archæological Institute,’ Salisbury volume). The site of the battle in which Natanleod fell is unknown, but it must have been either on the western border of Hampshire or close beyond it.

The subjugation of the country was completed in 519, when “Cerdic and Cynric fought with the Britons at Cerdicsford,” probably Charford; “and sithen from that day have reigned the kingly family of the West-Sexe.”—*A.-S. Chron.*

From this time Winchester became “the proper constitutional capital” of the kingdom of Wessex. Birinus, the first preacher of Christianity

throughout Western England, was received here in 635, when he converted the King Kynegils and all his people (see Winchester, Rte. 20, for further details of its history during the Saxon period). The present name of the county, "Hamtunscyre," first occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, sub ann. 755, when Sigebert, King of Wessex, is said to have lost all his dominions with this exception. The name is derived by some from that of the Ann or Anton river, but it is far more probably a combination of the two ordinary elements in A. S. local names, "Ham," a dwelling, and "tun," an inclosure—the town giving its name to the shire. Hamptun in the A.-S. Chron. stands both for Northampton and Southampton. (Hampshire is legally known as "the county of Southampton," but only from the time of Henry VIII.) Ancient traditions, both of the British and Saxon races, clustered about this part of Wessex and its capital; and Winchester continued to be the chief place at which "the King wore his crown" until the reign of Edward the Confessor. The entire county was frequently harried by the Northmen. Southampton and Winchester were more than once plundered; and at Basing, Ethelred and his brother Alfred the Great were defeated by them in 870.

The importance of Winchester, and the deep forests which covered so much of the county, and offered such admirable pastime to the Norman "lords of the deer," caused Hampshire and its capital to retain no small portion of the royal favour even after the Conquest. (The story of the New Forest will be found at length in Rte. 26.) The many small Norman churches scattered throughout the county indicate the wealth and the care of its new lords. The cathedral at Winchester was rebuilt by its Norman bishop, Walkelin, a cousin of the Conqueror; and Winchester Castle continued to be one of the great royal residences, as in the days of the Saxons (see Rte. 20). The fair on St. Giles's-hill, which had not impossibly been held on the same spot even from the Belgic period, kept up, for several centuries, the reputation and importance of the county (see Winchester, Rte. 20); but Winchester itself never regained its ancient prosperity after the sack of the city by the younger De Montfort in 1265. The seaports of Southampton (Rte. 21) and of Portsmouth (Rte. 16), from both of which great military expeditions frequently set out during the reigns of the Edwards and Henrys, contributed their full share to the reputation of Hampshire; and the naval importance which Portsmouth began to assume in the reign of Henry VIII., and which has ever since been steadily increasing, has enabled it to maintain its place in the first rank of English counties.

The coasts of Hampshire, like those of Sussex, were frequently attacked by the French; and the Isle of Wight was more than once plundered by them. During the Civil War the most remarkable event which occurred within the borders of the county was the siege of Basing House (Rte. 21). The detention of Charles I. at Carisbrooke Castle will be found noticed at length in the Isle of Wight Section.

ANTIQUITIES.

The great intrenchments on the N.W. borders of Hampshire, which are probably of the *British* period, have already been mentioned. The most important are Beacon Hill, Ladle Hill, Bury Hill, Quarley Mount, Danebury, and Worldbury Mount (for all these see Rte. 23), as also Old Winchester Hill (Rte. 18)—if this latter is not rather Roman.

In *Roman* remains Hampshire is unusually rich. The country was rendered accessible by numerous roads; villas seem to have been scattered over it in all directions; and it contained at least two large towns and several important stations. At Woodcote (Rte. 18) some very fine pavements of a Roman villa are carefully preserved. Others, which were at least as remarkable, at Thruxton (Rte. 23), are no longer to be seen. At Silchester (Rte. 22) are the venerable relics of Calleva, the ancient capital of the Segontiaci; and at Porchester (Rte. 19) the Roman walls of Portus Magnus, the predecessor of Portsmouth, still inclose the mediæval castle which was built within them. Venta Belgarum lies buried under the modern Winchester, but at Bittern, near Southampton (Rte. 21), walls and other relics of Clausentum, a fortified town on the coast, are to be traced. A station no doubt existed at Broughton (Rte. 23); and Egbury Hill, near Whitchurch (Rte. 23), is considered by many competent authorities the site of the ancient town of Vindomis.

The *Mediæval* remains in the county are very numerous and important. Of the *Churches*, the following will best repay attention:—

SO-CALLED SAXON.

ROUTE

- 18. Corhampton.
- 20. Headbourne Worthy.

NORMAN. A.D. 1066-1135.

- 20. Bishop's Sutton.
- 18. Bramdean.
- 26. Brockenhurst; chancel E. E.
- 20. Chilcomb.
- 27. Christchurch, nave.
- 25. Clatford, Upper.
- 18. Droxford.
- 18. East Meon.
- 19. Hamble.
- 23. Kingsclere.
- 21. Nateley Scures.
- 19. Porchester.
- 24. Romsey, choir and transepts.
- 20. Tichborne.
- 18. Warnford.
- 20. Winchester Cathedral, transepts and crypt.
- 18. Worldham.

LATE OR TRANSITION NORMAN.

A.D. 1135-1189.

ROUTE

- 18. Alton.
- 19. Boarhunt.
- 20. Easton.
- 21. Southampton, God's House.
- 20. Winchester, St. Cross.

EARLY ENGLISH. A.D. 1189-1272.

- 23. Barton Stacey.
- 21. Beaulieu (former Refectory).
- 26. Boldre.
- 20. Cheriton.
- 23. Chilbolton.
- 23. Grately.
- 18. Hambledon.
- 17. Hayling, North and South.
- 26. Milford.
- 23. Thruxton.
- 20. Winchester Cathedral, eastern part.

DECORATED. A.D. 1272-1377.

ROUTE

- 23. Amport.
- 28. Fordingbridge; Perp. roof.
- 18. Meon Stoke.

PERPENDICULAR. A.D. 1377-1547.

- 23. Basing.
- 23. Basingstoke Church; Holy Ghost Chapel.

ROUTE

- 26. Christchurch, choir.
- 18. Selborne.
- 21. Southampton, St. Michael; Norm. font.
- 19. Titchfield.
- 17. Warblington.
- 20. Winchester Cathedral, nave.
- 20. Winchester College.

Of other ecclesiastical buildings, the chief remains are those of Netley and Beaulieu (Rte. 21), both E. E., and of great interest; their sites, too, are very beautiful.

The *Military* remains are but few: Porchester (Rte. 19) is Norm., within a Roman enceinte, and Wolvesey Castle, Winchester (Rte. 20), has some Norm. remains. Parts of Odiham Castle (Rte. 21) are Edwardian. Hurst Castle (Rte. 26), built by Henry VIII., has been almost entirely reconstructed.

In *Domestic* architecture may be noticed, Norman houses at Southampton (Rte. 21), late Norm. house at Christchurch (Rte. 26), and another, called King John's, at Warnford (Rte. 18); hall of Winchester Palace, temp. Henry III. (Rte. 20); hall of the episcopal palace, Bishop's Waltham, of doubtful date (Rte. 18), Titchfield (Rte. 19), and the Vyne (Rte. 21), both temp. Henry VIII., and Bramshill, temp. Jas. I. (Rte. 21).

PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"Hantshire," says Fuller, "is a happy countrey in the foure elements, if culinary *fire* in courtesie may pass for one, with plenty of the best wood for the fuel thereof; most pure and piercing the *aire* of this shyre; and none in England hath more plenty of clear and fresh rivulets of troutful *water*, not to speak of the friendly sea, conveniently distanced from London. As for the *earth*, it is both fair and fruitful, and may pass for an expedient betwixt pleasure and profit, where by mutual consent they are moderately accommodated." This description is, no doubt, sufficiently accurate; and, although Hampshire has always maintained a considerable rank as an agricultural county, "profit" is upon the whole but "moderately accommodated" within its boundaries. "In traversing the whole county it will be observed that the poorer soils predominate. There are a few fertile spots, and some very valuable water-meadows along the principal rivers, especially the Avon, which runs through the western part of the county, bordering on Dorsetshire. Where a farm has a portion of water-meadow and a run for sheep on the downs, the occupier generally thrives; but the greatest agricultural skill is displayed in the cultivation of the poorer soils, where manure must be made on the spot, and the cattle and sheep kept on the produce of the arable land." Most of the modern improvements have been

introduced into Hampshire, and there are extensive model farms in different parts of the county.

The great forests of Hampshire formerly supplied much wood for the purposes of the navy; but the New Forest (the only one remaining) is not now drawn upon to any great extent. The special products of the county are three:—bacon, the New Forest pony, and honey. For notices of two of these see Rte. 26. "Charles I.," says Gilpin, "I have heard, was at the expense of procuring the wild boar and his mate from the forests of Germany, which once certainly inhabited the forests of England. I have heard too that they propagated greatly in New Forest. Certain it is there is found in it at this day a breed of hogs, commonly called 'forest pigs,' which are very different from the usual Hampshire breed, and have about them several of the characteristic marks of the wild boar."—*Forest Scenery*, ii. It is also said, however, perhaps with more probability, that the peculiarities of the forest pigs (the wild pigs, if they ever existed, have long ceased) only result from their being allowed greater liberty and a more unrestricted range. The excellence of the bacon is owing, besides the beechmast on which the swine are fed, to the care with which it is cured. It is not now the custom to smoke it so much as formerly; but those who can appreciate the flavour conferred by a due "exhibition" of peat-smoke, will take care that their flitches are prepared after the ancient and orthodox fashion.

The New Forest pony no doubt belongs to the aboriginal race of Northern Europe; and nothing need here be added to what is said in Rte. 26. The honey of the county has long been celebrated. "It hath," says Fuller, "the worst and best honey in England; worst, on the heath, hardly worth five pound the barrel; best, in the champain, where the same quantity will well nigh be sold for twice as much. And it is generally observed, the finer the wheat and wool, both which very good in this county, the purer the honey of that place. . . . We may observe three degrees, or kindes rather, of honey. 1. Virgin honey, which is the purest, of a late swarm which never bred bees. 2. Chaste honey—for so I may term all the rest which is not sophisticated with any addition. 3. Harlot honey—as which is adulterated with meal and other trash mingled therewith. Of the first and second sort I understand the counsel of Solomon, 'My sonne, eat honey, for it is good' (Prov. xxiv. 13)—good absolutely in the substance; though there may be excess in the quantity thereof."

The county is purely agricultural; and no *manufactures* of any importance are carried on in it. The great Dockyard at Portsmouth, and the Victualling Office at Gosport, are the only establishments which require to be mentioned in this place. Full details will be found in Rte. 16.

GEOLOGY AND TRAVELLER'S VIEW.

The great mass of chalk which covers nearly the whole of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and extends eastward into Berkshire and Hampshire, is

bounded, in the latter county, on the N. "by a line drawn from Inkpen Beacon, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire (927·8 ft. above the sea—the highest point in all the chalk formation of England), by Kingsclere and Basingstoke, to Odiham; on the E. by a line drawn from Odiham, by Alton, and along the Farnham road, to the neighbourhood of Bishop's Waltham; and on the S. by a line drawn from the neighbourhood of Bishop's Waltham and N. of Bishopstoke into Wiltshire. The extent of this chalk district, from N. to S., is about 20 or 22 m.; from E. to W. its Hampshire extent varies from 22 to 32 m.; but its whole extent through Hampshire and Wiltshire together is much greater." The whole district presents the rounded summits and sweeping valleys characteristic of the chalk; and the usual chalk fossils are found. To the geologist perhaps the most interesting portion is that in the neighbourhood of Kingsclere (Rte. 23), where a miniature "valley of the Weald" may be studied. "The upper and lower chalk and the upper greensand dip in opposite directions from an anticlinal axis which passes through the middle of the valley. . . . On each side of the valley we find escarpments of chalk, the strata of which dip in opposite directions, in the northern escarpment to the N. and in the southern to the S. At the eastern and western extremities of the valley the two escarpments become confluent, precisely in the same manner as do those of the North and South Downs, at the eastern end of the Weald district, near Petersfield. And as, a few miles E. of the town last mentioned, the firestone, or upper greensand, is laid open in the sharp angle between the escarpment of the Alton hills and the western termination of the South Downs; so in the valley of Kingsclere the same formation is seen to crop out from beneath the chalk."—*Lyell*. The same causes which seem to have produced the elevation and denudation of the Weald (see *Intro. to Surrey*) were no doubt in operation here also.

The tourist will find the most picturesque district of the chalk in the N.E. corner of Hampshire (Rte. 23), where the hills are lofty and command very striking views. The central part of the county (estimated at 760 sq. miles), the ancient "Gwent," or champaign, is nearly level, and offers very little of interest. There is a more attractive corner in the neighbourhood of Alton; and the views from Butser-hill (Rte. 16), and Portsdown-hill (Rte. 19; the last an outlier of the main mass of chalk), are very grand.

The greater part of the tertiary formations which extend N. of the chalk, and constitute a portion of the so-called "basin of London," here consist of the plastic clay. The scenery (Rte. 22) is occasionally very pleasant; but the best points in this district are beyond the Hampshire borders, in Berkshire and Surrey.

South of the chalk extends the "basin of Hampshire" (estimated at 576 sq. miles), a tract of tertiary formations, resembling in all its characteristics the London basin on the N. (see *Intro. to Surrey*). The cliffs which encircle Christchurch Bay (Rte. 27) abound in fossils, consisting of teeth of several species of sharks and rays, bones of turtles, and a great variety of shells. The New Forest (Rtes. 26, 27), from the [*Surrey, &c.*]

Boldre Water to the Southampton Water, is covered with a sand closely resembling that known in the London Basin as the Bagshot sand. The rest of the New Forest, the banks of the Southampton Water, and the line of coast as far as Hayling Island, consist of London clay; the plastic clay occurs along the banks of the Avon, on the western border.

It is in the New Forest that by far the most interesting scenery will be found. The tourist in search of the picturesque should by no means neglect this very striking corner of England, which is unfortunately fast losing its ancient romantic character.

A general notice of the Isle of Wight will be found at the commencement of that Section.

The principal *Views* throughout the county—for all of which the tourist should look out—are from Butser-hill (Rte. 16), the hills about Selborne, Hawkley Hanger, Beacon-hill (Rte. 18), Portsdown-hill (Rte. 19), St. Catherine's-hill, Winchester (Rte. 20), the hills at Highclere, Quarley Mount (Rte. 23), the New Forest (Rtes. 26, 27), and St. Catherine's-hill, near Christchurch (Rte. 27.)

The *Art collections* which require notice here are (Rte. 23) Hurstborne Priors (Lord Portsmouth; pictures), and (Rte. 28) Somerley (Lord Normanton; picture-gallery).

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in *Italics* only in those Routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
16. London to <i>Portsmouth</i> , by Guildford, Godalming, and <i>Petersfield</i> [<i>Woolmer Forest</i>]	195	22. Basingstoke to Reading, by Mortimer [<i>Stratfield Saye, Silchester</i>]	314
17. Chichester to Portsmouth, by <i>Emsworth</i> and <i>Havant</i> [<i>Hayling Island</i>]	215	23. Basingstoke to Salisbury, by <i>Overton, Whitechurch,</i> and <i>Andover</i> [<i>Kingsclere, Burghclere, Highclere, Weyhill</i>]	321
18. Farnham to Portsmouth, by <i>Alton, Warnford,</i> and <i>Fareham</i> [<i>Selborne, Hawkley Hanger, East Meon</i>] ..	217	24. Bishopstoke to Salisbury, by <i>Romsey</i>	333
19. London to Gosport and Portsmouth, by <i>Botley, Fareham,</i> and <i>Porchester</i> [<i>Bishop's Waltham; the Portsdown Forts</i>]	229	25. Andover to Southampton, by <i>Stockbridge</i>	338
20. Alton to Winchester, by <i>Alresford</i>	238	26. Southampton to <i>Ringwood</i> , by <i>Brockenhurst. The New Forest</i>	342
21. London to Southampton, by Farnborough, <i>Winchfield,</i> Basingstoke, and Winchester [<i>Odiham, Bramshill, the Sherbornes, the Worthys, Netley, Beaulieu</i>] ..	279	27. Brockenhurst to <i>Bournemouth</i> , by <i>Lymington</i> and <i>Christchurch. The New Forest</i>	356
		28. Ringwood to <i>Fordingbridge</i> [<i>Moyle's Court, Rockborne, Breamore</i>]	375

ROUTE 16.

LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH, BY GUILDFORD, GODALMING, AND PETERSFIELD [*WOOLMER FOREST*].

Direct Portsmouth Railway. 74 m.

For various approaches to Guildford, see Rtes. 5, 10, 11, and for the rly. thence to Haslemere, Rte. 15.

The Direct Portsmouth line, which starting from Guildford joins the Brighton and S. Coast line at Havant, has not only the recommendation of being much shorter than either of the other lines between London and

Portsmouth, but also takes the traveller through a more diversified and picturesque district. Several of the stations afford agreeable centres for exploring the country round, at which the tourist will do well to halt on his journey, as at Liphook, Liss, Petersfield, and Roland's Castle. The line, as far as Liss, skirts the Sussex border, and even the deep cuttings are picturesque, from the bright colours of the strata, and the abundant foliage that clothes them.

47½ m. (from Waterloo) *Liphook* (Stat.). The village (a hamlet of Bramshott) was formerly well known

to travellers to Portsmouth and the neighbourhood for its excellent Inn, which was often used as a halting-place for the night. Pepys found "good honest people" here in 1668. Wilkes used to "lie at Liphook" on his journeys to and from Sandown (Rte. 29). *Chittley Lodge* (W. T. Longbourne, Esq.).

The *Church of Bramshott* (St. Mary), 1 m. N.W., was in great measure rebuilt in 1872. It is cruciform, originally E. E., with low tower and spire. Sir W. Erle, late Chief Justice, resides at *The Grange*, and Sir A. K. Macdonald at *Woolmer Lodge*, attached to which is a Roman Catholic chapel.

[Liphook is a good point from which to visit the ancient *Forest of Woolmer*, one of those tracts of which Gilbert White has discoursed so delightfully in his 'Natural History of Selborne.' His minute Dutch word-painting, however, no longer applies to the condition of the forest, much of which has been converted from a waste of fern and heather, "without a single tree," to a region of comparative cultivation, divided by hedge-rows and interspersed with numerous patches of plantation, but still allowing sufficient open space for the temporary encampment of a flying force from Aldershot every now and then. White's book, however, should here be in the hands of the tourist, who will be enabled by its means to trace the changes which have taken place during the last hundred years.

Woolmer Forest, which has been in the hands of the Crown from a period before the Conquest, is about 7 m. in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, running nearly from N. to S. On the N. it nearly adjoins the forest of Alice Holt; S. it extends into Sussex at Rogate. It is "somewhat diversified with hills and dales," but of no great height or depth, and can scarcely be called picturesque. Bin's Pond, on the N. verge of the forest, which White describes as "affording such

a safe and pleasing shelter to wild ducks, teals, and snipes, that they breed there," has been drained, and cattle now graze upon its bed. The "three considerable lakes"—Hogmere (*heach*, high?), Cranmere (so Cranmere, "the Crane's lake," on Dartmoor), and Woolmere (hollow?)—still remain within the limits, and are still "stored with carp, tench, eels, and perch." Woolmer pond, from which the forest itself is most probably named, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference.

Like Alice Holt and the Forest of Bere, Woolmer Forest was anciently included within the limits of the "Andred's-weald," the great wood which covered much of Kent and Sussex, and extended for some distance into Hampshire. Although Woolmer itself was treeless until very recently, trunks of large trees have been found in its morasses, indicating the ancient presence of wood. "I have myself seen," says White, "cottages on the verge of this wild district, whose timbers consisted of a hard, black wood, looking like oak, which the owners assured me they procured from the bogs by probing the soil with spits or some such instruments; but the peat is so much cut out and the moors have been so well examined that none has been found of late." These trees, however, may not have been standing during the historic period; and the Andred's Forest must have included many open tracts of heath and fern within its borders, well fitted for the support of wild animals, and resembling the treeless wastes of Dartmoor or of Ettrick. Woolmer was most probably in this condition even when the Plantagenets used to hunt here, and when Edward II. ordered 20s. to be given "to Morris Ken, of the kitchen, because, when hunting in the forest, he rode before the king and often fell from his horse, at which the king laughed exceedingly." Like

other royal forests it had its war-dens and verdurers, and abounded in red deer, which, as White tells us, "although unrestrained by any fences more than a common hedge," never wandered among the fallow deer of the Holt, nor were the latter in their turn ever seen within the limits of Woolmer. (The soil of the two forests is completely different.) About 500 head of red deer remained in Woolmer Forest at the beginning of the last centy., and were seen by Queen Anne when on her way to Portsmouth. She left the main road at Liphook, "and, reposing herself on a bank smoothed for that purpose (lying about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E. of Woolmer pond, and still called Queen's Bank), saw with great complacency and satisfaction the whole herd of red deer brought by the keepers along the vale before her, consisting then of about 500 head. A sight this worthy the attention of the greatest sovereign!"—*White*. The herd was almost destroyed by the "Waltham Blacks" or deer-stealers (see *Bishop's Waltham*, Rte. 19), and the few that remained were removed to Windsor by the Duke of Cumberland about 1755. The forest has since been held (by numerous proprietors) by lease from the Crown. During the great drought of Aug. 1864, an extensive fire took place in Woolmer Forest, which was only extinguished by the exertions of more than 1000 persons employed incessantly for 3 days and nights digging trenches, &c. Property to the amount of many thousands was destroyed.

About 4 m. W. of Liphook is *Woolmer pond*, in the bed of which a discovery of Roman coins was made in 1741. There had always, says *White*, been a tradition that "the bottom of the lake contained great stores of treasure;" and, as it had become entirely dry during the summer, a search was made by "all the labourers in the neighbourhood," who found "great heaps of copper

coins, the one lying on the other as if shot out of a bag, many of which were in good preservation." There were many hundreds altogether; the greater number of those which *White* saw being of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina. It seems difficult to account for the collection of such a number of coins here, unless we suppose them to be relics of one of the great manufactories of false coins established in different parts of the Roman empire during its later period, particularly in remote woodland districts.]

The line turns W. soon after leaving Liphook, which is its highest point, and descends to

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Liss* (Stat.). (Inn: Spread Eagle, homely, but respectable, where vehicles can be procured for excursions to *Hawkey*, *Empshott*, or *Selborne*, 5 m. N.W.) The village stands on a very pretty green. The church (St. Peter) was restored in 1869.

Liss Place (late G. E. Coryton, Esq.) has some ancient features. Passing *Stodham House* (Rev. J. D. Money), and skirting the Hangers of *Adhurst St. Mary*, a modern Elizabethan house (J. Bonham Carter, Esq.), we overlook the hamlet of Sheet, and gazing, not without wonder, on the chapter-house form selected for the Cemetery chapels, arrive at

55 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Petersfield* (Stat.). (Inns: Red Lion, Dolphin, both very good.) Petersfield is an ancient borough, to which a charter was granted by Wm. Earl of Gloucester in the 12th centy., and confirmed by his widow, the Countess Hawisa. Both charters still exist. Petersfield was once the seat of a considerable woollen manufacture, and still boasts of a good corn and cattle market. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was reduced to one by the first Reform Act, which extended its

limits so as to include a large surrounding district of above 25,000 acres. The tourist will find Petersfield a good centre for exploring the surrounding country, from which he will be detained by nothing in the town itself. The Church (St. Peter), a chapelry of Buriton, has a Norm. chancel arch, and other ancient portions, but has been much modernized. In the market-place stands a leaden equestrian statue of William III., once richly gilt, presented by William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P. for the borough in 1724, as a proof of his admiration for liberty itself, as well as its celebrated "avenger." Adjacent to the town is the Heath, a wide tract with some tumuli diversifying its surface, and a fine piece of water of 23 acres. The rare *Isnardia palustris* is found here. *Heath House* is the seat of Lord Hylton. The Borough Hills, two large tumuli to the W. of the town, formerly commanded a fine view of the surrounding country, but the railway has been carried through the centre of one, and the excellence of the sand of which it is composed is fast leading to the demolition of the other.

Excursions.—(1.) The field walks and drives from Petersfield are very attractive. To the S.E., over the Sussex border, 5 m., is *Up Park*, (Lady Featherstonhaugh), and Midhurst, 9 m. E., is accessible (by rly. if preferred) through a very pleasant country. (See *Handbook for Sussex*.) The pedestrian should follow the stream of the Rother, and visit Trotton church in his way, where are some remarkable *Brasses*. (See *Handbook for Sussex*.) The chalk range (the S. Downs), climbed about 2 m. S. of Petersfield, may be followed throughout its whole course eastward from this point, and a more delightful tour for the pedestrian can hardly be suggested. (See 'Skeleton Tours'.)

(2.) A *Branch Railway* runs eastward in the valley of the Rother to Midhurst (9 m.), and Petworth (15 m.), where it joins the Mid-Sussex line. (See *Handbook for Sussex*.) 3 m. from Rogate (the first Stat.) is *Dangstein House* (R. H. Nevill, Esq.), formerly Lone Beach, famous for its conservatories and ferneries, which deserve a visit.

(3.) Another excursion may be by *Bordean* (R. H. Payne, Esq.) to *Frozfield*, 3½ m. N.W. A magnificent panoramic view is obtained from the ridge of the hill (where many traces of Roman occupation have been discovered), a little beyond the church, which has been erected on a new site but preserves many of the architectural features of the old building. We may return by the Alton road to *Steep*, a hamlet of Petersfield, where is a small Norman church.

(4.) From Petersfield the very interesting Norman church and Manor-house of East Meon, 4 m. W. (Rte. 18), may be visited, and the antiquary should continue his excursion to Warnford (4 m. further W.), where are the remains of a manor-house, temp. John, and a church of the same date. The church of Corhampton (2 m. W.) has presumed Saxon portions (Rte. 18). The return may be over Stoke Down into the Portsmouth road S. of Petersfield. This will be a long round (about 20 m.). A very picturesque "cross country" walk may be taken by Hawley and Empshott to Selborne, 12 m. there and back.

[*The Road.*—We have supposed the tourist to avail himself of the railroad; but if he takes the old Portsmouth road from Liphook to Petersfield, he will enjoy some magnificent prospects. The road passes over a high ridge, from whence wide views are commanded over a very

picturesque corner of Sussex, toward Midhurst and Petworth. The broken, oak-shadowed country here has been compared by Mr. Ford to certain parts of Andalusia, and is well worth exploration by the artist. Below the hill, 1., is *Hollycombe*, the seat of the late *Sir C. Taylor*, and about 1 m. farther *Milland House*. To the S.W. are the hamlets of *Rake* (where the views are very fine, including Harting Combe to the E.; to the W. Hawkey, Empshott, and Selborne Hangers; and Liss in the valley) and *Sheet*; where, on the high ground overlooking the river, is seen the fine modern Elizabethan mansion, *Adhurst St. Mary* (J. Bonham Carter, Esq.)]

Leaving Petersfield, the line approaches the South Downs, through which it passes by a tunnel under Butser-hill, passing the farmhouse of Mapledurham, on W., where was formerly a noble mansion, the residence of the last Lord Stawell. Before entering the tunnel we see on E. the village of *Buriton*, with the rectory house and church (St. Mary), portions of which are Norman and worth notice. The chancel screen remains, together with some of the original encaustic tile pavement. Among the rectors of Buriton were Benjamin Laney, Bp. of Ely, and Wm. Lowth, the commentator, the father of Bp. Lowth, who was born here in 1710. Behind the church may be seen the red-brick manor-house, where Gibbon the historian passed many of his early years, under his father's roof. About 1761 he became captain of a battalion of the Hampshire Militia, in which capacity he "for 2½ years endured a wandering life of military servitude," but gained practical experience, which he, as he states in his Autobiography, afterwards turned to good account in his History.

The railroad now passes on E. of the Portsmouth road, and strikes

due S. to Havant. After passing through the tunnel (480 yds. long) which here pierces the S. Downs, the line commences its descent to Roland's Castle, passing the woods of Ditcham on E. Beyond the S. Downs on W. are the village and picturesque church of *Chalton* (i.e. Chalk-town). *Idsworth Park*, E., the seat of Sir Jervoise C. Jervoise, has been rebuilt in the modern Elizabethan style on higher ground. The little *Church*, which stands picturesquely among some old yews in the park, deserves a visit for the frescoes on its N. wall, representing a scene from the life of St. Hubert, and two from that of St. John the Baptist.

1 m. W. is *Blendworth*, a village commanding magnificent views. The church is modern, but the old church is still used as a mortuary chapel. At *Blendworth Lodge* resides Sir W. W. Knighton, Bart.; at *Cadlington House*, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour.

Passing the hamlet of *Finchdean*, we reach

63½ m. *Roland's Castle* (Stat.). The village takes its name from an intrenched mound close to the gates of Stanstead Park, (see *Handbook for Sussex*), in and near which many Roman coins have been found. The surface soil of the "castle" consists of a black mould, full of fragments of Roman pottery, including much Samian ware. It adjoined the line of Roman road from Chichester (Regnum) to Porchester (Portus Magnus), and was, no doubt, a small frontier fortress or "castellum," guarding the edge of the great woodland. Perhaps the name of the famous paladin of romance (he is said to have lived here), which has been given it, indicates that the remains were of sufficient importance to attract attention in days when the royal chase was frequently led through the Forest of Bure. On the green at Roland's Castle notice some

handsome almshouses, styled Stanstead College, erected by a London merchant (the late C. Dixon, Esq. of Stanstead Park), for "his less fortunate brethren." Six "decayed merchants" of London, Liverpool, or Bristol find an asylum here. There is a small *Inn* at Roland's Castle, at which the tourist in search of the picturesque may very advantageously settle himself for a day or two. The woods of Stanstead and Up Park, and the remarkable scenery about Bow-hill and Kingley Bottom (see *Handbook for Sussex*; Excursion from Chichester), are within reach.

The *Forest of Bere* (Bearo, A.-S., woodland), once, like other wooded tracts in the county, a royal hunting ground, contains 16,000 acres, and has been entirely inclosed. It had two great divisions, the east and west walks; and still affords some good scenery, although great part of it has been cleared and cultivated. The district, however, is comparatively level, and by no means so attractive as that lying to the N. and E.

66½ m. *Havant* (Junct. Stat., communicating with the B. & S. C. line, Rte. 17).

Havant, styled Havehunt in Domesday, and then belonging to the monks of Winchester, mainly consists of two long streets, and has a large cruciform *Church*, rebuilt in 1874-5. The former edifice was of considerable interest, having portions from Norm. to late Perp. In the new church is preserved the brass, with effigy in cope, of Thomas Aylward, 1413 (the secretary of William of Wykeham), who was long rector of this parish; but the Perp. E. window has been replaced by an E. E. triplet of painted glass, by *Clayton and Bell*. The learned Bingham, author of the *Origines*, died rector of Havant, in 1723. From Havant, Hayling Island (Rte. 17) can be reached, either by rly. or by a

pleasant walk through green lanes to the little fishing village of Langston, and then crossing the toll-bridge.

1½ m. N. of Havant is *Leigh Park*, a very fine seat, on the edge of the Forest of Bere. It was long the residence of Sir George Staunton, who accompanied Lord Macartney on his embassy to China, and on his return published his well-known narrative of the expedition. The house was rebuilt in 1864 in the Domestic Gothic of the 14th cent., and is a noble structure of red brick with stone dressings. The hot-houses and conservatories contain some very rare plants, and there is a tract of 700 acres of woodland, called the Thicket, and a lake with several islets planted with rhododendrons.

At *Bedhampton*, ¼ m. W. from Havant, Elizabeth Countess of Kent widow of John Plantagenet, grandson of Edward I., who in spite of her widow's vow had married Sir Eustace Dabryeschescourt as her 2nd husband, died in 1411. (See for the story of her long penance, the *Handbook for Kent*, Wingham.) The manor formed part of her dower.

Leaving the little (restored) church of *Farlington* (in which is a cross-legged effigy, perhaps worth notice) on N., and skirting Langston Harbour (the eastern harbour of Portsmouth) on S., the rly. proceeds through the fortifications of Hilsea, across Portsea Island to

74 m. *Portsmouth* (Stat.). The line now ends at Landport, but an extension to the Dockyard at Portsea is in progress. When opened, passengers for the Isle of Wight will embark there, and be spared the disagreeable tramway journey to Southsea Pier.

Inns: Portsmouth—Star and Garter, Grosvenor, York. Portsea—Keppell's Head, Totterdell's. Landport—Bedford. Southsea—Pier, Portland, Queen's, Sussex.

Piers: Royal Albert, Portsea;

Victoria, Portsmouth; Clarence Esplanade, Southsea. Steamers start daily, every hour in summer, every two hours in winter, from the Portsmouth pier, touching at Portsmouth and at Southsea, weather permitting, for Ryde, Cowes, and Southampton; others run only between Southsea and Ryde. The Irish steamers call at the Victoria pier for Plymouth, Falmouth and Dublin, every Monday and Thursday, and for London every Tuesday and Saturday.

Railways: To London, by Direct Portsmouth line, S. W. Rly.; to London, *via* Chichester, Horsham or Brighton, L. B. & S. C. Rly. To Cosham, Fareham, Southampton, and West of England, S. W. Rly.

If the tourist prefers to travel from Petersfield to Portsmouth by the *Turnpike road*, he will, about 2 m. S. of Petersfield, enter on the chalk district, and commence the ascent of the Downs. The road here crosses *Butser-hill* (927 ft.), the highest ground in Hampshire, forming the western termination of the S. Downs, which here unite with the broader mass of chalk stretching over the greater part of Hampshire, Wilts, and Dorset, from which the N. and S. Downs extend eastward in two long and narrow chains. The view from Butser-hill is a magnificent one, though perhaps scarcely so manageable for the artist as others which are obtained from the same range of hills further E. The ridge cresting the hill is unusually narrow, overhanging a deep valley on either side: N. are seen the chalk hills about Highclere and Andover; E. the eye ranges over much of the Weald of Sussex, with its boundary-line of downs; W. the spire of Salisbury cathedral (40 m. distant) is visible in clear weather; and S. beyond Portsdown-hill are Portsmouth, Spithead, and the Isle of Wight. A good general idea of the

surface of the county may be obtained from this spot.

1 m. beyond Butser-hill *Ditcham Park* (C. Cammell, Esq.) is seen on E. It formerly belonged to the Coles family, of which the unfortunate deviser of the "Captain" was a member. Descending the slope of the Downs, pleasant with short turf and patches of woodland in the hollows, we reach the hamlet of *Horndean* (10 m. from Portsmouth), on the edge of the old Forest of Bere. On the hill, W., stands the *Church of Catherington* (St. Catherine), a good specimen of early Norm., in which are fine marble effigies of Sir Nicholas Hyde (uncle to Lord Clarendon), Chief Justice of England, and his wife (died 1631). In the churchyard is buried Admiral Sir C. Napier, who died, 1860, at Merchiston House, 1 m. distant, at the entrance of the village of Horndean. The view from the churchyard is very fine. On rt. are *Catherington House* (Lt.-Col. Briggs) and *Hinton* (H. Whalley-Tooker, Esq.). In the distance, l., is *Idsworth Park* (Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bt.).

A course of about 4 m. through the Forest of Bere brings the tourist to the hamlet of Purbrook (l. is *Purbrook Park*, John Deverell, Esq.); and 1 m. further he passes the E. end of *Portsdown-hill*, a long outlier of the chalk, rising to a height of 447 ft. The view from it is very striking, though closed in to the N. by the higher ground of Butser, toward which you look across the Forest of Bere. Chichester cathedral is seen E., the New Forest W., and in front is Portsmouth with its harbours and roadsteads, beyond which the broken outline of the Isle of Wight extends from St. Helen's to the Needles. *Portsdown Lodge* was the residence of Admiral Sir F. W. Austen, the brother of Jane Austen, the novelist.

At 13 m. from Petersfield we reach the village of *Cosham*, with a

stat. on the S. W. line to Fareham, &c. (Rte. 19). *East Cosham House* (Sir A. J. Curtis, Bt.). Passing on, we cross Portsdown Bridge, where there is a good view of *Porchester Castle* on the low ground W., with the line of *Forts* on the range of hills, and on E. *Hilsea Lines*, with the wide expanse of *Langston Harbour* in the distance. Hence it is about 3 m. to *Portsmouth*, making the distance from *Petersfield* 17 m., or 2 m. less than by the rly.

PORTSMOUTH.

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(a) *Portsea Island*, on the W. shore of which the great naval arsenal of *Portsmouth* is placed, is a level tract, about 4 m. from N. to S., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W. It lies between *Portsmouth* and *Langston Harbours*, which are connected on N. by a shallow arm of the sea called *Portsbridge Creek*. Except at the S. extremity, which is sandy, it is very fertile, and every spot not occupied by roads and buildings is cultivated by market gardeners, for the supply of the adjacent towns. We enter the island from the London road by a handsome iron bridge, and pass by a defensible gateway through the *Hilsea Lines* (Rte. 19). The large *Artillery Barracks* are on l. The village of *Hilsea* is soon succeeded by

Buckland, Kingston, and Fratton, and at 3 m. from *Portsbridge* we reach *Landport*, the E. suburb of *Portsea*, formerly mainly occupied by the dockyard artificers, and then known as the *Half-way Houses*. Notice here at the angle with the *Edinburgh-road*, which leads direct to *Portsea* and the *Dockyard*, the pillar erected by the seamen and marines to the memory of *Admiral Sir Charles Napier* (d. 1860). A short distance S. we have the railway station on l., and opposite it the open space of ground once the esplanade of the fortifications. It is intended eventually to be converted into a *Park*, but is at present a very rough spot, over which the railway extension to *Portsea* is carried on an embankment.

Portsmouth, in the sense employed by the Registrar-General, who gives the district a population of 124,000 in 1876, and shows it to have a lower death-rate than any other large town in England, consists of 4 distinct portions, viz.: *Portsmouth, S.*; *Portsea, N.*; *Southsea, S.E.*; and *Gosport*, on the W. side of the harbour. The *Barracks* are mainly in *Portsmouth*, where also is the *Garrison Chapel*; the *Dockyard* is in *Portsea*, the *Gun-wharf* lying between it and *Portsmouth*; and the *Victualling Yard* and *Haslar Hospital* at *Gosport*. *Southsea*, quite a modern creation, is a fashionable bathing place, with many handsome houses. Little can be said in praise of the other towns, which abound in mean, dirty streets, but *Gosport* is decidedly the best of the three.

(b) *Portsmouth Harbour*, upon the excellence of which both town and dockyard depend for their importance, affords good anchorage throughout, and is quite free from sunken rocks. It is less than 300 yards wide at the entrance, but expands into a noble basin, 4 m. long, by half that width. The position is unusually convenient, in the centre of the *British Channel*, close to the an-

chorage of Spithead, and opposite the great French arsenal of Cherbourg. The harbour extends, by a navigable creek, to Fareham, on W., washes the walls of Porchester (Rte. 19), and communicates with Langston Harbour on E. On entering we have on E. the Saluting Platform and the Point Battery, the latter heavily armed, and on the opposite shore the battery on Blockhouse Point; these last are the modern representatives of the forts which Henry VIII. erected. Opposite the mouth of the harbour, between it and the Isle of Wight, expands the famous roadstead of Spithead (*post*). The white towers of Osborne House (Rte. 30) are seen beyond, gleaming among the trees on the coast of the island. A steam-bridge or steam launches, starting from Portsmouth Point and Gosport Beach every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, keep up the communication, making the passage in 5 min. Between Portsmouth and Portsea is the *Gun-wharf*, a space 14 acres in extent, upon which are carefully arranged the guns, mortars, &c., required for arming the British army and navy. Shot and shell of various patterns are also piled here in pyramids.

(c) Portsmouth is of far more recent origin than Southampton, and its real importance only dates from the reign of Henry VIII. Porchester Castle (Rte. 19) was the guardian of this part of the coast during the middle ages, but a small town existed at the entrance of the harbour—"Portsmouth"—from a period soon after the Conquest. The name of Portsmouth, like those of Portsea and Porchester, marks its relation to the harbour; and the derivation from the mythical Saxon hero Port may safely be discarded. Robert Duke of Normandy landed here in 1101, when he passed into England to dispute the throne with his brother Henry I., who himself "wore his crown" here at Whitsuntide, 1123 instead of at

Gloucester, where the festival was usually kept. The Empress Matilda landed at "Portesmuë" in 1140; but the town was as yet but small, and had no church, until the canons of Southwick, toward the end of Henry II.'s reign, founded that which now exists (*post*). It was built with the advice and consent of Richard Toelive, Bishop of Winchester (1174-1188), and was dedicated to the new martyr, St. Thomas of Canterbury—Toelive having been himself one of the prelates whom Becket had excommunicated. Richard I. gave the town its first charter. The first oranges (*poma de orange*) ever seen in England—at all events the first recorded—were brought to Portsmouth by a Spanish vessel in 1290, and purchased for the Castilian queen of Edward I. (*Household Exp.* of Edward I.) The town was burnt by the French in 1372, after which it was either fortified for the first time, or the older defences were much improved. The harbour was evidently of considerable importance in 1450, when Adam Moleyns, Bishop of Chichester, keeper of the king's privy seal, was killed here by the sailors, whose wages he was paying for his "boister langage and abriggynge of their wages." In 1540, when Portsmouth was visited by Leland, the mouth of the harbour was defended, as was then the case at Plymouth, Dartmouth, and elsewhere, by a "mighty chain of iron" stretched between two round towers, which had been begun by Edward IV. and finished by Henry VII., at the instance of Bishop Fox. "The town," according to Leland, "was bare, and little occupied in time of peace." The "great dock for ships" was, however, already one of the most important in England; and in it Leland saw the ribs of the *Harry Grace de Dieu*, the great ship built at Erith (see *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*), which had conveyed Henry

VIII. from Dover to the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." The English fleet was collected at Portsmouth in July, 1545, when it was attacked by the great French armament, under the admiral Claude d'Annebault. An indecisive action, lasting two days, took place off Spithead, in which the English fleet was commanded by Lord Lisle. During the action the *Mary Rose*, one of the largest of the English ships—a four-castled, 60-cannon vessel—was overpowered by the weight of her own ordnance, heeled greatly, and was sunk by the water rushing into her portholes; 600 men, with her commander, Sir George Carew, were drowned in her. Some portions of this ship have been recovered by divers, and may be seen in the Museum of the United Service Institution, London. We can form some idea of the equipment of the "jolly tars" of that period by the huge yew bows which were found in the wreck, and with which evidently 9-10ths of the crew of the *Mary Rose* were armed. After plundering a portion of the Isle of Wight, and attacking the Sussex coast without much result, the French fleet retired. See, for an admirable picture of the action at Spithead, and for the subsequent events, *Froude*, 'Hist. Eng.' iv. The watchword of the English fleet at night on this occasion was perhaps the origin of the National Anthem. The challenge was "God save the King." The answer was, "Long to reign over us."—*Froude*. Henry was himself at Portsmouth during the action, and is recorded to have "gently comforted" Lady Carew on the loss of her husband.

Portsmouth was visited by Edward VI. in 1552, who found the "bulwarks chargeable, massy, and ramparted; but ill-fashioned, ill-flanked, and set in remote places, the town great in comparison of what it ought to be, and within the walls fair and large closes and much vacant room."

Elizabeth increased the strength of the fortifications, to which little was afterwards done until the reign of James II. He inclosed Gosport with its present lines, and commenced those lately destroyed at Portsmouth, where a gate bearing his name still remains near the Victoria Pier. Those of Portsea, now also removed, were commenced during the American war.

These fortifications remained substantially unchanged during the French revolutionary war, and the long peace that succeeded it; but at length it began to be acknowledged that they were quite unfit to contend with the rifled guns of the present day. The Defence Commission of 1859 fully examined the subject, and reported that works mounting 987 guns, with barrack accommodation for 7320 men, and costing, for building alone, the sum of 2,400,000*l.*, were absolutely necessary to place our great naval arsenal in security. The works comprise the defence of the Needles passage on the one hand (Rte. 34) and of the entry to the Spithead anchorage on the other. They include forts on the Isle of Wight, a chain of works encircling Portsmouth Harbour, from Browndown on W. by Portsdown-hill on N., to Southsea Castle on E., and the erection of 5 forts on the shoals between St. Helen's and Portsmouth. After some demur, the recommendations of the Commissioners were adopted, and they are now being carried out. For the Gosport defences see (*m*), for those on Portsdown Rte. 19, and for the other works (*n*) and (*p*).

To understand the importance of these works, a trip by boat up Portsmouth Harbour is recommended. Starting, say from the Victoria Pier, you have on the E. side the Saluting Platform, an open work with trees on the remnant of the old ramparts, and the strong Point Battery; opposite is the Blockhouse

Fort, with Fort Monckton, the scene of so many torpedo experiments, in the distance. Next you have the Victualling-yard on the left hand, and the Dockyard on the right, the Extension works appearing a scene of busy labour, with steam cranes and locomotives traversing the mudlands in every direction, on what look very slight timber framings. The harbour now widens, and you have on l. the Priddy's Hard magazines, with the pretty little village of *Hardway*, a short distance N.; Forts Elson and Brockhurst are close behind. As the harbour widens, it gets shallower, and is soon divided into navigable channels between mud banks; one of these, on W., leads up to Fareham, that nearly due N. to Porchester. Ere we reach the old Roman fortress we pass on E. *Tipton*, a fortified magazine, with barracks. Full in view extends on N. the long line of Portsdown, with its Forts, described in Rte. 19.

Some few remarkable events in the history of Portsmouth may be here noticed.

(d) In 1628 Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the "Steenie" of King James, and the evil genius of Charles I., was killed here by John Felton, "a protestant, who had been a lieutenant in the army, but had retired from the service because on two occasions junior officers had been advanced over his head, and the sum of 80*l.*, the arrears of his pay, had been withheld. The Remonstrance of the House of Commons, he said, had convinced him that Buckingham was the cause of the national calamities, and that to bereave him of life was to serve his God, his king, and his country. . . . Otherwise he felt no enmity to the Duke. Even as he struck he had prayed 'May God have mercy on thy soul!'"—*Lingard*. Buckingham was on the point of departing with the armament for the relief of Rochelle, then besieged by Richelieu.

The murder took place in a house, part of which still remains (now No. 12, *High-street, opposite the red-brick Unitarian chapel*), then a large inn, and known as the "Spotted Dog." "The Duke had left his dressing room to proceed to his carriage. He had entered the hall, when Colonel Friar whispered in his ear. He turned to listen, and at the moment received a wound in the left breast from a knife, which was left sticking in his heart. Exclaiming the word 'villain,' he plucked it out, staggered backwards a few steps, and, falling against a table, was caught in the arms of his attendants. . . . The noise was heard by the Duchess in her bedchamber, who with his sister, the Countess of Anglesea, ran into the gallery, and saw her lord below weltering in his blood."—*Lingard*. Felton was executed at Tyburn, but his body was afterwards hung in chains on Southsea Common. A part of the gibbet is inclosed in the obelisk on the common. The knife or dagger with which he killed the Duke is now in the possession of the Earl of Denbigh at Newnham Padox in Warwickshire. The story of Buckingham's assassination (with, however, a fine disregard of historical fact) has been turned to account by the ingenious M. Dumas in his romance of the '*Trois Mousquetaires*.'

When the civil war was on the eve of breaking out, Portsmouth was, according to Lord Clarendon, "the strongest and best fortified town in the kingdom," so that Henrietta Maria thought of taking refuge in it when the king went to the north. It was well for her that she did not do so, as Goring, the governor, after loud professions of defending the place to the last extremity, soon surrendered it to the Parliament.

In 1662 the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza was celebrated at Portsmouth, where the bride had arrived, escorted by the

squadron commanded by Lord Sandwich. The ceremony took place in the hall of the "King's House" (*post*).

Two other historical events are, the execution of Admiral John Byng, and the sinking of the Royal George.

(e) The trial of Admiral Byng took place in January, 1757, on board the *Monarque*, then lying in Portsmouth harbour. He was unjustly accused of having been the cause of the loss of Minorca to England in the former year. The excitement against him at home was very great, and he was basely sacrificed to it by the ministry, headed by the Duke of Devonshire, then in power. After a long trial he was found guilty of not having "done his utmost," and sentenced to be shot; he was unanimously recommended to mercy, but no attention was paid to this recommendation. On the 14th of March, Byng, having taken leave of his friends, appeared on the quarter-deck of the *Monarque*. He then, sitting on a chair, bandaged his own eyes, gave the signal to the marines, and fell, pierced by 5 bullets. Only 3 minutes had elapsed from the time of his first coming on deck. "Dans ce pays ci il est bon de tuer, de temps en temps, un amiral, pour encourager les autres." —*Voltaire*, 'Candide.' (See for ample details of this shameful transaction *Lord Stanhope*, 'Hist. Eng.')

(f) But the loss of the Royal George is the event that most powerfully appeals to the recollection of the visitor to Portsmouth. In August, 1782, Lord Howe's squadron had returned here, after protecting the Jamaica convoy from the combined French and Spanish fleets; and was preparing for another expedition in aid of Gibraltar. Among the ships of the squadron was the Royal George, of 108 guns, commanded by Rear-Admiral Richard Kempenfelt, and deemed the finest

ship in the British navy. It had borne a conspicuous part in the celebrated action of Lord Hawke on the coast of Brittany; and since that time had been repeatedly the flag-ship of nearly all our great commanders. In order to stop a slight leak, previous to a new expedition, it became necessary to incline the vessel slightly on her side. But so little risk was anticipated from the operation, that the Admiral, with his officers and men, remained on board. Indeed, as is usually the case on coming into port, the ship was crowded with people from the shore, especially women and children; the number of the women only has been computed at 300. Such was the state of things at noon of the 29th of August, the Admiral writing in his cabin, and most of the people between decks. It is supposed that the carpenters may have inclined the ship a little more than they were ordered, when a sudden squall of wind threw her fatally upon her side, and, her gun-ports being open, she almost instantly filled with water and went down.

"A land-breeze shook the shrouds,
His fingers grasped the pen,
And Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred men."

A victualler, which lay alongside was swallowed up in the whirlpool which the plunge of so vast a body caused, and several other craft, though at some distance, were in the most imminent danger. About 300, chiefly sailors who had the watch on deck, were able to save themselves by swimming and the aid of boats; but the persons that perished, men, women, and children, though they could not be accurately reckoned, amounted, it is thought, almost to 1000. Of these, no one was more deeply or more deservedly lamented than Admiral Kempenfelt himself. A monument at Portsmouth and another at Alverstoke have been raised to his memory. He was

the son of a Swedish gentleman who, coming early into the English service, followed the fortunes of his master, James II., and was held, both at home and abroad, to be one of the best naval officers of his time.

The enormous wreck of the *Royal George* lay full in the roadstead, and was in no small degree dangerous to shipping. Various attempts were made to remove it, but with very slight success, until in the summer of 1839 Colonel Pasley, a Royal Engineer officer, undertook the work, with a detachment of his corps, and in the course of six seasons effected its entire demolition and removal. Some of the guns had been already recovered; but those still at the bottom were valued at more than 5000*l*. Professional divers were employed for a short time, but afterwards the sappers were trained to the work, and their experiences under the water were not a little curious. On one occasion a pair of rival divers encountered at the bottom of the sea, having both seized the same piece of wreck timber. A scuffle ensued, in which "Corporal Jones" kicked out the eye or lens of "Private Girvan's" helmet, who would of course have been drowned had he not been instantly hauled to the surface. "The divers were 6 or 7 hrs. a day, and sometimes more, under water, at a depth of 60 or 70 ft.; and so skilfully had they learned to economise time and to save labour, that all sent up their bundles of staves, casks, or timber, as closely packed together as a woodman would make up his faggots in the open air. In one haul Corporal Jones sent up 58 such pieces lashed together, and Corporal Harris 91."—*Conolly*, 'Hist. of the Corps of Sappers and Miners,' where, or in the 'United Service Journal' for 1844, will be found a full and very interesting account of the operations from the pen of Col. Pasley. The wreck was blown up

by large cylinders filled with powder, and fired by means of a voltaic battery. The operations were concluded in the summer of 1844.

Near the Gun-wharf is the *Town Quay*, with an Inner and Outer Camber and Custom-house, almost the only indication of commerce, as distinct from the public business of the port. The great Convict Prison, which has replaced the old hulks, was opened in 1852, and has usually about 1300 inmates, who are employed mainly in making bricks for the new dockyard works, or levelling the old fortifications. The building is in Anchorgate-road, Portsea.

Of the Barracks, those called Cambridge, Clarence, and Colewort, are in Portsmouth, as are the Artillery Barracks. There is also a barrack at the Gun-wharf, and the Anglesey and Milldam Barracks at Portsea. In Gosport are 2 Marine Barracks, one by the Victualling-yard, the other at Forton, a short remove W. The Marine Artillery head-quarters are at Fort Eastney, beyond South-sea (see *n*).

Beyond St. Thomas's church and the Garrison Chapel, the tourist will find little to attract him in the town of Portsmouth; the grand objects of interest being the Dockyard and the Harbour. What now remains of the old ramparts commands some pleasing views of "the ships at Spithead and the Island beyond, with the ever varying views of the sea, dancing in its glee, and dashing against the walls," enjoyed so much by Jane Austen's heroine "Fanny Price." On the land side the ramparts are planted with trees, and form an agreeable terrace walk. From the *Saluting Platform*, near the harbour, one of the best views of Portsmouth, with the harbour and Spithead, is obtained. At the waterside, N., are the Queen's Stairs, at which royal personages and high officials land and embark, and hard by the *Victoria Pier*, the chief place of embarkation.

for Ryde. Between the 2 stairs is the *Point Battery*, a huge stone bastion, in a niche of the land-face of which, facing the High-street, remark a gilt bust of Charles I., set up by Lord Wimbledon, to whom it had been presented by the king in commemoration of his landing here, Oct. 5, 1623, on his return from Spain, "having passed many perils by sea and land," "but without the Infanta."—*Carlyle*. Connected with the Battery are the remains of one of the round towers, called "King Edward's Tower," to which the chain that defended the harbour was attached. In Capstan-square adjoining stood the capstan by which the chain was raised.

(g) There are no less than 15 churches in and about Portsmouth, but the only ancient one (beside the Garrison Chapel) is *St. Thomas*. The chancel and transepts, though disfigured, manifestly belong to the original building, and date from the time of Henry II. or Richard I. The church was turned into a storehouse under the Tudors, but was restored to sacred uses by Charles I., and the nave and tower were rebuilt as we now see them about 1698. The bells, which were brought from the Roman Pharos in Dover Castle at the instance of Sir George Rooke and recast, were presented by Prince George of Denmark, then Lord High Admiral. The vane is in the form of a ship, 6 ft. 10 in. long, of copper gilt, put up in 1710, also by Prince George. On the S. side of the chancel, "shouldering God's altar," is a hideous memorial (cenotaph) for the murdered Duke of Buckingham, erected by his sister, the Countess of Denbigh, in 1631. The Duke's heart is said to have been placed in the central marble urn. The register of the church contains an entry of the marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Braganza.

(h) The *Garrison Chapel*, on the Grand Parade, a short remove east-

ward, is a very interesting building. Its chancel was the chapel, and its nave the hall of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, or "God's House," founded by Peter de Rupibus. Bp. of Winchester, temp. Hen. III. In it Adam de Moleyns, Bp. of Chichester, was killed—see *ante*. After the Dissolution the buildings of the hospital were known as "the King's House," and were occupied by the Governor for the time being; the Government House is now in the High-street. Still something of a religious character was preserved; and the marriage of Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza was celebrated in the grand hall, or the presence-chamber, May 21, 1662. "All the ribands on her Majesty's dress," says Sir R. Fanshawe, "were cut to pieces, and every one present had a fragment." The royal pair remained here till May 27th. In after years the exterior was patched and plastered in the vilest manner, and the interior also suffered, though not so much. In 1866 its restoration was commenced by *Street*, and has since been most successfully accomplished. It is now a very fine E. E. building, with numerous memorial windows, and with 42 stalls of carved oak, in memory of Wellington, Nelson, the Napiers, and other distinguished officers, and also of 12 military chaplains who died in the Crimean War. The sacramental plate was the gift of Queen Anne, the very handsome service books that of George III. (it being considered a chapel royal), and the pulpit was presented by officers of the navy. Close outside the W. door is the altar-tomb with statue of General Sir C. J. Napier, and just beyond the inclosure, an Iona cross commemorates the officers and men of the 8th Regiment who fell in the Crimea.

Portsmouth was the birthplace of Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist; Isambard K. Brunel, b. 1806; Sir F. Madden, b. 1801; Edward Miall,

"the Nonconformist," and Charles Dickens. In the middle of Broad-street formerly stood the *Blue Posts*, familiar to the readers of 'Peter Simple'; it was burnt in May, 1870, and has been rebuilt as a private house. Another noted Portsmouth inn, the Fountain, has been converted into a Soldiers' Institute.

(i) Most visitors to Portsmouth will at once find their way to the *Dockyard*, the entrance to which (with the date 1711 over it) is by the Common Hard, a quay or sea-terrace in *Portsea*. The hours for admission are from 10 to 12, and from 1½ to 3. (12 to 1 is dinner-time.) Native Englishmen require no introduction. Foreigners *must* have an order from the Admiralty.

The Dockyard of Portsmouth, the largest in the kingdom, is in fact a town in itself, occupying a few years ago 115, but now upwards of 300 acres. It is situated on the E. side of the harbour, and is supplied with all the necessary means for building, repairing, and fitting out ships of war. Great additions and alterations are constantly being made, for which the tourist should inquire of the very intelligent Dockyard police, who act as guides.

The visitor should observe the *Mast-houses*, where the masts belonging to the vessels in ordinary are laid up, and the portions of trunks, stems, and beams which go to make up a mast are stored. The *Rope-house* is of 3 stories. In the lower floor, a single low room, floored with iron, and 1147 ft. long, ropes measuring 30 in. in circumference are made. Here the hemp, wound round the body of a man, is spun into yarns, which are twisted into strands, and these again laid into a cable. A coloured thread running through the whole rope marks it as the queen's property. (The use of iron cables, however, and the introduction of steam, have diminished the interest

which formerly belonged to the rope-house.) By the side of the mast-houses anchors are ranged, the largest weighing 95 cwt., exceeding 20 ft. in length, and 10 or 12 in. thick in the shank. Of these such a vessel as the *Agincourt* requires 4.

Passing the hemp-stores, rigging-stores, and sail-loft, huge edifices, from 600 to 800 ft. long, not shown to casual visitors, we reach the *Dry Docks*, the first of which was constructed in 1698, before which ships had to be sent to Woolwich or Chatham for external repair below the water-line. The entire naval accommodation of Portsmouth in 1864 consisted of 11 docks, only 2 of which were of sufficient length and breadth, and only 1 of sufficient depth, to dock a first-class ship with her weights on board; and 2 basins, one called the Great Basin, and another for steamers. This accommodation being represented by competent witnesses to be inadequate for the ordinary requirements of the navy even in time of peace, the great extension works which are now drawing to completion were commenced.

The *building slips*, occupying about 15 acres reclaimed from the mud-lands in 1765, are covered with enormous roofs under which vessels in every stage of construction may be seen, but no strangers are allowed to enter vessels on the stocks. E. of these is the *Steam Basin*, 900 feet long by 400 broad, opened by the Queen, May 25, 1848, on the W. side of which is the *Steam Factory*.

The *wood mills* contain circular and other saws, boring machines, &c., all moved by steam, by which the timber required for the navy is formed and fashioned. Here the *block machinery*, invented by Sir Isambard Brunel, 1802-1808 (the engineer of the Thames Tunnel), may be seen in operation; and though the development of mechanical invention since that time has dimi-

nished the wonder with which it was once regarded, forms one of the most striking sights in the place. (A block is the oval pulley on which the ropes of a ship run, by means of which the sails, yards, &c., are raised and let down.) By a series of most ingenious machines, 12 or 14 in number, a tree is introduced at one end of the shed, is cut, squared, drilled, bored, and turned into the shape required. By the shaping machine, consisting of 2 wheels, between which 10 blocks are inserted, revolving rapidly in contact with sharp gouges, the wood acquires the requisite curved surface. The saw severs the wood, and the gouge drills through it with as much ease and celerity as if the material were cheese or butter. The shell of the block is made of elm; the sheave or wheel running in it is of *lignum vitæ*, a hard wood, which is cut by the circular saw as easily as a cucumber is sliced with a knife. Altogether, there are no less than 43 machines, divided into 4 classes, and "constituting a system of machinery, each part executing its purpose with a precision, rapidity, delicacy, and power, never before exhibited." . . . "The machinery, in every main particular, is as the inventor left it. Considered in an economical point of view, the value of the present block machinery is incalculable." ('*Life of Brunel*,' by Beamish.)

The introduction of iron as a ship-building material has greatly altered the appearance of the dockyard, but still the forging of the anchors is a sight of surpassing interest, and visitors are fortunate who happen to arrive at the time when such a work is in progress. An anchor is formed of a bundle or sheaf of iron bars, which when heated red-hot in the furnace, is moved by a crane on to the forge, and is there hammered by Nasmyth's wonderful steam-hammer, so powerful as to weld an anchor, and yet so

nicely regulated as to crack a nut and not crush the kernel.

(f) The *Extension Works* (not open as yet to visitors) occupy about 180 acres, one-half reclaimed from the harbour, stretching as far as Fountain lake on the N. and to the Portsea gas-works on E. They include four new basins—(1) the fitting-basin, to the E. of which is (2) the rigging-basin, while to the S. of these are (3) the tidal, and (4) the repairing basins. Between the tidal and repairing basins are two locks and a "deep dock," the latter said to be the finest in the world; while to the S. of the repairing basin there are 4 additional large docks. The tidal basin communicates with the old steam basin, and will also be connected with a new fitting basin. Similarly, the repairing basin will be accessible by vessels from the rigging basin, which latter is entered from the harbour, the chain of communication being completed between the different basins by the locks between the tidal and repairing basins. These locks and the deep dock have a depth of 27 ft. 6 in. over their inverts at low water spring tides, so that the largest ironclads can enter at all states of the tide. All the entrances are very wide, none of them being less than 80 ft., while that to the rigging basin is 90 ft., and that to the tidal basin 300 ft.; the latter, however, forms practically part of the harbour, the water in it being subject to tidal fluctuation. The repairing basin, which measures 1200 ft. by 700 ft., is fitted with two sets of shears, capable of lifting 60 and 100 tons respectively. Steam power in the way of locomotives, cranes, and hoists has been very extensively used in the excavation of the works, there being frequently about 100 steam-engines of one kind or another in operation. Of the mud excavated the bulk has been deposited on the small island in the harbour, known as Whale Island, which, originally

11½ acres in extent, will, it is expected, be not far short of 90 by the time the works are finished. Beside this, a great deal of the mud has been used to fill up the old Mill Pond, lying between Portsmouth and Portsea, and to rectify inequalities on Southsea Common. From 700 to 800 convicts have been constantly employed on the works, and all the bricks required have been made by them from clay obtained on the spot. The total estimated expense of the extension is 2,207,000*l.*, and when the whole is completed, Portsmouth, it is considered, will be the finest establishment of its kind in the world.

Residences for the Port Admiral, the Admiral Superintendent, and other officers; a chapel, in the cupola of which is the bell of the Royal George; the disused Royal Naval College, and an observatory, are also contained in the Dockyard. In the centre of the square is a statue of William III., erected by Colonel Norton of Southwick.

The Dockyard has 3 times been greatly injured by fire: in 1760 from the effect of lightning; again in 1770; and in 1776 from the attempts of an incendiary, John Aitken or "Jack the Painter," who was tried for the crime at Winchester, and hung on a gibbet of unusual height at the gates of the dockyard.

Off the Dockyard lies the *Victory*, a fine specimen of the old "wooden walls," but especially interesting as being the ship in which Nelson died at Trafalgar. Frequent repairs have somewhat marred its identity, but of late much pains have been taken to replace sails, guns, &c., actually in use in the action. The spot on the deck where the hero fell is marked, and the dark corner of the cockpit where he breathed his last is pointed out. On the anniversary of Trafalgar (Oct. 21) the ship is decorated with laurel. Divine service, at 10 A.M., should be attended by any stranger spending the Sunday at Portsmouth.

The Queen's yachts, when not in attendance on Her Majesty, are commonly at anchor in Portsmouth harbour, and may be seen on application; as may the *Excellent*, naval gunnery ship, and the great Indian troop ships.

(k) Across the harbour, at Gosport, beside large Barracks, is the *Royal Clarence Victualling-yard*, a vast establishment, well worth seeing.

God's Port, contracted to *Gosport*, was the name given in 1158 to the spot where he found shelter from a storm by Bp. Henry de Blois, the founder of St. Cross (Rte. 20). It occupies a sort of peninsula between 2 inlets of Portsmouth harbour, called Forton Lake, N., and Alverstoke Lake, S., stands on higher ground than the opposite towns, and is preferable as a residence. A line of earthworks and wet ditch constructed by Charles II. incloses it, and it has 2 churches, Holy Trinity, an indifferent Grecian building, but with a very handsome interior; and St. Matthew, modern E. E.

N. of the town, but still within the walls, is the *Royal Clarence Victualling Yard*, removed here from Portsmouth in 1827-8. It contains vast storehouses, in which are laid up supplies of rum, tea, wine, tobacco, and cocoa, a favourite beverage with the British sailor; salt meat, beef, pork, suet; vinegar and salt; flour, oatmeal, raisins, and peas. There is also an enormous bread-store, and a brewery on an equally large scale. Clothing of all sorts is stored here. The great *reservoir* for the supply of ships with fresh water is fed from a well 360 ft. deep. A powerful steam-engine forces the water to the edge of the wharf, alongside of which the reservoirs of the ships of war can be filled. Observe the iron water-tanks made to fit into a ship's hold.

The most interesting part of the Victualling establishment, however, is the *Bakery*, where sea-biscuits are made for the supply of the navy.

They are made of the finest wheat, with a small admixture of bran. Manual labour is here greatly reduced by the employment of machinery, the invention of Thos. J. Grant, Esq. The process is exceedingly remarkable. In the upper part of the building the wheat is ground by steam and the flour sifted. It is transmitted, in quantities of 280 lbs., through a wooden pipe to the bakehouse, where it is mixed with $13\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water. A revolving wheel, set with knives, converts the whole mass into dough, which is cast in lumps under cylinders nearly a ton in weight, like garden-rollers, moving to and fro over iron tables. The dough is thus spread out into large blankets, which are doubled and refolded and rolled again until the texture becomes smooth and even throughout, and not a lump is left. The blanket of dough, properly kneaded, cut into squares, and reduced to the thickness of a biscuit, is next stamped by a frame divided into a network resembling the cells of a honeycomb, which, without cutting through the crust, indent it with lines, by which it is afterwards broken into 52 biscuits. The blanket is jerked into the oven, however, without breaking; 12 minutes suffice to bake the biscuits in 9 ovens, at the rate of 10 tons of biscuit in an hour. It is then broken into the proper shape, dried for 3 days, and finally packed in sacks. In the bread-loft may be seen at times a store of biscuit sufficient for 10,000 men for 18 or 20 months. Adjoining the bakery are 4 commodious granaries, capable of storing away 6000 quarters of corn.

(l) About 1 m. S. of Gosport, and beyond the Blockhouse Fort, is *Haslar Hospital*, a large building of red brick, erected between 1746 and 1762 at the earnest recommendation of Lord Sandwich ("Jemmy Twitcher"), long First Lord of the Admiralty. It is the chief establishment of the kind

in Great Britain, and can accommodate nearly 2000 sick or wounded officers, seamen, and marines. Within the walls are a neat chapel, and a museum of objects of natural history, chiefly formed by the medical officers, and enriched by donations from various parts of the world. The approach from Gosport is by a toll-bridge over Haslar Lake or Creek. Adjoining are the Haslar Barracks, and the gunboat slipway, where the numerous gunboats so hurriedly constructed during the Crimean war, were laid up.

(m) Beyond Haslar, and near the extreme point of the W. side of the harbour (known as Gillkicker Point), is *Fort Monckton*, a strong fortification bearing directly on the roadstead of Spithead. Connected with Monckton by an earthwork and ditch, is the casemated fort of *Gillkicker*, and the line of defence is continued as far as Browdown (nearly 2 m.), with occasional batteries, until it approaches the most southern of a line of 5 forts, which stretch across the low, marshy ground between the Solent and the Fareham Lake. Going northward, these are *Fort Gomer*, *Grange*, *Rowner*, *Brockhurst*, and *Elson*. They are about 3000 yards W. of the Gosport lines, are armed with 3 tiers of guns, and are intended to co-operate with the Portsdown lines (Rte. 19), but the distance is generally regarded as too great, and at least one fort more, it is considered, must be added.

W. of the Stokes Bay line (Rte. 19) is the watering-place called *Anglesea*, (the first stone of which was laid by the Marquis of Anglesea in 1826), consisting of several terraces facing the sea. A tall pier of stone and brickwork behind Anglesea is raised as a sea-mark to guide vessels entering the harbour, and is called the *Gillkicker*; which is also the name of the casemated Fort on the beach.

In front of Anglesea is *Stokes Bay*, where is the "measured mile"

(from Fort Monckton towards Brown-down), for testing the speed of man-of-war steamers. Midway the Stokes Bay branch of the S. W. Rly. from Gosport comes down to the water's edge here, greatly facilitating the transit to the Isle of Wight, which may be made in about 15 minutes.

1 m. further W. is *Alverbank*, a group of Gothic villas on the beach.

Gosport was till 1845 a part of the parish of *Alverstoke*, the *Church* of which, originally Norm., was rebuilt on a larger scale, 1863, in Dec. style, from Woodyer's designs. Notice the rich chancel arch and reredos, and the monumental tablet to the memory of the officers and men of the unfortunate 44th Regiment, which perished so miserably in Cabul. This tablet was erected by the few survivors of the regiment, and above it is suspended the tattered colour which Lieut. Souter preserved by wrapping it round his body. Donna Maria, the wife of the elder Don Carlos, died at Alverstoke in 1834.

The manor of Alverstoke (*Alwarestoke*) was bestowed on the "Church of St. Swithun" at Winchester by a noble Saxon lady named Alwara, for the benefit of her husband's soul: hence the name of the parish, which still, including Gosport, is in the hands of the Bishop of Winchester, as lord of the manor. Many privileges were granted by the bishops to the inhabitants of Alverstoke, who possessed a common seal of some curiosity, impressions of which still exist (*Proc. of Archæol. Instit.*, Winchester volume). Beyond Alverstoke is *Browndown*, with 2 batteries. The ground is now covered with rifle ranges, and on it the German Legion was encamped during the Crimean war.

(n) Returning to Portsmouth, and proceeding along the shore S.E. of the town, we soon reach the extensive suburb of *Southsea* (*Hotels*, Portland, very good; *Queen's*), comprising many handsome terraces and villas

facing the sea, and occupied chiefly by naval and military officers. It is also visited in summer as a watering-place. *Southsea Common*, a sandy plain, is used for reviews, inspections, &c., and begins immediately outside the site of the old walls of Portsmouth. Upon it the English armies encamped under Edward IV. in 1475, under Henry VIII., and when the expedition against Rochelle was preparing in 1628. The last force of importance collected here was in 1801. After Rodney's victory in 1782, Count de Grasse, the French commander, whom he had captured with six of his ships, landed with his suite on Southsea Common (Aug. 5), and was sumptuously entertained at the George by Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker. They proceeded the next day to Godalming.

Upon the beach are the *Royal Clarence Rooms* and *Baths*, comprising promenade and reading-rooms, in front of which a military band often performs. Close adjoining is the *Pier*, and for about 1 m. E. runs a handsome Esplanade, along which are disposed numerous columns, chiefly raised in memory of the officers and crews of various ships, as the 'Chesapeake,' the 'Trident,' the 'Aboukir,' Sir W. Peel, &c., a Russian gun, others from Japan, and two large blocks of granite, surmounted by mortars brought by Adm. Sir C. Napier from Bomarsund. The Pier, at which the Ryde steamers touch, affords a pleasant promenade, with wide and varied views of the Isle of Wight and Spithead. An obelisk, at no great distance, marking the boundary of the borough, incloses a fragment of Felton's gibbet (*ante* (d)).

The south, or seaward face of Portsea Island, is defended by 4 works. The most easterly of these is *Fort Cumberland*, erected to protect the entrance of Langston Harbour, here only 300 yards across, and

intended originally to form part of a great scheme of defence, prepared by the Duke of Richmond when Master-General of the Ordnance near the end of the last century. Westward of this, the old *Fort Eastney* has been replaced by a large fortified barrack for the Marine Artillery, with earthen batteries on either flank (notice the neatly kept garden allotments of the men, 40 acres in extent); and between this and Southsea Castle, *Lumps Fort*, which was washed away by the sea, has been replaced by a formidable sea battery, mounting guns of very heavy calibre.

Southsea Castle, at the extreme S.W. angle of Portsea Island, completes the defences of this face. It was originally one of the forts erected by Henry VIII. along the southern shore of England. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces in 1642, and the town of Portsmouth capitulated next day. Evelyn was present on this occasion. He writes, "Oct. 3, 1642. Went to Chichester, and next day to see the siege of Portsmouth; the day of its being rendered up to Sir William Waller, which gave me an opportunity of taking my leave of Col. Goring, the Governor, now embarking for France." The castle has been almost reconstructed of late years, and now forms the keep to heavy batteries erected on its E. and W. flanks.

(o) The famous roadstead of *Spithead* (named from the "Spit," a sandbank about 3 m. long, which stretches S.E. from Gillkicker Point), lying between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, is a well-known rendezvous of the British navy, and the point from which the fleets of Nelson, Howe, St. Vincent, and Rodney have so often set forth to gather fresh laurels. The Baltic fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, was reviewed here by her Majesty in 1854; in 1857, at the close of the war, a still more magnificent naval display took

place at Spithead; and in 1873 there was a grand review in honour of the Shah. It was at Spithead that a mutiny occurred on board the Channel fleet in April and May, 1797, during the revolutionary war. Up to that time the pay and allowances of the seamen had remained the same as in the time of Charles II., although prices had, of course, greatly increased, and they had further ground of complaint in the short weight and measure dealt out to them. These, however, went unheeded by the Admiralty, and at last, on the 15th of April, when Lord Bridport, who commanded the Channel fleet, made the signal to prepare for sailing, "the crews of all the ships replied by three cheers, and declared they would not weigh anchor until their just demands were complied with—'unless the enemy's fleet should put to sea.'" Delegates were appointed from each ship, who preserved perfect order, and carried on a formal negotiation with Lord Howe, the representative of the Government. Most of their demands were conceded, and on the 14th of May the crews returned to their duty. The mutiny at the Nore, caused by doubts of the good faith of the concessions, succeeded this at Spithead. Parker, the seaman to whom the command had been given at the Nore, was tried by a court-martial and hung.

W. of Spithead is the *Motherbank*, a second roadstead formerly assigned to merchant ships, but now used as a quarantine station. Off St. Helen's, on the E. shore of the Isle of Wight, is a third roadstead, the vessels assembled in which are visible from Portsmouth.

(p) To block the eastern passage to Spithead, beside works on the Isle of Wight (Rte. 29), 4 large *Fort*s are now in course of construction on shoals in the anchorage itself. These are, the *Spitbank*, a short remove from Southsea Castle, and the *Ryde*

Sand, not far from the Pier, with the *Horse Sand* (N.) and the *No Man's Land* (S.) between them. The fixing the foundations for these vast structures has been the work of years. Though the forts differ in size, the mode of operation has been much the same in each. At a depth of 11 ft. in one case and in another of 20 ft. below low water, a foundation has been constructed of a ring of masonry about 50 ft. thick, inclosing an area of from 400 to 700 ft. in diameter, which is filled up with concrete to 18 inches above high water. On this is built the fort itself, which on the Spit and Ryde Sands is of granite, faced with iron on the sea side; but in the 2 others, which are much the largest, is wholly constructed of iron. This iron fort, 30 ft. high and 200 ft. in diameter, is mounted on a platform of masonry, 14 ft. 6 in. thick, faced with iron, which contains the barrack for the garrison, and has numerous heavy guns level with its top. It has on its top 4 turrets, intended to revolve, and each containing 2 monster guns. The exact size and number of the guns for these and the other forts is not yet absolutely determined, but 600-pounders are mentioned as the very lightest to be employed. These sea forts are spoken of by foreign engineers and architects as marvels of constructive science, and they are regarded as so firmly built, that the outer wall might be breached without in any way affecting the safety of the iron citadel within.

ROUTE 17.

CHICHESTER TO PORTSMOUTH, BY
EMSWORTH AND HAVANT [HAY-
LING ISLAND].

*London Brighton and South Coast
Railway.* 18 m.

For the first station, *Bosham* (3 m.), see *Handbook for Sussex*. For 4 m. further, the tourist has generally in view the wide, but shallow expanse of Chichester Harbour, a sight pleasant or the reverse according to the state of the tide. The work of reclamation by the "mud-men," as they are locally termed, is going on here, and Thorney Island is now connected with the mainland by an embankment. Crossing the pretty little border stream of the Ems, we enter Hampshire, and reach at

7 m. *Emsworth* (Stat.). The town, until 1840 a chapelry of Warblington (*post*), is a pleasant-looking thriving little place (pop. 1824), at the head of the creek by which the Ems reaches Chichester Harbour. Though the navigation is difficult, it has a considerable trade in coal and timber, and builds many small vessels, but its chief business is the oyster fishery, which is pursued with zeal by rival co-operative societies of dredgersmen and by the South of England Oyster Company, whose breeding grounds occupy many of the rythes, or small channels of Chichester and Langston harbours. The church (St. James) is an indifferent structure, affecting a Norm. character.

1 m. W. is *Warblington*, the ancient Church of which will repay a visit.

It was, says tradition, built by "two maiden ladies," the last representatives of the ancient family of Warblington, the slight remains of whose castle are seen close by. The clustered columns (early Perp.) on the S. side of the nave are very graceful. In the chapel terminating the S. aisle is an altar-tomb, with an effigy said to represent one of the foundresses: and a stone coffin with a second effigy was discovered many years since in a niche outside the wall of the N. aisle. Many stone coffins which have been found here at different times are preserved in the church; and some of the original flooring tiles remain in the chancel, which has been well restored. The ruins of the *Castle*, a single tower, date from the reign of Henry VII., though they perhaps occupy the site of an older fortress. It seems to have been a quadrangular building, including a court, and surrounded by a deep moat. At the N. angle there are traces of a kind of out-work, inclosed by a bank and ditch. The castle was for some time the residence of the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury (mother of Reginald Pole), who was examined here by Lord Southampton in November, 1538. It being thought well that she should remain under surveillance, she was removed to Southampton's own house at Cowdray. "Surely," he wrote, "there hath not been seen or heard of a woman so earnest, so manlike in countenance, so fierce in gesture as in words." In this castle was born Henry Cotton, Queen Elizabeth's Bp. of Salisbury, whose father, Sir Richard Cotton, was comptroller of the household to Henry VIII. Elizabeth when very young had been the bishop's god-mother, and on advancing him to the see of Salisbury she remarked, says Fuller, "that formerly she had blessed many of her godsons, but never before had she a godson that should bless her."

At 10 m. we reach *Havant Junction Stat.*, and at 18 m. *Portsmouth* (Rte. 16).

[From Havant a *Branch Line* of 4 m. runs to South Hayling, a rising watering place in Hayling Island. The island, which is 4 m. long and about 2 m. broad (pop. 1139), belonged to King Harold, and was by William given to the great Benedictine Abbey of Jumieges, who established a cell therein. It was on the suppression of alien priories granted to the Carthusians of Sheen (Richmond), and afterwards was exchanged by them for other lands with the collegiate church of Arundel. At the Dissolution it was granted to the Duke of Norfolk, and it remained the property of the Howards until 1825, when it was sold to Mr. Padwick, whose family still possess the larger part of it. In 1867 the rly. was constructed. It was originally intended to be carried on an embankment in advance of the W. side of the island, whereby 1000 acres of land would be reclaimed, and the depth of water in Langston Harbour increased; also to construct docks at the Sinah Lake; and to run steamers from Hayling beach to the Isle of Wight; but the scheme did not meet sufficient support, and the rly. alone has been completed. There is a goods siding at Langston, and stations at North and South Hayling; the journey from Havant is made in 20 min., and, commanding a wide sea view nearly all the way, is pleasant enough. But the tourist who is not pressed for time will do far better to walk or ride.

Walking due S. from the Havant station, and leaving the church on W., a shady lane leads in 1 m. to the primitive fishing village of *Langston*, where the visitor may indulge in cockles, a speciality of the district. Next you cross a timber swing-bridge of 860 ft. long, and enter Hayling. The country is quite level, the soil

appears well cultivated, and very fine timber is as abundant as the agriculturists will permit it to be. Soon we reach the small scattered village of *North Hayling*, where the E. E. church (St. Peter) is worth a visit. Some distance S.E. on the sea shore, and almost insulated by rythes, is a circular intrenchment inclosing about 10 acres, called *Tunorbury*, possibly commemorative of the Saxon deity Thunor, traces of whom are not very numerous in England (Rte. 15). On the S. side of Tunorbury stretches a broad sheet of water called My Lord's Pond, at the S.E. entrance of which are the *Salterns*, the only remaining ones of several mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the Abbey of Jumièges.

Returning to the central part of the island we reach, at 3½ m. from Havant, *South Hayling Church* (St. Mary the Virgin), a very interesting building. It is E. E., with the exception of some Trans.-Norm. work at the E. end, and the chancel arch, which has been pronounced early Dec. The E. window is a fine one, of 5 lancets, and the side windows have still some fragments of painted glass; there is also a double piscina in the chancel, and another in the S. aisle. The font is Norm., and is conjectured to have belonged to the earlier church. In the churchyard is a noble yew, 31 ft. in circumference, and spreading its branches over a space of more than 60 ft. in diameter. The Manor-house (Misses Padwick) is believed to occupy a part of the site of the Priory; an ancient dovecot remains in the grounds, which are of large extent, with many noble trees. The Manor-barn also is noticeable for its great size, and is said to have been built from a cargo of oak wrecked on the shore. Hence several well-wooded lanes lead down to the beach, which offers a fine expanse of firm sand, nearly 4 miles in extent, and commands an excellent view of Spithead, the Sea Forts, and the

[Surrey, &c.]

Isle of Wight. There is a good hotel, *The Royal*, baths, many lodging-houses, and some residences of higher character, as *Westfield* (Col. Sandeman). The station is in the West town, somewhat removed from the beach. The air is very mild and pure, and so healthy, that the "natives" make a boast that no medical man has ever ventured to settle among them; they are hardy fishers and fowlers, and compare favourably for industry with the boatmen of most sea-side resorts.

If the tourist does not care to return to Havant, he can proceed westward along the beach to Langston ferry, cross to Fort Cumberland, and reach Southsea or Portsmouth by a pleasant walk of 3 or 4 m. (Rte. 16)].

ROUTE 18.

FARNHAM TO PORTSMOUTH, BY
ALTON, WARNFORD AND FAREHAM
[SELBORNE, HAWKLEY HANGER
EAST MEON].

London and South Western Railway to Alton; thence by road to Fareham. Vid Gosport, 81 m.; vid Cosham, 89 m.

The rly. from London to Farnham is described in Rtes. 6, 11. After quitting Guildford it passes to the N. of the Hog's Back until it approaches Farnham, when it takes a more southerly direction, and pursues the valley of the Wey, following very

closely the line of an ancient road, probably of Roman origin, which passed westward in the direction of Winchester. Foundations and pavements of more than one Roman villa have been discovered in its neighbourhood. At *Crondall*, about 4 m. N.W. of Farnham, some fine mosaic pavements and Roman coins have been found; and about 100 Merovingian gold coins were discovered on a heath here in 1828, near an earth-work called (like most other intrenchments in this district) *Cæsar's Camp*. The *Church*, Tr.-Norm. and E. E., deserves a visit. It was restored in 1871. In the chancel are a fine brass of a priest, c. 1370, and two later mural brasses. An ancient road passes near *Crondall* in the direction of *Bagshot*, worth notice on account of its name, which curiously perpetuates an old British word. It is known as the "*Maulth way*," i.e. the *Sheep way*, *Molt* being the Celtic equivalent which the Saxons banished, and which the Normans, acquiring it from their Gallicised neighbours, brought back to us in the word "*mutton*."

The railway advances through a broad valley, watered by a branch of the *Wey*, with woods and hop-gardens interchanged along the rising ground on either side. This was called by *Arthur Young*, who regarded it with the eye of an agriculturist, the finest 10 m. in England; but *Cobbett*, in spite of his birth at Farnham, has bestowed the palm upon the district between *Maidstone* and *Tunbridge*, no doubt a far richer one. The tourist now proceeds through it without thinking of *Robin Hood*; but it was in former days a favourite haunt of the outlaws who frequented the great Hampshire woods, and who here kept a good look-out for the merchants, with their trains of sumpter-horses, travelling to or from Winchester. "In the 14th century the wardens of the great fair of St.

Giles" (at Winchester) "paid 5 mounted sergeants-at-arms to keep the pass at *Alton* during the fair, 'according to custom.'" In the previous century, after the battle of *Evesham*, in which *Simon de Montfort*, leader of the barons against *Henry III.*, fell, *Adam de Gurdon*, a most active partizan of *De Montfort*, fortified himself in this pass, and was attacked here by *Prince Edward*, afterwards *Edward I.*, who leapt over the intrenchments of his camp, singled out *Gurdon*, wounded, and made him prisoner. The same night *Gurdon* was sent to the Queen at *Guildford*, with letters of strong recommendation. The king subsequently pardoned him, restored his lands in the neighbourhood of *Alton*, which were of considerable extent, and made him keeper of *Woolmer Forest*. One of the *Robin Hood* ballads, which has been turned to account in '*Ivanhoe*,' may not possibly have been suggested by this somewhat romantic story.

44½ m. (from *Waterloo*) *Bentley* (Stat.). Here is a fine Norm. church, restored by *Ferrey*, approached by a long avenue of yew-trees. At *Powderham*, in this parish, the pavements of a Roman villa have been discovered.

S. of the railway is *Alice or Ayles Holt* (called *Aisholt*, "the Ash wood," in an inquisition temp. *Edw. III.*). It is a district of about 2 m. square, and like *Woolmer* (Rte. 16) has always been a royal forest. Unlike *Woolmer*, however, it was always thickly wooded, and still contains some valuable timber, in spite of many clearings and inclosures. The fallow deer, which once abounded here, have long since disappeared. A rude pottery, no doubt British, has been discovered in some quantities within the forest, where it was probably made. About 2 m. beyond *Bentley*, N. of the rail, is seen *Froyle Park* (*H. C. Hardy*,

Esq.), a Charles I. mansion, in the park attached to which are some fine old elms, worth notice.

On S., is *Binstead*, where Edward I. sojourned more than once on his southern progresses, which has a restored Tr.-Norm. church (Holy Cross). Observe a fine monument to Richard de Westcott, c. 1330. At Wheatleys, in this parish, a stone sepulchral cist, containing a skeleton and several terra-cotta vessels of Roman date, now in the British Museum, was discovered.

1½ m. short of Alton we reach the village of *Holybourne*, with an E. E. church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, standing on a steep bank, below which a copious spring, the "holy bourne," bursts forth and with crystal stream hurries along to meet the Wey.

49 m. *Alton* (Stat.). *Inn*, the Swan. Pop. 4100. The town, which consists for the most part of one long and steep street, is the agricultural centre of this district, and the markets here are of some importance. It is said to be "famous for ales and Quakers:" the first a natural result of the excellent hops grown in the neighbourhood; for the great assemblage here of drab bonnets, whose charms have been sung by Bernard Barton, it is not so easy to account. Alton contains nothing to detain the tourist, except the restored *Church* (St. Lawrence), which is partly Tr.-Norm., and deserves a visit. It is but the fragment of a large cruciform edifice, with central tower and spire; but the tower now forms the W. end, and is used as a baptistery. Some late brasses are affixed to the wall at the W. end of the church. Some wall paintings of the 15th century, illustrating the life of Our Saviour, beside a portrait of Henry VI., were discovered here some years since. In 1643 this church was the scene of a severe struggle between the royalists and parliamentarians. Colonel Boles, the royalist

leader, was stationed in the town, with his own regiment of infantry and 2 troops of horse. Sir William Waller, who was besieging Farnham Castle, marched suddenly to Alton with a body of 6000 men, and completely surrounded the town. Colonel Boles found means of sending intelligence of his situation to Lord Hopton at Winchester; but before assistance could arrive he was compelled to retreat into the church with 80 of his men, 60 of whom, with Colonel Boles himself, were killed before the evening. Charles I., on hearing of his death, is said to have exclaimed, "Bring me a mourning scarf, for I have lost one of my best commanders."—*Moody*. The doors, which were riddled by the shot of the Parliament troopers, still remain in the church, and were strongly backed with oak to preserve them at the late restoration. There is a *Brass* with an inscription to the memory of Colonel Boles, near the steps leading to the choir in Winchester cathedral.

Alton has produced 3 distinguished sons: William de Alton, a Dominican of some note, temp. Edw. II.; John Pitts, born 1560, author of the book 'de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus;' and William Curtis, born 1746, and author of the beautiful 'Flora Londinensis.' There is a small museum of local natural history at the *Mechanics' Institute*, where some personal relics of White of Selborne are preserved.

The little village of *Bentworth*, 3 m. N.W. of Alton, can boast of a more important illustration. George Wither, the poet, was born here in 1588, his father having had an estate here, which the poet himself sold at the commencement of the civil war in order to raise a troop of horse for the Parliament. In his 'Abuses Stript and Whipt' he more than once alludes to the "beechy shadows" of "our Bentworth." The church has been restored.

2½ m. S. of Alton is the late Norm. church of *Worldham*, restored, and well worth a visit.

[One of the most interesting *Excursions* in Hampshire, that to Gilbert White's *Selborne*, is to be made from Alton. If the tourist be wise, he will make White's own book his companion for this expedition.

Selborne (the name no doubt indicates the deep wood with which all this district, on the W. border of the great Andred's Weald, was originally covered; *Sel*, signifying wood, covert, being one of those roots which, according to Kemble, are common both to Celts and Saxons) lies among a cluster of hills about 6 m. S.E. of Alton by carriage road, but 2 m. less if the field paths are taken. It may be also approached from Liss, on the direct Portsmouth line, 5 m. (Rte. 16). The S. part of the parish consists of chalk; the N. and N.E. exhibit the upper greensand, the gault, and the lower greensand, which everywhere crop out from beneath it. It is to this variety of strata that the parish is indebted for the picturesque charms which endeared it to its excellent historian, and which still delight every tourist who turns out of his way to visit Selborne for his sake.

The first view of the village, in approaching it from Alton, is a striking one. It lies nestled among trees in a long valley, overhung on one side by the "Hanger," covered with beeches, "the most lovely of all forest trees," says White, "whether we consider its smooth rind or bark, its glossy foliage, or graceful pendulous boughs;" and beyond again by the Nore-hill, also covered with wood. The white gabled house, rising close by the low church tower, and under the fir wood, is the Vicarage. A wooded park stretches away from the garden of White's house to the foot of the Hanger.

Descending into the village, you enter the main "street," in which beech and fir trees contend for precedence with the houses. 1. is the Queen's Arms, the principal *Inn*, where the visitor will find tolerable but thoroughly rustic accommodation; rt. is seen the old house of Gilbert White, long worthily occupied by Professor Bell, the distinguished naturalist. This house, which strangers are courteously allowed to visit, will be the first "station" of the pilgrimage. The older part has scarcely been altered since White's death; and the new wing which has been added is in excellent keeping with the rest. Both street and garden fronts are much covered with ivy and various creepers, and the steep, many-tinted roofs form combinations not a little picturesque and attractive. In this house Gilbert White was born, July 18, 1720, the eldest of 5 brothers. His grandfather had been the vicar of Selborne, and the property here was held successively by Gilbert's father, John White, a barrister; by Gilbert himself; and by his brother Benjamin, the publisher.

Gilbert White early retired here from Oxford, where he had taken orders, and been elected Fellow of Oriel. His long life, spent in the tranquil pursuits which have immortalized his own name and that of his native parish, was closed here in 1793. The room in which he was born, and died, is still pointed out.

The house itself contains few relics of its old proprietor, beyond the pleasant rooms which he inhabited. In the hall stands a fine bust of Ray, one of White's correspondents; who, like White himself, "saw the finger of God in all created nature." In the "old parlour" is a bookcase made by the naturalist himself; and over the door hangs the "exact copy" of the curious hybrid pheasant, which "Mr. Elmer

of Farnham, the famous game painter, was employed to take." The pheasant itself, which was shot in Alice Holt Forest, was sent by Lord Stawell for White's inspection, and was afterwards stuffed, and placed in the museum at Petworth, where it perished. The shell of the Sussex tortoise, so often referred to in the letters, which was removed from Ringmer to Selborne, where it died, is also preserved here. White's "great parlour," from the windows of which fine views of the Hanger are commanded, is now a drawing-room. On the walls are water-colour drawings of some of the "charming places" and "engaging views" in the neighbourhood, which White delighted to visit and to admire.

In the very pleasant garden, opening at the back of the house, are a sundial set up and used by Gilbert White, and "the great spreading oak," round which he describes the fern owls "showing off in a very unusual and entertaining manner." Here is also the large American juniper, which, "to its great credit," stood uninjured throughout "the rugged Siberian weather" of 1776. A narrow brick walk in the garden is said to have been made by the naturalist's father.

A small sunny meadow extends from the lawn to the foot of the Hanger; but the church should next be visited. In proceeding to it you will pass through the "*Plestor*" or "Play-stow," an open space partly surrounded by houses, granted to the Priory of Selborne by Adam de Gurdon in 1271. The prior held his market here; and under an enormous oak which stood in the centre, the old "sat in grave debate on summer evenings, whilst the young frolicked and danced before them." This oak was blown down in 1703, but has been replaced by a vigorous sycamore. The Church, restored in 1863, is for the most part Perp. A marble tablet has been

placed in the chancel to the memory of Gilbert White, who is, however, buried in the churchyard, where a rude head-stone, bearing his initials, and the date of his death, marks the exact place of his interment. The church also contains a monument for his brother, Benjamin White, the publisher, who in 1793 presented the early German diptych, representing the Adoration of the Magi, which is now placed above the altar. The quiet beauty of the churchyard, with its noble yew-tree, described by White, and still flourishing, well fits it for the last resting-place of the tranquil old naturalist, whose grave is on the S. side of the chancel. The swifts still shriek round the tower, and the white owl haunts the overhanging roofs, just as when he paid "good attention to their manner of life," a century ago.

The "rocky hollow lanes," with their ferns and overhanging coppice, leading, one toward Alton, and the other to Woolmer Forest, are still in existence, as are the "well-head," breaking out of the land at the foot of the Hanger, and the "steep abrupt pasture field, interspersed with furze, close to the back of the village, and well-known by the name of Short Lithe." (Hlith, Ang.-Sax. a hill.) Through this field, abounding in White's time with the field cricket, the tourist may walk to the *Priory Farm*, occupying the site of the house of Augustinian canons founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bp. of Winchester, in 1232. Its story has been told at full length by White, but is of little interest. William of Wykeham found it in an indifferent condition when he visited it in 1373, and especially condemns certain of the canons who were "professed hunters and sportsmen." It continued in this state, notwithstanding his efforts to improve it; and was entirely abandoned, without canons or prior, when its estates were made over by William Waynflete to his newly

founded college of St. Mary Magdalene at Oxford, about 1459, to which they still belong. Of the Priory itself the only traces are, a stone coffin in the garden of the farmhouse, and some encaustic tiles on the floor of the summer-house.

At *Temple Farm*, S.E. of the village, and overlooking Woolmer Forest, was apparently a preceptory of Knights Templars. The land here at all events was granted to them by Adam de Gurdon, whose own residence is said to have been on this spot. The farm-house contained some ancient portions in White's time, which may still be inquired for.

A short distance E. is a beautiful small church with parsonage, schools, and labourers' cottages, built in 1869 by Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne) on the Blackmoor estate, of which he is the owner, before his own mansion was commenced. Roman remains, vases, and a large number of coins (ranging from A.D. 238 to 296) have been found here.

After seeing White's house and the church, the visitor who is pressed for time will do best to climb the *Hanger*, whose wooded slopes close in the village toward the W. A wide view is here commanded over great part of Surrey and Sussex; and the general character of the district which surrounds Selborne is well seen. But the tourist who really wishes to enjoy the country in which White lived and laboured should fix himself at the village inn for two or three days. The charm of the whole district lies in its peaceful quiet and retirement; and is scarcely to be appreciated on a hasty visit.

From the Nore-hill, "a noble chalk promontory"—*White*—which adjoins the *Hanger*, a stream breaks but S., which finds its way to the *Arun*; and a second N., which becomes a feeder of the *Wey*. Beside Woolmer Forest (Rte. 16), which may be visited from Selborne, a very pleasant excursion may be made by

Empshott, where is an E. E. church well worth notice, to *Hawkey Hanger* (post).]

[For the railway from Alton to Winchester, see Rte. 20.]

Proceeding from Alton by the road, the village of *Chawton* (1 m.) is passed through at the junction of the roads to Southampton and Gosport. Here Jane Austen wrote her inimitable novels. The *Church*, which has been enlarged, contains a good 17th-centy. monument, with recumbent effigy, for Sir Richard Knight, d. 1679, of *Chawton Park* (E. Knight, Esq.), the woods of which are seen rt. beyond the village. The house is Elizabethan, but has been a good deal added to.

Leaving l. the little village of *Farrington*, we reach at

5 m. that of *East Tisted*, with *Rotherfield Park* (G. A. J. Scott, Esq.) stretching along rt. of the road. It long belonged to the Morton family, and was purchased about the beginning of the present century by the grandfather of the present proprietor. The house was built about 1810, and is not to be admired. The *Church* (St. James) was almost rebuilt in 1846. It contains a monument to Sir John Norton, d. 1686, the well-known Parliamentarian. At *Newton Valence*, about 2 m. E., between E. Tisted and Selborne, is the Manor-house, the residence of E. H. Chawner, Esq. It was formerly the seat of Lord Valentia the traveller, and contained a noble collection of bronzes, pictures, china, &c., now dispersed.

[1 m. beyond East Tisted a cross-road passes to Petersfield (Rte. 16) (about 6 m.), on the S. of which is some remarkable scenery which the tourist will do well to explore. The best points are at *Hawkey* (2 m. N.W. of *Liss* Stat.), to which he may walk from E. Tisted across *Var Down*. In so doing he will pass through *Colemore* and *Prior's Dean*;

the latter formerly belonging to the Priory of Southwick, where the Norm. church (restored) contains some 16th-centy. monuments for the families of Tichborne and Compton; in the churchyard is an enormous yew, rivalling in antiquity the famous tree at Crowhurst in Sussex.

From here commences the ascent of *Hawkey Hanger*, upon the top of which the tourist will emerge unexpectedly from a high-banked lane. "The lane," says Cobbett, in the account of his day's journey from Hambledon across the Hampshire hills to Thursley in Surrey, "had a little turn toward the end, so that out we came, all in a moment, at the very edge of the Hanger. And never in all my life was I so surprised and so delighted. I pulled up my horse, and sat and looked; and it was like looking from the top of a castle down into the sea, except that the valley was land and not water. I looked at my servant to see what effect this unexpected sight had upon him; his surprise was as great as mine, though he had been bred among the N. Hampshire hills. Those who had so strenuously dwelt on the dirt and dangers of this route had said not a word about the beauties, the matchless beauties of the scenery. These hangers are woods on the sides of very steep hills. The trees and underwood hang, in some sort, to the ground, instead of standing on it. Hence these places are called hangers." (It is rather perhaps the Anglo-Saxon *angra*, a corner of land divided from the rest, either naturally or otherwise.) "From the summit of that which I had now to descend I looked down upon the villages of Hawkey, Greatham, Selborne, and some others.

"From the S.E. round southward to the N.W. the main valley has cross valleys running out of it, the hills on the sides of which are very steep, and in many parts covered

with wood. The hills that form these cross valleys run out into the main valley like piers into the sea. Two of these promontories, of great height, are on the W. side of the main valley, and were the first objects that struck my sight when I came to the edge of the hanger, which was on the S. The ends of these promontories are nearly perpendicular, and their tops so high in the air that you cannot look at the village below without something like a feeling of apprehension. The leaves are all off, the hop-poles are in stack, the fields have little verdure; but, while the spot is beautiful beyond description even now, I must leave to imagination to suppose what it is when the trees, and hangers, and hedges are in leaf, the corn waving, the meadows bright, and the hops upon the poles.

"From the S.W. round eastward to the N. lie the heaths, of which Woolmer Forest makes a part, and these go gradually rising up to Hindhead, the crown of which is to the N.W., leaving the rest of the circle (the part from N. to N.W.) to be occupied by a continuation of the valley, towards Headley, Binstead, Frensham, and the Holt Forest, so that even the contrast in the view from the top of the hanger is as great as can possibly be imagined."
—*Rural Rides*.

Gilbert White (Letter XLV. to Barrington) gives a very interesting account of a great landslip which occurred here in March, 1774; when "a considerable part of the great woody hanger at Hawkey was torn from its place and fell down, leaving a high free-stone cliff naked and bare, and resembling the steep side of a chalk-pit." "About 50 acres of land suffered from this violent convulsion."]

In the manor farm at *West Tisted* is a curious carved oak bedstead of the Elizabethan period.

Passing over West Tisted Common

(upon which are some barrows by the road-side, the graves of those who fell in the skirmish of Tisted Heath during the civil war), and 1. of which lies *Basing Park* (W. Nicholson, Esq.), the tourist should divert rt., at the 10th milestone from Alton, by a road which will lead him to *Brookwood House* (Mrs. Greenwood), formerly the residence of Charlotte Smith, the once popular authoress of the 'Old Manor House,' &c. (see Stoke, Rte. 11).

The house of Brookwood Park is modern, and contains a good collection of pictures (by *Teniers, Cuyp, Hogarth, Reynolds*, &c.); less interesting, however, than the fine views over the surrounding country which are commanded from it.

1 m. N. of Brookwood is the hamlet of Woodcote, where the pavements of a considerable Roman villa remain in their original position, carefully preserved and covered. They were discovered in 1823, and are among the most important relics of their class which have been found in Britain. There are two principal rooms. In the centre of the first is the head of Medusa within an octangular frame of black tesserae. 8 compartments surround it, each of which originally contained the head of a deity with the proper attributes: 4 of these are nearly perfect, and exhibit Venus with a mirror, Neptune with a trident, Mercury with the caduceus, and Mars with lance and helmet. Diana and Æsculapius are also distinguishable, though nearly destroyed. On the pavement of the second room appears the combat of Hercules and Antæus. On one side is the figure of Minerva, on the other the bow, quiver and club of Hercules himself. The site of the villa, which extended about 250 ft. from N. to S. and 130 ft. from E. to W., is a gentle eminence with a S. aspect, so as to catch all the sunbeams that pierced through the mists and sombre clouds of the

British sky. It lay not far from a Roman road which seems to have crossed the country from Winchester toward Farnham.

A short remove W. from Brookwood is *Bramdean Church*, Norm. with E. E. chancel; it has been restored, the chancel coloured in polychrome, and several stained glass windows inserted. The *Church of Hinton Ampner*, 1 m. W., has long-and-short work and some other Saxon indications. The piscina and low side window deserve notice. There are many memorials of the Stewkley family. *Hinton House* is the residence of the Hon. J. T. Dutton. The old mansion, pulled down a century ago, was notorious as a haunted house.

At *West Meon* (12 m.), where the road begins to descend the valley of the Titchfield river, is a church of Dec. character, built in 1843 by the late Archdeacon Bailey. The stained glass, carvings, &c., are worth notice. The tourist here finds himself in the ancient country of the Meonware, whose name is preserved in those of E. and W. Meon, and Meon Stoke. The province of the Meonware, together with the Isle of Wight, was, according to Bede, bestowed by Wulfhere of Mercia upon Edilwalch, first Christian King of the South Saxons, about 681. (*H. E.*, iv. 13.) Whether the Meonware themselves were of Jutish kin, as Bede seems to imply (*H. E.*, iv. 16), when describing the course of the Hamble river, which flows through part of their district; or whether, as has been suggested, they were the remains of a Romanised British tribe, must be left for the decision of future antiquaries.

Between W. and E. Meon, S., is *Westbury Park* (J. D. Lewis, Esq.), where the lovely *Cephalanthera grandiflora*, a kind of orchid, with large cream-coloured flowers, abounds in the month of June.

[The Church of East Meon, about 3 m. S.E. from West Meon, should not be left unvisited. It is an interesting restored Norm. structure, cruciform, with a central tower. The spire is a later addition. The tower and doorways are unaltered; but one only of the original small windows remains, at the N.W. angle of the nave. The S. aisles of nave and chancel are E. E. The manor, at the Domesday survey, belonged to the see of Winchester; and the church is supposed to have been built by Bp. Walkelin, founder of the Norm. portion of Winchester cathedral and cousin of the Conqueror. Remark a straight-sided arch in the S. transept, and the font, of black marble, very interesting and curious. On the sides are carved the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, with their subsequent instruction in the arts of husbandry and spinning. The carving so strongly resembles that on the better-known font in Winchester cathedral as to make it highly probable that it is the work of the same sculptor. (Comp. also the font in St. Michael's Church, Southampton, Rte. 21.) The pulpit is Perp. and of stone. The Sancte bell is still suspended in the S.W. window of the tower, and is still called the "Saints' bell."

S. of the church stands "Court House," popularly known as "King John's House," where the Bishop of Winchester's courts were held. The hall, used as a wood-house, retains its original roof and square-headed transomed windows. There are other features which deserve notice.

The village of East Meon lies in a long valley among the chalk hills that here sweep round from Petersfield. "Not far from the middle of this valley," says Cobbett, "there is a hill nearly in the form of a goblet glass with the foot and stem broken off and turned upside down. And

this is clapped down upon the level of the valley, just as you would put such goblet upon a table. The hill is lofty, partly covered with wood, and it gives an air of great singularity to the scene."—*Rural Rides*. "Let those," he continues, "who talk so glibly of the increase of the population in England, go over the country from Highclere to Hambledon. . . . Let them go to East Meon, and account for that church. Where did the hands come from to make it? I am sure that East Meon has been a large place." It is, it appears, the "murderous paper system" that has transferred the people, once scattered more completely over the whole country, "to the neighbourhood of the all-devouring wen" [London].

At East Meon Gibbon's grandfather had an estate, which was forfeited to the creditors of the South Sea Company, of which he was a director.]

1½ m. beyond W. Meon the road enters the village of Warnford (Inn, the George), where the archæologist should visit the church, and the remains of the manor-house of the St. Johns, popularly called "King John's House." These are in Warnford Park (H. Woods, Esq.), and are late Norm., temp. John. The ruins are not extensive, but are sufficient to show that the hall was divided by two rows of pillars, the bases and capitals of which remain. Two of the pillars themselves are still standing, of unusual height and very curious. The walls are built of flints set in "grout," with semicircular windows and doors. This house, which was the old manor-house of Warnford, and is very interesting as a relic of early domestic architecture, was no doubt built by Adam de Port, ancestor of the St. Johns, Lords Basing, and himself descended from Hugh de Port, who held this manor at the Domesday survey. (William, son of

Adam de Port, took the name of St. John from his mother, heiress of Roger de St. John.) The *Church*, which closely adjoins the ruins, was restored by the same Adam de Port, as appears from two remarkable inscriptions, one in the S. wall, within the porch, the other in the N. wall. Without the contractions they run thus.

(N. wall.)

"Ade hic de Portu, solis benedicat ab ortu
Gens cruce signata, per quem sum sic renova-
vata."

(S. porch.)

"Fratres orate, prece vestra sanctificate
Templi factores, seniores et juniores.
Wilfrid fundavit, bonus Adam sic renova-
vavit."

The original founder was Wilfrid of York, who no doubt preached throughout this district, which Edilwalch of the South Saxons had received from Wulfhere shortly before Wilfrid's shipwreck on the Sussex coast, leading to his establishment as first Bp. of Selsey and the S. Saxons. (See *Handbook for Sussex—Selsey*.) The tower (Norm., with the original circular windows, two in each face) is the earliest existing portion of Warnford Church. The chancel arch is Trans.-Norm., the rest E. E. In the S. wall is either a consecration-stone or a sundial, with lines radiating from the centre, like that at Corhampton (*post*). A late monument for the family of Neale should be noticed. *Warnford House* was originally Elizabethan, but has been thoroughly modernized.

Beyond Warnford, rt., is *Beaconsfield*, one of the loftiest in the country. A fine view of the Isle of Wight is commanded from it; with prospects extending rt. over the New Forest into Dorsetshire, and l. over much of the Weald of Sussex.

Crossing the stream of the Titchfield river, here sometimes called the Aire or the Meon, which, rising in the valley of E. Meon, falls into the sea

just outside the mouth of the Southampton Water (in which the fishing is very good, but strictly preserved), and leaving rt. the little church of *Exton*, rebuilt in 1847, we reach, 2 m. from Warnford,

Corhampton, where the *Church*, to ordinary eyes very uninteresting, has long been known to archæologists as one of the most probably Saxon structures in existence. Neither church nor manor, however, is mentioned in Domesday. On the exterior the church is stone-ribbed, like Worth and Barnack. The ribs project about 2 in. from the wall. The rude corbels on the S. side, and another on the N. in the centre of a ribbed archway, should be noticed. In the S. wall is a square stone with a trefoil-like ornament at the angles, engraved with a circle inclosing lines radiating from a central hole. It was probably a sun-dial. (Comp. one at Bishopstone, Sussex, and at St. Michael's, Winchester.) The bells are hung in two square-headed openings in the gable wall; the openings have long-and-short work. Within, the chancel arch is depressed and segmental, and is not improved by a monument placed on one side of it. In the chancel is the well-known stone chair, which formerly occupied part of the altar steps, but has now been placed within the rails. In the churchyard is a singularly fine yew-tree. The original altar-slab, marked by its crosses, which long formed part of the chancel pavement, is now placed under it. Extensive substructions of Roman date have been discovered in this parish.

From Corhampton a road branches off rt. to *Bishop's Waltham* (4 m.). Rte. 19.

The *Church of Meon Stoke*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Corhampton, deserves a visit. It is principally Dec., with some Norm. and E. E. portions; the E. part of the chancel has been assigned to William of Wykeham, whose "rose"

occurs at the intersections of the canopied niches, on either side of the E. window. In the chancel are 2 coffins of Purbeck marble, with the processional cross on them. The font is late Norm. and deserves notice. The church, which from the period of the Conquest, has been in the gift of the Bps. of Winchester, was restored in 1870, when a memorial window was placed for Sub-Lieut. Hume, lost in the 'Captain.' The greater part of the village was rebuilt about a century since, after a fire, which broke out one Sunday while the inhabitants were at church and committed great ravages. There exists in the churchyard, about 3 feet below the surface, a curious deposit or petrification, specimens of which are kept in the church. The water of the brook near at hand encrusts with a coarse accretion the pebbles and edges of brickwork in contact with it.

In a meadow on the bank of this stream grows one of the noblest willow-trees that ever flourished by the watercourses. The girth is 23 ft., and it contains 10 loads of timber, of which 5 are in the trunk.

Beyond Meon Stoke, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the road, is seen *Old Winchester-hill*, a lofty mass of chalk, crested with an earthwork which, it has been conjectured, was the Roman summer camp for the troops stationed within the country afterwards inhabited by the Meonware. That it was at least occupied during the Roman period is proved by the discovery of a terra-cotta lamp within the camp (now preserved in the Museum at Winchester), as well as by the fragments of pottery and other remains found in neighbouring barrows. The tradition which has named the hill, and which asserts that it was the original site of the city of Winchester, is perhaps a proof of its former importance. On this hill Charles II. is said to have been met by Col. Wyndham with greyhounds; and

under the show of coursing, to have passed a day just before he escaped from Shoreham.

17 m. *Droxford.* The Church (St. Mary) has a Norm. chancel arch, and N. and S. doorways; most of the windows are Dec., but the E. window is good Perp. There is a library of old divinity, containing some rare works. Notice in the churchyard the tomb of a former incumbent, Rev. T. P. White, "born in sin, Sept. 19, 1778; born again, 1801. . . . fell asleep in Jesus July 24, 1845."

1 m. S.E. of Droxford is the handsome Perp. Church of *Soberton*. 3 pointed arches cross the W. end of the nave. The tower, which is of excellent work, was, it is said, built by a butler and dairymaid who had long served the Anson family at the manor-house. On the W. front, under the battlement, are their memorials—a man's head with a key beside it, a woman's with a pail,—and a death's head between them. In the British Museum are 2 signet rings of gold, which, with some 250 silver coins of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror, were found in an earthen vessel at Soberton.

3 m. S.E., in a valley among low hills, is the straggling village of *Hambledon*, where was first established (in 1767) a pack of foxhounds, known as the "Hambledon Hunt," which has since gained much celebrity in the annals of sporting: the open down country, which stretches away from here towards Petersfield, affording excellent riding ground. *Windmill-hill*, which adjoins the village, was long the grand cricketing centre for Hants, Surrey, and Sussex, and many celebrated matches have been played on its smooth green turf. Indeed, tradition claims the invention of cricket for this place.

Charles II., on his way from

Somerset to Shoreham, whence he escaped to Fécamp, passed a night at Hambledon, at the house of a brother-in-law of Colonel Gunter (at that time the king's guide). The master of the house, "who had been all day long playing the good fellow at an alehouse in the town," came in at supper, and declared the king looked like "some round-headed rogue's son," but was soon appeased. Afterwards, "in the time of entertaining his guests, he did by chance let fall an oath; for which Mr. Jackson" (the name by which the king went) "took occasion modestly to reprove him."—*Boscobel Tracts*.

The *Church* of Hambledon (SS. Peter and Paul) is mostly E. E., but has 4 fine Norm. arches.

From Droxford the pedestrian may follow the course of the Titchfield river, one of the "clear and fresh rivulets of troutful water" which Fuller enumerates among the "excellent commodities" of Hampshire, to

22 m. *Wickham*, where the *Perp. Church* has been well restored, mainly as a memorial of the family of Dean Garnier of Winchester (Rte. 21). There are several fine monuments of the Uvedales, lords of the manor for ages; some slight remains of their Manor-house may be traced near the church. The parish, however, derives its principal interest from having been the birthplace (1824) of William of Wykeham, the famous Bp. of Winchester, "whose benefaction to learning is not to be paralleled by any English subject, in all particulars."—*Fuller*. His colleges at Winchester and Oxford, and the glories of his own cathedral, sufficiently bear out the eulogy. His original position and that of his parents are unknown; nor have any particulars of his early life been ascertained before his presentation, at the age of 23, to Edward III., by

Sir Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester Castle. Wykeham's only advantages at his time were, his skill in architecture (however that may have been proved), and the "courtly attribute of a comely person."

At Wickham resided Lutterloh, the German spy (the "Baron de Lutterloh" of Thackeray's unfinished 'Dennis Duval,' "that consummate scoundrel, and doubly odious for speaking English with a German accent"), who furnished the French court with secret intelligence of the English navy, and, after agreeing to a plan to secure the capture of Governor Johnson's squadron, offered Sir Hugh Palliser a scheme to take the French, and defeat his original project. He was apprehended here Jan. 1781, "ready booted to go a hunting." He "kept a pack of hounds, and was considered a good companion, and was well received by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood."—*Ann. Reg.* 1781. There is a flour-mill at Wickham, originally built from the timbers of the Chesapeake, taken by the Shannon in 1813.

Adjoining Wickham are rt. *Little Park* (Col. W. Aslett); and l. *Rooksbury Park* (J. Carpenter-Garnier, Esq.).

26 m. *Fareham* (Stat.) (Rte. 19). *Portsmouth*, viâ Gosport, is distant 6 m. (Rte. 19), and viâ Cosham, 14 m. (Rte. 16).

ROUTE 19.

LONDON TO GOSPORT AND PORTSMOUTH, BY BOTLEY, FAREHAM, AND PORCHESTER. [BISHOP'S WALTHAM; THE PORTSDOWN FORTS].

S. W. Rly., Portsmouth and Stoke's Bay Branch.

The distance to Gosport by this line is 86½ m.—to Portsmouth, 92 m. By the Mid Sussex and South Coast Railway (see *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*) the distance to Portsmouth is 84½ m.; by the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway, through Godalming (Rte. 16), 74 m.; Gosport is 1 m. more.

For the line from London to the *Bishopstoke Station* (73½ m.), see Rtes. 7, 14, 21.

The branch line from Bishopstoke passes through a pleasant corner of Hampshire, marked by low wooded hills, green meadows, and open chalk downs. The head of the Hamble Creek is touched at Botley; and beyond Fareham the railway runs between Portsmouth Harbour on the one hand, and the great *Forts* erected for its protection (*post*) on the other. There is nothing requiring especial notice between Bishopstoke and

77½ m. *Botley* (Stat. Branch to Bishop's Waltham, *post*). *Inn*, Dolphin, very fair. Botley is a small market town (Pop. 991) at the head of Hamble Creek, and has some shipping business in corn and timber. The church (All Saints) is modern, but preserves an ancient font from the old church, of which only the nave remains.

William Cobbett occupied for some

time Fairthorn Farm (about 300 acres) in this parish. The house in which he resided has been replaced by a modern red-brick mansion of the same name, but a nephew of his is still a farmer in the neighbourhood. The direct road (11 m.) from Winchester to Botley (where it joins the turnpike road from Southampton to Portsmouth) was made at Cobbett's suggestion. (It passes through a picturesque wooded country, and is worth driving over. At Twyford it falls into the valley of the Itchen.) The "Botley Assizes" are to be spoken of cautiously on the spot. The reason for this caution is that a mock trial took place at a public-house here, after which a man was hung in jest, which unfortunately turned out a reality.

[The *Hamble Creek*, a long arm of the Southampton Water, terminates here; it receives the stream of the Hamble river (which the railway crosses by a viaduct), flowing from Waltham Pond. The head of this creek is probably the "Cerdics-ora" of the A.-S. Chron. (placed by others on the opposite bank of the Southampton Water at Calshot), and the place where, A.D. 495, Cerdic and Cynric landed, and effected the first settlement of the West Saxons. The Jutish leaders, Stuf and Wihthgar, disembarked at the same place in 514; and the Hamble river (flumen Homelea), according to Bede (*H. E.* iv. 16), flowed through the country which they afterwards acquired (*Dr. Guest*). The Hamble Creek is at all events the natural inlet of the country, and probably received some of the earliest Saxon colonists.

The shores of the creek are in many places pleasantly wooded. Proceeding seaward, we reach at 3 m. from Botley, *Bursledon*, a small trading port, which once also carried on shipbuilding. The church (St. Leonard), originally Norm., has been "modernized" and spoilt. At a short

distance above, but on the opposite bank, are the remains of an ancient pier, beside which, in the summer of 1875, a vessel 130 ft. long, believed to be a Danish war galley, was found imbedded in the mud. A thorough examination of the vessel, to be conducted under the direction of the Hartley Institute, Southampton, is proposed.

2 m. lower down, and at the mouth of the creek, is the fishing village of *Hamble*, whence by a ferry you can reach Titchfield, 4 m. E. (*post*). At Hamble was an alien priory, founded by Bp. Henry de Blois, and given by him to the Cistercian Abbey of Turon. It was suppressed by Henry V., and its possessions granted to Winchester College; there are no remains. The Church (St. Andrew) has some Norm. portions, including a rich doorway, and belonged to Winchester College before the suppression of the priory. Its tower was rebuilt in 1412, and the rest of the church is mainly Perp.

Leland describes Hamble as "a good fishar town," which it still is; there is a lobster fishery, and crabs are brought here from the French and Irish coasts to be forwarded for the supply of the London market. On the adjacent shore of the Southampton Water are some fragments of an ancient "castelet." There are pleasant walks in this neighbourhood, which is worth exploring (Netley, for instance, is but 2 m. N.). Hamble is easily reached by water from Southampton.]

[From Botley, a pleasant *Excursion* may be made to Bishop's Waltham, either by road (4 m. N.E.), or by the rly. (5 m.). In either case you keep near the river Hamble, which runs through rich green meadows. It is proposed to continue the railway to Petersfield (Rte. 16), and to Alresford (Rte. 20).

Bishop's Waltham (*Inn*, Crown, indifferent), a clean small town (Pop. 2618), is deserving of a visit on ac-

count of the remains of the episcopal castle, or Palace as it was called, erected by Bp. Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, but almost rebuilt by Wykeham. The name of the town (Weald-ham, the dwelling in the wood) indicates the ancient character of the country; and the bishops had a park of 1000 acres surrounding the castle, where, as well as in the wilder thickets of Waltham Chase, they might "see their hawk fly, or their greyhound run." Henry II. held a great council here in 1182, when supplies were granted for his projected crusade. His son Cosur-de-Lion was entertained here in great state, after his coronation at Winchester, on his return from his German captivity. William of Wykeham did much for the palace, and died here at the age of 80, Sept. 27, 1404. Cardinal Beaufort bequeathed to Queen Margaret of Anjou "his blue bed of gold and damask wherein the queen used to lie when she was at the palace of Waltham." Bp. Langton, who succeeded to the see in 1493, made many alterations and additions; but Waltham was alienated by Bp. Poynt (temp. Edw. VI.) to the first Marquis of Winchester, and was finally "demolished" and the manor sold, during the civil war. At the Restoration it came back to the Church, but the palace has not been restored.

The original form of the building was a parallelogram, divided into two courts, in the second of which were the hall (on the W. side) and chapel (on the E.). At the angles were square towers. The most important portion now remaining is the front of the hall, 65 ft. long, the 5 large windows of which are well shrouded in ivy. This is possibly part of Wykeham's work. The ruined tower, 17 ft. square, is perhaps earlier. Beside these, a part of the offices exist, now used as a barn. In front is a large sheet of water, called the Abbot's pond, and

affording good fishing, made by damming up one of the small streams which unite to form the Hamble. There was formerly a second pond in the meadows below.

The *Church of Bishop's Waltham* (St. Peter) dates for the most part from the 17th centy. The Perp. chancel is possibly of Wykeham's building.

Somewhere about the year 1860, the discovery of a bed of potter's clay seemed likely to turn the quiet village into a busy scene of manufacturing industry. The great promoter of the scheme was the late Sir Arthur Helps, who resided at Vernon hill, once the seat of Admiral Vernon. Large works were erected, but were not successful, and the population of the place is now very little in excess of what it was 30 years ago. An Infirmary also was founded by Sir Arthur, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Leopold, in 1864, and is a handsome building, with a statue of the Prince Consort over the principal entrance. It, however, did not meet with adequate public support, and never came fully into operation.

Waltham Chase, formerly a rough common of about 1300 acres, lies S.E. of the town. It was well stocked with deer until the beginning of the last century, when the "Waltham Blacks," a famous gang of deer-stealers, so called from the black stain with which they smeared their faces before setting out on their expeditions, destroyed the greater part of the stock, before attacking the deer which lay farther off in the forests of Woolmer and Bere. Their depredations at last led to the passing of the "Black Act" (9 Geo. I.), which, says White, "comprehends more felonies than any law that ever was framed before." The Waltham Blacks are said to have included among their ranks "many members of the most respectable families." The whole country "was wild about deer-stealing; and unless he was a hunter, as they affected to call

themselves, no young person was allowed to be possessed of manhood or gallantry."—White. Bp. Hoadly, when urged to restock Waltham Chase, replied that "it had done mischief enough already."]

Leaving Botley, the railway passes through a country of low, wood-covered hills, well seen from the embankments; and about the 79th m. leaves on E. (1½ m.) Wickham, the birthplace of the famous Bp. of Winchester (Rte. 18). The Titchfield river, locally known as the Aire, is here crossed by a viaduct, leaving the town 3 m. S. Portsdown-hill, with Nelson's monument and the new Forts, appears E. A good view of Fareham is gained as the line crosses the turnpike road from Titchfield; and we reach at

81½ m. *Fareham* (Stat.; (1) line S. to Gosport and Stokes Bay; (2) E. to Cosham, for Portsmouth). The town (*Inn*, Red Lion), which stands on Fareham creek, at the N.W. corner of Portsmouth harbour, has a considerable local trade, easily admitting to its quay vessels of 300 tons burthen. There are a large tannery, and extensive potteries (for draining-tiles, flower-pots, &c.), the material for which is supplied from the immediate neighbourhood (Pop. 4500). The old *Church*, St. Peter and St. Paul, was meanly rebuilt in 1813, with the exception of an E. E. chancel, in which, on Sunday, July 2nd, 1345, when Edw. III. was in the Isle of Wight preparing to start for France, John de Offord, Dean of Lincoln, the chancellor, delivered up "the seal of presence" to John de Thorsby, keeper of the privy seal, and received "the seal of absence." There is a district church with spire, but far from good (seen from the railway), built and endowed in 1835 at the cost of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson.

At Knowle, 3 m. N.N.W., is the

Hants Lunatic Asylum, a large establishment, with a farm, on which many of the inmates are employed.

At Fareham the late W. M. Thackeray spent some of his boyish days; some reminiscences of the place will be found in his writings.

On the E. side of the town is *Cams Hall* (H. P. Delmé, Esq.), with very fine grounds extending to Cams Bay; and in the neighbourhood are, *Up-lands* (G. A. Huddard, Esq.), *Roche Court* (Capt. A. Southey), *Blackbrook* (Colonel Le Blanc), and *Heathfield* (Rt. Hon. Sir T. A. Larcom).

At Funtley, on the Titchfield river, in Fareham parish, but 2 m. N. of the town, was erected the first iron-mill by Henry Cort, described by Mr. Smiles as "the author of our modern iron aristocracy, who still manufacture after the processes he invented or perfected."

[Fareham itself is of little interest; but *Titchfield* (2 m. W.) should not be left unvisited; and there is a small church at *Boarhunt* (about the same distance N.E.) worth seeing.

At Titchfield the points of interest are the *Church*, with its monuments, and the remains of *Titchfield House*, built by Thomas Wriothesley (1st Earl of Southampton of that creation), on the site of a Premonstratensian Abbey. The manor, which at the period of the Domesday Survey belonged to the king, was granted by Henry III. to Peter de Rupibus, Bp. of Winchester, for the foundation of the abbey, under or by which the greater part of the existing parish *Church* (St. Peter) was built.

This is a fine building of various dates, and well worth inspection. The W. door (very rich), the S. side of the nave, and the walls of the chancel, are Norm. On the N. side of the nave a very good Perp. aisle has been added, popularly attributed, like most Perp. work in the county, to William of Wykeham, but of considerably later date.—J. H. P. The

original Norm. walls of the chancel are pierced (E. and N.) with Perp. windows. On the S. side are E. E. sedilia, and 2 E. E. arches opening into a chantry chapel, which has been made the burial-place of the Southampton family. This chapel is good Dec. In it is a sumptuous monument erected in accordance with the will of the 2nd Earl of Southampton (d. 1581), for his father, his mother, and himself. The principal place is assigned to the effigy of the Countess, which is of full size, and on the top of the tomb. On lower shelves, on either side of her, are smaller figures of the 2 Earls. The monument is in good preservation, and is a fine specimen of the elaborate work of Elizabeth's time. The 1st Earl (Lord Chancellor Wriothesley) had been buried in the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn; but his body was removed here by his son's directions, who also left 1000 marks for the repair of Titchfield church. The modern monument for Miss Hornby is by *Chantrey*.

Titchfield (Pop. 1640) is a place of some antiquity, since it is mentioned as "an ancient market town" in the will of the 1st Earl of Southampton. Its situation, on the Aire, or Titchfield river, is advantageous; and the neighbourhood of the abbey N. of the town (and generally known as *Funtley Abbey*, from the name of a small manor on which it stands) no doubt increased its importance. The Premonstratensian canons, placed here by Bp. Peter de Rupibus, were richly endowed; and the revenue of the abbey, at its suppression, was 2497. It was then bestowed on Thomas Wriothesley, the courtier and favourite of Henry VIII. (Anne Askew's Lord Chancellor, who, as she says, with "Master Rich, took pains to rack me with their own hands till I was nigh dead," and spent two hours afterwards in endeavouring to persuade her to recant, who built here, in Leland's words,

"a righte statelie house embatayled, and having a goodlie gate, and a conduete (conduit) castelid in the middle of the court of yt, in the very place where the late monastery stood." Wriothesley was one of the 16 executors of the will of Henry VIII.; and on the accession of Edward VI. was created Earl of Southampton. He retained the Chancellorship, which he had held in the former reign; but was in less than a month compelled to resign it, though he retained his seat in the council. He retired to his house at this place, where he died in the year 1550. His son, the 2nd Earl, received Edward VI. in great state at Titchfield, during his progress through the southern counties: and the house received a second, but less happy, royal visit in 1647, when Charles I., after his escape from Hampton Court, took refuge here, intending to sail from the coast, but was prevented by the error of Ashburnham, who brought Colonel Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, to Titchfield, thereby "undoing" the king. Charles passed from here, in Hammond's custody, to Carisbrooke. (See for the whole remarkable scene at Titchfield, *Ashburnham's Narrative*, vol. ii.)

Titchfield was the birthplace, and the residence before her marriage, of Lady Rachel Wriothesley, the heroic wife of William Lord Russell.

The remains of my Lord Southampton's "righte statelie house," although scanty, are picturesque, and valuable as the fragments of a good 16th-centy. manor-house. It was castellated, and of considerable strength, as was still thought necessary so near the coast. The chief existing feature is a lofty gatehouse flanked by 4 turrets, which group well, and furnish a good subject for the sketch-book. A brick stepped gable, surmounted by pinnacles and columnar chimneys, should also be noticed.

From the high ground E. of

Titchfield a wide prospect may be obtained over Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight. At Titchfield Mr. Pepys has recorded the comfort he obtained from "seeing at one view 6000*l.* a year." "We observed," he continues, "a little churchyard" (scarcely that of the parish church), "where the graves are accustomed to be all sown with sage."]

[Near Fareham commences the line of *Forts*, as yet incomplete, that stretch along the ridge of Portsmouth-hill, a distance of nearly 7 m., and are designed to prevent its occupation by an enemy, who, if in possession, might destroy Portsmouth. "In arranging the defence of the dockyards," says Capt. O'Brien, R.E., "the two antagonistic conditions of a long line to defend, and a minimum number of defenders, required to be reconciled. An enemy having once landed in England, the whole of the regular troops, as well as a large body of militia, would be needed for the field army, and the defence of the dockyards would devolve on a relatively small number of reserves, and on the garrisons and marine artillery. The object of the works is to prevent the enemy either taking them easily or passing between them, and at the same time to render it impossible for him to burn the dockyards by a distant bombardment. The enormous range of rifled guns obliged the circle on which the guns are placed to be a very large one, with a radius of not less than 4000 or 5000 yds., and the necessity of preventing an enemy in force passing between them rendered it advisable to place them within easy artillery range of one another. The works are thus mutually supporting, and form as it were a series of closed bastions, no one of which can be attacked without engaging two or more collateral forts. The intervals can easily be further strengthened by batteries and field-works placed

somewhat in rear of the main line. As compared with Continental examples of detached forts, they are small, being intended for defence by small bodies of troops; their profile, however, is a formidable one, calculated to enable them to make an obstinate resistance. The independent trace of the parapets and ditches, kaponier defence, Haxo casemates in the flanks, considerable casemated accommodation, and a casemated keep or 'reduit,' serving as a barrack in time of peace, form the chief characteristics of the English detached forts." (*Military Manuals, Fortification.*)

The Forts already built or building are the following, proceeding from W. to E., but engineers maintain that the intervals between them are in some cases too great, and that at least 2 more works must be erected. The number and weight of the guns to be mounted in each is also still *sub judice*. (1.) *Fareham*, a very strong hexagonal work. (2.)

Wallington, distant 1 m. (3.) *Nelson*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (4.) *Southwick*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (5.) *Widley*, 2 m. (6.) *Purbrook*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. These are of horseshoe shape, facing to the N., with wide and deep ditches, and are built in a very massive manner of brick, but as only siege artillery is likely to be brought against them, they are not ironclad. They occupy from 15 to 20 acres each, and have a total barrack accommodation for about 3000 men. At a very short distance E. of Fort Nelson is the *Pillar*, "consecrated," as the inscription runs, "to the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson by the zealous attachment of all those who fought at Trafalgar, to perpetuate his triumph and their respect. Erected 1805." On the back of the base is the statement that the British ships at Trafalgar numbered but 19, and the French and Spanish 33, "19 of which were taken or destroyed." The pillar, being intended to serve as a sea-

mark, is placed at a spot where the hill is 294 ft. high, and is itself 120 ft. in height. The lane beside it leads to *Boarhunt Church*, 1 m. N.W., which is chiefly Trans.-Norm.; but the chancel arch is not improbably Saxon. On each side of it is a recess for an altar, with a segmental arch, and in the side wall a recessed half-arch connected with it. The church was restored in 1853, but deserves a visit. At the foot of Portsdown-hill is held a great fair on July 26, the grand articles of traffic being horses and cheese; but the enormous multitude that then congregates here consists far more of pleasure-seekers than of traffickers.]

From Fareham the *Stokes Bay branch* proceeds through the low ground on the W. of Portsmouth Harbour to Gosport (Stat.), whence there is a line into the Victualling-yard for the use of the Queen, and also a steam ferry to Portsmouth (Rte. 16), and to Stokes Bay (Stat.), which affords the shortest sea passage to Ryde (Rte. 29). The *Portsmouth branch* runs E. near the head of the harbour, commanding a pleasant view at high water.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Porchester* (Stat.). The village lies S. of the line, between it and the grey massive walls of the *Castle*, which, standing out boldly on a projecting tongue of land, call away the tourist from the railway bustle of his own days, to those in which the legions of ancient Rome guarded, by their stronghold here, the approach to this part of the coast of the "remote Britain." Porchester is in fact the predecessor of Portsmouth, and the original "port" of the harbour. The castle itself has portions ranging from the Roman period to the 14th century, and is among the most interesting ruins in England.

Porchester in all probability represents the "Portus Magnus" of

the Itineraries. It was connected by Roman roads with Regnum (Chichester), Venta Belgarum (Winchester), and Clausentum (Bittern, near Southampton). The sea has, no doubt, much receded from its walls, under which the Roman galleys were once moored; but the strength of its position was not overlooked by mediæval builders, who formed here, as at Pevensey (the ancient Anderida, see *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*), a Norman castle within the area of the old Roman walls.

The site had, however, been well known during the Saxon period, and it was here that, according to the Ang.-Sax. Chron., Port or Portha landed in 501, and established himself as lord of the surrounding district. No castle, however, but only an "aula" or hall, is mentioned as existing at the period of the Domesday survey—a sufficient proof that the present keep is of more recent date. It is probably of the time of Stephen, and at all events not later than the reign of Henry II. King John paid frequent visits to Porchester, and often made it his point of departure for the Continent. The castle was also used as a state prison. Eleanor, wife of Simon de Montfort, took refuge here in the early summer of 1265, after her escape from Odiham (Rte. 21); her son Simon was constable of Porchester, and here raised troops in support of his father. Edward II. often visited it. In 1445 Margaret of Anjou landed here, and was married to Henry VI. at Southwick Priory: but from that time to the period of the revolutionary war, when it was filled with French prisoners, Dutch sailors from De Winter's fleet, taken at the battle of Camperdown, and galley-slaves who had been cast on shore in Pembrokeshire, Porchester has but little history. The importance of the castle declined as that of Portsmouth rose.

The general plan of the entire

fortress is quadrangular. At the N.W. angle is the Norm. keep, towering high above the rest of the walls: buildings of a later date are ranged round 3 sides (W., S., and E.) of the inner court, the entrance to which was under 2 portoullises. The outer court, or ballium, is formed, as at Pevensey, by the walls of the original Roman fortress. In this court is the parish church of Porchester, possibly covering the site of the Roman sacellum (comp. the remarkable cruciform foundations within the area of Rutupia, Richborough—see *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*). To this outer court there are 2 gates or entrances, fronting one another, in the E. and W. walls. A ditch, double on the E. side, surrounds the whole of the walls, the area within which is about 9 acres, now converted into pleasure grounds, with archery targets, &c., much patronized by holiday-makers from Portsmouth.

The outer walls should first be examined. These have been patched and repaired at many different times (very extensively in the reign of Henry III.), but still exhibit sufficient proofs of their Roman origin. As at Richborough, Pevensey, and Burgh, the line of wall is broken by circular towers, 18 in all, including those of the keep. In this instance the towers are hollow instead of solid: a mode of construction, however, which occurs in other Roman fortresses (as in the town walls of Bourges). The walls are from 8 to 12 ft. thick, and about 18 ft. high. There is little or no tile used, and what does occur (on the N. side) is probably *not* Roman. Nor is the red mortar found here, which is generally so marked a feature of Roman remains. The bonding-courses of the walls are formed of a coarse limestone, which is also used at Silchester (Rte. 22), and the composition of the cement is the same at both places. This resemblance to

Silchester, the age of which is well ascertained, as well as the general arrangement of the walls and towers, are the chief reasons which have induced archaeologists to assign a Roman origin to the outer walls of Porchester. The original gates have been replaced by others of much later date. Abreast of the old water-gate lies Little Horsea Island, a gunpowder depôt, with the Tipnor Magazines E., on the mainland.

Leaving the church for the present, we pass through a barbican, with many arches in succession, grooved for 2 portcullises, into the inner baily, in which stands the keep. Fragments of Roman inscriptions found here are built into the wall rt. of the entrance. The keep itself in its arrangements resembles those of Rochester and Dover. It is quadrangular, and divided by a party wall running from the bottom to the top. The walls are $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, faced with Caen stone, and filled in with rubble. A change takes place in the masonry about half-way up the building, possibly indicating that the work is of two periods, both of which, however, must be within the 12th centy. Within, the keep is divided into 4 stories. "The rooms are more than commonly dark, being lighted in the 3 lowest tiers by merely small narrow loops; and the uppermost floor, the one of most consequence, is but little better provided. The way in which light and air are alike excluded gives us a curious insight into the domestic inconveniences of the early English kings, who, when compelled to stay within doors, must have passed much of their time in a dim and murky twilight."—*Hartshorne*. From the top of the keep (admission 3d.) a fine view of Portsmouth with its harbour is gained; in the extreme distance are visible Chichester spire and bell-tower; and N. is Portsdown-hill, with Nelson's monument. The building adjoining the keep W. is of

late Dec. character. That S. has some Norm. portions, and "some very good specimens of Tudor architecture." On the E. side the buildings are later. The use of all these buildings is quite uncertain, and it can only be conjectured that parts of them are referred to as the "Queen's" and "Knyghton's" chambers in the Ministers' accounts of the reign of Edw. III.

The *Church*, in the outer baily, should next be visited. It possibly occupies the site of a Roman building, but the present church was that of a priory of Augustinian canons, founded within the walls of the castle by Henry I. about 1133, but removed, within 20 years of its foundation, to Southwick. The canons perhaps found the castle no very tranquil place of residence during the troubles of Stephen's reign.

The church (restored 1871) was originally cruciform, with a low tower at the intersection. The S. transept has been destroyed, and a part of the church has been rebuilt (the E. window is Perp.), but it still contains some very interesting portions of the original Norm. structure. The W. front is very good and entire, showing 3 circular-headed windows above a much-enriched doorway. Along the walls of the chancel and remaining transept run a stone bench-table and an arcade, the unfinished state of which may be accounted for by the sudden removal of the canons. The font should be especially noticed; it is ornamented with an intersecting arcade, and has on one side a representation of the baptism of our Saviour, in which the original Byzantine type is followed. Notice also the venerable stems of ivy that cluster around the walls.

Porchester Castle is the property of T. Thistlethwayte, Esq., of *Southwick Park*, to which place the Augustinian priory was removed.

It lies about 2 m. N. of Porchester, on the borders of the ancient forest of Bere. The park is large and varied, and from the house (built on the site of one burnt down in 1840) fine views are commanded towards Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

• The *Priory*, of which the only remains are the foundations of a few walls, stood about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the present house, where the evidences relating to it are still preserved. It increased rapidly in importance after its removal from Porchester, and obtained grants of numerous churches and lands throughout the county (among other works, the canons built the old church at Portsmouth: Rte 16). This priory was the first place in the diocese benefited by William of Wykeham, who founded in it 5 chantries:—for the prosperity of Edward III., for the soul of Edward III., for his own soul, and for the souls of his father and mother, John and Sybil, who were buried here. In the church of the priory Henry VI. was married to Margaret of Anjou (1445). Large privileges and immunities—among the rest, free chase in all the royal forests in the neighbourhood of their lands—were afterwards granted to the canons by that king. Southwick church (St. James) contains a brass to John White, 1567, “*fyrst owner of the priory and manor of Southwicke after y^e surrender and departing of the chanons from the same.*”

Soon after the Dissolution, the priory of Southwick passed into the hands of the Norton family, who had long been settled in the neighbourhood. Charles I. was visiting Sir Daniel Norton here at the time of Buckingham's assassination by Felton at Portsmouth (Rte. 16). The king was at prayers in the chapel, when Sir John Hippesley entered and whispered in his ear the fatal tidings. Charles, says Lord Clarendon, took no notice until after the

conclusion of the service, when he retired and broke into the most passionate lamentations. The present owner of Southwick is maternally descended from the Nortons, the last of whom, in the male line, left an extraordinary will, in which he bequeathed the whole of his property to Parliament, in trust for “the poor, hungry, thirsty, naked strangers, sick, wounded, and prisoners, to the end of the world.” It was set aside on the ground of insanity.

1 m. N. E. of Porchester is *Paulsgrove Quay*, the extreme navigable point of Portsmouth Harbour, and 1 m. further E. *Wymering*, with a restored church (SS. Peter and Paul) originally Norm. Notice in the churchyard the coped sepulchral slab, with elegant floriated cross, probably 13th centy.

From Porchester the line proceeds to

87 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Cosham* (Stat.) (Rte. 16), where it joins the South Coast Railway, coming from Chichester. At a short distance S.E. of the junction the rly. crosses Portsbridge creek, and passes through the *Hilsea Lines*, which replace the old earthworks erected during the French war. These lines, 2800 yards long, consist of 3 great bastions, and terminate in demi-bastions at either end, furnished with casemated flanks. The rly. then advances through the low, flat island of Portsea, given by Ethelfleda to the monks of Winchester, to

92 m. *Portsmouth* (Stat.). (Rte. 16.)

ROUTE 20.

ALTON TO WINCHESTER, BY ALRESFORD.

South Western Railway, Alton and Winchester Line. 18½ m.

For Alton, see Rte. 18.

This route at first lies through a broken and picturesque country, with cross-roads branching off N. through narrow valleys that intersect the chalk downs, and in the latter part traverses the upper valley of the Itchen.

53½ m. (from Waterloo) *Medstead* (Stat.) The village lies more than 1 m. N., and though its little church (St. Andrew) has some Norm. portions, it will hardly repay a visit.

56½ m. *Ropley* (Stat.). At Ropley Dean, 1 m. W., a very beautiful Roman torque, of a spiral form, was ploughed up a few years since in a field. It may still be seen in the possession of the owner of the field, and is figured in *Smith's Dict. of Greek and Rom. Antiq.*, p. 87. The remains of a Roman villa exist at Bighton-Woodshot, 2 m. N.; and the church of Bighton, a small Norm. edifice, with Norm. font, is of considerable interest.

South of the line, a short distance before reaching Alresford Stat., is *Bishop's Sutton*, once a manor of the Bps. of Winchester, who had a palace here, the only existing trace of which is the so-called site of the bishop's kennel—a portion of the ancient episcopal establishment by no means neglected, especially in so forest-clad a county as Hampshire. The *Church* (St. Nicholas) is partly Norm., the nave, lighted by the original four small windows, with good N. and S.

doorways, and early Dec. chancel. "The wooden arches and posts supporting the belfry are probably of the 15th centy., having moulded capitals and good chamfer terminations."—*J. H. Parker*. There is a good Brass of an unknown knight and lady (c. 1520).

The central stream of the Itchen, to which Camden gives the name of the Arle, but which in Leland's time was known as the "Alresford River" (uniting with the two others, the Candover and the true Itchen, below Avington), rises a short distance above Bishop's Sutton, between it and the hamlet of Ropley Dean.

59½ m. *Alresford* (Stat.). There are two Alresfords, Old and New, both named from their situation on a ford of the Arle river. The district is said to have been included in the grant of Kynewalch, 2nd Christian King of Wessex, to the newly established church of Winchester. At any rate Alresford has been in the hands of the bishops from a very remote period.

New Alresford is a corporate and market town (Pop. 1623), and in very early times it was a borough also. Although by far the more important place, it was until 1850 merely a chapelry attached to Old Alresford (Pop. 581), the superior antiquity of which, however, is not considerable, since its "newer" offset existed at the period of the Conquest. The town, which had fallen into decay, was restored by Bp. de Lucy (1189-1204), who re-established its market, and formed the great pond (then covering 200 acres—now about 60), as a reservoir for the Itchen, which he made navigable from Southampton to Alresford. "By means of this the pellucid and troutful streams—the 'Dulcia piscosæ flumina aquæ' of the old monkish poet—are kept always full and flowing, not shrunken by drought, or mischievously swollen in rainy seasons."—*Woodward*.

Alresford shared in the prosperity and decline of its greater neighbour, Winchester. It was at one time important as a clothing place, and had many fulling-mills on the adjoining stream. Few towns have suffered more from fire. It was always being burnt down. The first conflagration recorded was in 1610. Ten years later great part of West-street was destroyed. It was burnt by the retreating troops of Lord Hopton (whose head-quarters it had been) after the defeat of the Royalists at Cheriton (*post*), and suffered again from fire in 1678, 1689, 1710, and 1736. It is now the centre of an important agricultural district. In 1850 it was separated from Old Alresford, and formed into a separate incumbency. The *Church* (St. John Baptist) was rebuilt after the fire of 1689, and is by no means attractive. A small crucifix of stone, apparently of great antiquity, built into the W. tower, merits notice.

The *Church of Old Alresford* (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) was rebuilt in 1753; the tower in 1769. In 1862 a S. transept was added, and architectural features introduced, which give it a much more ecclesiastical appearance. The communion chalice is the earliest known example (1563) of the conical shape introduced after the Reformation in place of the ancient hemispherical form. That of New Alresford is of the following year (1564). Lord Rodney, the naval hero, was buried here in 1792. *Old Alresford House* is the residence of the Dowager Lady Rodney; *Upton House* of the Misses Onslow. New Alresford was the birthplace of Abp. Howley, and also of Miss Mitford, the well-known authoress of 'Our Village.'

Colonel Richard Norton of Southwick, the "idle Dick Norton" of Cromwell's letters—"given to Presbyterian notions; purged out by Pride; dwindled ultimately into a Royalist," *Carlyle*—resided in early life at the Manor House of Old Alres-

ford. He materially contributed to the success at Cheriton by bringing a body of horse to charge the rear of the Royalists by bye ways.

Peter Heylyn, Laud's biographer and historian of the Reformation, was rector of Alresford in the troublous times of the Rebellion. His library, valued at 1000*l.*, was seized by Waller's troops, and his living sequestered. After the restoration he returned to Alresford, but he died very soon after.

In the summer of 1833 a very large quantity of silver coins, all of the reign of the Conqueror, were found in a leaden box in a field near Alresford. The greater part are now in the British Museum.

At Armsworth, a tithing of Old Alresford, is *Armsworth House* (T. A. Houghton, Esq.), a handsome mansion in the Italian style, built 1862 on the site of a house that belonged to the Rodney family; it is surrounded by the extensive woods of Lanham and Godsfield. At Godsfield are some remains of a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, built c. 1150 by Bishop de Blois, and presented by him to the Order, in whose possession it remained until the Dissolution.

2 m. S. of Alresford is *Tichborne Park* (Sir H. A. J. Doughty-Tichborne, Bart., but occupied by H. L. Wickham, Esq.,) which from a period of unknown antiquity, probably before the Conquest, has been in the hands of a family of the same name. The name is derived from the "Ticeburn," which appears as a boundary stream in several A.-S. charters. Like most families which can claim a Saxon origin, the Tichbornes have a remarkable legend attached to their history. Sir Roger Tichborne, in the reign of Henry I., married Isabella, heiress of Lemerston, near Brighthton, in the Isle of Wight. The charities of this lady were unbounded; and when she lay

on her death-bed, at the end of an unusually lengthened life, she prayed her husband to grant her as much land as would enable her to establish a dole of bread to all comers at the gates of Tichborne on every succeeding Lady-day. Sir Roger took a flaming brand from the hearth, and promised his wife as much land as she could herself encircle whilst it continued burning. She caused herself to be carried from her bed to a certain spot, and began creeping round it on her hands and knees. Before the brand was consumed she had encircled a plot of 23 acres, near the entrance to the park, still known by the name of "Crawles." The house, says an ancient prophecy, will fall, and the family of Tichborne become extinct, should any of the Lady Isabella's descendants be daring enough to divert her charity. The "Tichborne dole," in the shape of 1900 small loaves, was regularly distributed for ages, and morsels of the bread were carefully kept as a sovereign remedy against ague and other ailments. It was not until the middle of the last century that the custom was abused; when, under the pretence of attending Tichborne Dole, vagabonds, gipsies, and idlers of every description assembled from all quarters, pilfering throughout the neighbourhood; and at last, the gentry and magistrates complaining, it was discontinued in 1796, but money to an equal amount is still annually given to the poor of the parish. The first baronet, Sir Benjamin, was high sheriff of the county at Queen Elizabeth's death, and received his baronetcy from James I., together with the grant of the castle of Winchester, in fee-farm, as a reward for the zeal with which he had hastened to proclaim the new monarch on his own responsibility. James I. often visited at Tichborne, usually spending Aug. 29th there. In the civil wars Sir Richard, the 3rd baronet, garrisoned the castle of Winches-

ter as a royal fortress, and served there till its surrender to Cromwell, Oct. 8, 1645. Sir Henry, the 4th baronet, was imprisoned in the Tower on suspicion of being implicated in Titus Oates' plot. Tradition still points out the Tichborne oak, in which the second Sir Benjamin hid himself after the battle of Cheriton.

In 1869 the title and estates were claimed by a man who pretended to be Roger Tichborne, 11th baronet, who had been lost at sea. The claim was resisted by the family by legal proceedings which lasted from 1872 to 1874, when the claimant was proved to be one Arthur Orton, a butcher, of Wapping, was convicted of perjury, and condemned to 14 years' penal servitude in Princes Town Prison, after mulcting the estate 80,000*l.* in law expenses!

The present house of Tichborne is modern and uninteresting; a very ancient one having been pulled down in 1803. The *Church* (St. Andrew), seen on a hill at some distance, has an early Norm. chancel worth notice. The E. window is Dec. The memorials of the Tichborne family in the N. aisle will repay a visit.

About 1½ m. S. of Tichborne is the once fine E. E. *Church of Cheriton*. The chancel is especially good, and has many of the original lancets remaining. The chancel arch is large and lofty with shafts. The upper part of the tower is modern; the arch below Trans.-Norm. Remark the encaustic tiles, some very good, on the altar platform. It has been conjectured that Bp. Edyngdon (1346-1366) materially improved this church, of which he was the rector before his elevation to the bishopric of Winchester: but no part of the existing structure can be of his time. The nave and tower were much injured by a fire in 1744.

Cheriton was the scene (March

29, 1644), of a hard fight between the Royalists under the Earl of Forth and Lord Hopton, and the Parliamentarians under Sir William Waller, the former of whom were completely routed; an event which ruined the king's cause in the West, and was celebrated by a public thanksgiving in London on the following Sunday. "The king's horse," says Lord Clarendon, "never behaved themselves so ill as on that day. It broke all the measures, and altered the whole scheme of the king's counsels." Winchester at once fell into the hands of Waller, 900 of whose troops are said to have been killed or wounded in the Cheriton fight, and 1400 Royalists; most of the Irish neither giving nor receiving quarter.

At the N.W. end of the parish is an ancient boundary tree known as the Gospel Oak, under which it is said the gospel was read during the perambulation of the bounds (see the Crouch Oak at Addlestone, Rte. 13). In the "Old Litten" (lictun, A.-S. = churchyard) at Beaworth ("Beo-wyrthe," the bee or honey farm), June 30, 1833, a leaden box was discovered containing more than 6000 pennies of the first two Williams, apparently fresh from the mints of Southampton and Winchester.

[If the tourist quits the rly. at Alresford, he has the choice of two roads to Winchester, the main, direct road, and the more circuitous but much more inviting route through Itchen Stoke, Itchen Abbas, and the Worthys, along the valley of the Itchen. The pedestrian should by all means adopt the latter, diverging from it when practicable into the green meadows that skirt the clear flowing river; and if he be one of the "gentle craft," he will doubtless indulge in visions of Izaak Walton, to whom these green meadows and clear streams must have been familiar during his final sojourn at Win-

chester. The Arle, or central stream of the Itchen, will be followed until it joins the others below Avington (*post*). "The sides of the vale," says Cobbett, "are, until you come down to within 6 or 8 m. of Southampton, hills or rising grounds of chalk, covered more or less thickly with loam. Where the hills rise up very steeply from the valley the fertility of the corn-lands is not so great; but for a considerable part of its way the corn-lands are excellent, and the farm-houses to which those lands belong are for the far greater part under cover of the hills on the edge of the valley."—*Rural Rides*.

The three streams of the Arle, the Candover, and the true Itchen (which last rises at the head of the Tichborne valley), unite below Avington, and the Itchen thence flows onward—

"A shallow river, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals,"

with more than one interesting old church on its banks. On N. are the Worthys (Exc. g. from Winchester), and on S., *Easton* (St. Mary), restored in 1870, and well worth a visit. It is Trans.-Norm., with apsidal chancel. Some of the arches are of the horse-shoe form, and very richly ornamented. The S. doorway should especially be noticed for its indications of the rapidly approaching E. E. The crest-tiles on the roof are very good and unusual. Notice the monument to worthy Mrs. Barlow, widow of Bp. Barlow of Chichester, one of the earliest married bishops (d. 1595), whose five daughters were married to as many bishops—Margaret to Overton of Lichfield; Ann to Westfaling of Hereford; Elizabeth to Day of Winchester; Frances to Toby Matthew of York; Antonina to Wickham, Day's predecessor at Winchester.

"Prole beata fuit; plena annis, quinque
snarum,
Præsulibus vidit, præsulis ipsa, datas."

M

The old rectory, where good Mrs. Barlow lived with her son, was pulled down only a few years ago.

There is little to notice on the main road, after leaving Tichborne on E., till we approach within 4 m. of Winchester. Then we have on N. *Hempage Wood*, the scanty remains of a royal forest which once existed here. In the year 1086 the Conqueror granted to Bishop Walkelin, then engaged in rebuilding the Cathedral of Winchester, as much wood from the forest of *Hempage* (Hanepinges) as his carpenters could take in 4 days and nights. "But the bishop," says the annalist, "collected an innumerable troop of carpenters, and within the assigned time cut down the whole wood and carried it off to Winchester. Presently after, the king, passing by Hanepinges, was struck with amazement, and cried out—'Am I bewitched, or have I taken leave of my senses? Had I not once a most delectable wood in this spot?'" But when he understood the truth he was violently enraged. Then the bishop put on a shabby vestment, and made his way to the king's feet, humbly begging to resign the episcopate, and merely requesting that he might retain his royal friendship and chaplaincy. And the king was appeased, only observing, "I was as much too liberal in my grant as you were too greedy in availing yourself of it." (*Willis*, from the *Annales Eccles. Winton.*)

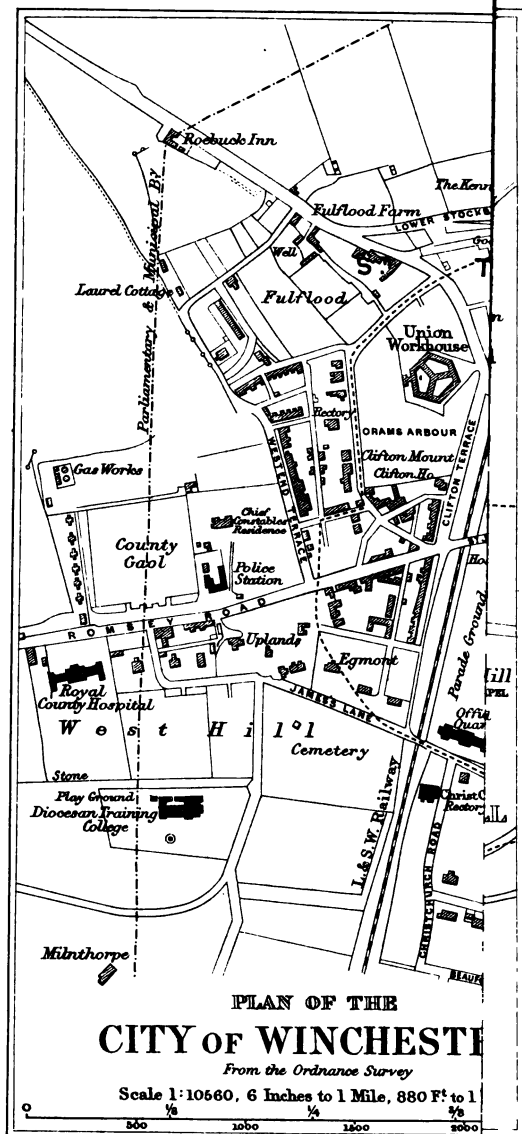
At 6 m. from Alresford the road passes over *Magdalen-hill*, with its wide stretching view (*post*). On N. is the site of the ancient hospital, harried by the king's troops in the great rebellion, dismantled by the Dutch prisoners sent here by Charles II. in 1665, and pulled down by Bp. Thomas in 1778 (for views of the very interesting Tr.-Norm. buildings see *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii.), and its inmates removed to Winchester. Near is the ground of the great

Magdalen fair, still held, though on a very reduced scale, on St. Mary Magdalen's day, O. S. (Aug. 3), at which the master of the hospital is entitled to hold a booth for his own sole use and profit. This hill was a frequent encampment ground of the last century. It was on Magdalen-hill that the reconciliation between John and Abp. Langton and his suffragans took place, July 20, 1213. The king fell prostrate at the primate's feet, who raised him, and the united parties marched through the city to the chapter-house of the cathedral, where the king received absolution. The tourist now rapidly descends the heights upon Winchester (*post*).]

Proceeding by rly. from Alresford, we have at 61 m. on S. *Itchen Stoke*, where is the very elegant modern Dec. Church of *St. Mary* (H. Conybeare, architect). The chancel was built as a memorial of that true Churchman and good man, J. H. Markland. Observe the painted glass, the encaustic tile pavement, representing the *Via Crucis*, and the pulpit, all in excellent taste. We reach at

62½ m. *Itchen Abbas* (Stat.). The small Norm. Church, restored and enlarged in very good taste, and with a careful attention to details, in 1863, was one of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey, Winchester.

A short remove S. is *Avington* (E. Shelley, Esq.), a modern brick house, occupying the site of a mansion which with the estate passed in the reign of Elizabeth to the family of Brydges, through whom it became the property of the Dukes of Chandos and Buckingham. It was sold by the late duke. The first George Brydges of Avington married the infamous Countess of Shrewsbury, whose first husband was mortally wounded in a duel with the Duke of Buckingham, during which



by Cross.

she is said to have held the Duke's horse disguised as a page. (See Barnes, Rte. 8). Charles II. visited her at Avington whilst the court was at Winchester, and the old house contained a closet called "Nell Gwynne's dressing-room." The park is well wooded, contrasting pleasantly with the high bare downs that inclose it; and advantage has been taken of the stream of the Arle to form a large sheet of water in front of the house. The Church in the park was built in 1789 by a bequest of Mary Marchioness of Caernarvon. All the interior fittings are of mahogany. Its style may be guessed from its date.

1½ m. N. of the station is *The Grange* (Lord Ashburton), a stately mansion, originally built by *Inigo Jones*, temp. James I., and called one of his best productions by Horace Walpole. It has, however, been greatly enlarged and altered by the second Lord Ashburton, and little trace of the older building remains, either within or without. The architect of the existing house was Wilkins. It is a fine Grecian elevation; the grand portico, copied from the Parthenon, being especially worthy of notice, though completely out of place as an adjunct to a modern English mansion. The park is not large, but picturesquely wooded, and the gardens and conservatory are very beautiful. In the grounds is a piece of water formed by the Candover branch of the Itchen. The first house was built by the family of Henley, who acquired the estate early in the 17th centy., and was greatly improved by Robert Henley, the celebrated Lord Chancellor, who, in 1764, took his title of *Earl of Northington* from the parish in which the Grange is situated, in the church of which is a monument with an elaborate inscription to his memory. On the extinction of the title in 1786 the Grange was purchased by Henry

Drummond, Esq., and whilst in his possession was for some time occupied by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. It was purchased by the second Lord Ashburton from Mr. Drummond. Its name indicates that it was, like all the surrounding district, a part of the monastic possessions attached to Winchester. The church of *Swarraton*, so named, says tradition, from the yew-trees (swart wood), many of which still darken the valley, stands on the edge of the Grange Park.

The rly., after leaving Itchen Abbas, runs through an open country, above the Itchen valley, and near Headborne Worthy unites with the London and Southampton line (Rte. 21). 1 m. further the *Winchester Stat.* (67½ m.) is reached, occupying a high position, and commanding a wide view of the valley to the S.

WINCHESTER.

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This—one of the great historical cities of England—covers the side of a hill rising from the valley of the Itchen, and running westward; the cathedral, and some of the older portions of the city, occupying a space of level ground on each side of the river.

(*Hotels*: George, best, according to Milner existing in the same spot as early as the reign of Edward IV.; Royal; Black Swan; White Swan.)

A British city no doubt existed here before the arrival of the Romans, the situation, nearly at the point where the Itchen ceased to be navigable, resembling those of other Celtic towns in different parts of Britain. Its Roman name, *Venta Belgarum*, has been variously explained; but is most probably a Latinization of the Celtic word "Gwent" or Champaign, the general name of the downs west of the great *Andred's wood*. The so-called "City Ditch" on Winchester-hill was the last relic of *Venta Belgarum*. "There seem to have been several of these *Gwents* in Britain; and the Romans obtained their name for the capital towns by turning *Gwent* into a feminine substantive, and then adding the name of the race which inhabited the particular district, as, *Venta Belgarum*, *Venta Icenorum*, *Venta Silurum*, &c."—*Guest*. *Venta Belgarum* was a place of considerable importance. Roman roads (whose course is for the most part followed by the railways) connected it with *Portus Magnus* (Porchester), *Claudentum* (Bittern, near Southampton), *Sorbiadunum* (Salisbury), and *Calleva* (Silchester). The town itself contained temples to *Apollo* and *Concord*, occupying the sites of the present cathedral and its adjacent buildings. Roman altars and other remains have from time to time been found here; and at least one Christian church existed in it at the time of its taking by the Saxons. This occurred in the year 495, when *Cerdic* and his son *Cynric* landed at the head of the *Hamble Creek*, and speedily established themselves within the walls of the old Roman city. In their hands "*Venta*" became a feminine substantive, *Wint-e*, gen. *Wint-an*; and the town itself, *Wintanceaster*, or *Winte-ceaster*, "the city of the *Wint-e*," Winchester.—*Guest*.

Winchester seems to have been for some time occupied by the Saxons merely as a fortress in the midst of a hostile country; since it was not for 70 years after the landing of *Cerdic* that the Britons of *Hants* and *Berks* were finally subdued. It then became the "proper constitutional capital" of the kingdom of *Wessex*; and it was here that *Birinus*, the first Apostle of Western England, was received, when in 635 (38 years after the coming of *St. Augustine*) he converted the King *Kynegils* and all his people to Christianity. The succeeding kings of *Wessex* were crowned and buried in the cathedral, which was now commenced; and as *Wessex* gradually became predominant over the other kingdoms, the importance of Winchester rose with that of the state. Here *Egbert*, with the consent of his *witan*, imposed the general name of *England* (*Anglia*) on all the kingdoms he had united under his sway. It was here that *Alfred* sat in the midst of his "*witan*," and sent forth the greater part of his laws. During the reign of *Athelstan* 6 mints were established in Winchester (*London* had but 3). *Edgar* (959-975) made the "*Winchester measure*" the standard throughout his dominions; and it was in the cathedral of Winchester that (if *Rudborne's* testimony is to be received) *Canute* hung up the crown which he refused to wear after the famous scene on the seashore with his courtiers. *Canute's* numerous benefactions to the church here were probably made, as elsewhere, in expiation of the Danish ravages to which Winchester had more than once been exposed. It was here, while sitting at table with *Edward the Confessor*, that the great *Earl Godwin* was seized with the fit of apoplexy of which he died. Among the old Saxon traditions, which, side by side with those of *King Arthur* and his knights, gathered about the

ancient capital of Wessex, was a story that, whilst the city was besieged by the Danes in the reign of Athelstan, a single combat, which was to decide the event, took place in a meadow outside the eastern gate (the place is still pointed out), between Guy of Warwick, the Saxon champion, and a gigantic Dane named Colbrand. Like Valerius Corvus in his fight with the Gaul, Earl Guy was assisted by a friendly crow, which fluttered about the Danish giant, and assisted in his overthrow. The host of the Northmen withdrew accordingly. A turret projecting from the city wall (now destroyed) was long called "Athelstan's chair," and said to have been the place from which he overlooked the combat.

After the Conquest Winchester still continued one of the cities in which the king "wore his crown" during the great yearly festivals. Many of our early sovereigns went through the rite of coronation at Winchester. William the Conqueror was crowned here for a second time in 1069, Stephen on his usurpation in 1135, and Richard I. in 1194, after his return from his German prison. During the siege of Bp. Henry of Blois by the Empress Matilda in 1141 a fire destroyed the greater part of the city, including, it is said, 40 churches and 2 abbeys. After her flight the Londoners with the king's troops sacked what remained; "after ruining and pillaging houses and cellars, and not a few churches, all returned home, carrying with them a quantity of costly spoil, and a multitude of prisoners."—*Gesta Stephani*. In 1184 the city was incorporated by Henry II. In 1207 Henry III. was born here; he spent a considerable part of his minority in the city, and by its name he was commonly known. In 1213 his father, John Lackland, was here formally reconciled to Abp. Langton and the prelates with whom he had quarrelled, and at the chapter-house received absolution

from the metropolitan. In 1265 Winchester was sacked by the younger De Montfort during the Barons' War. After the fall of De Montfort it obtained a reduction of its fee-farm rent in consequence of its "poverty and ruined state;" but this did not compensate it for the injury that it received when Edward I. abandoned it as a royal residence. Up to this time the trade of Winchester had rivalled that of London. A great fair, the original licence for which was granted to Bp. Walkelin by the Conqueror, was annually held on the hill of St. Giles (across the Itchen, beyond Eastgate Bridge, where, in 1076, Earl Walthoef was beheaded for conspiring against the Conqueror), which, owing to the close vicinity of the port of Southampton, attracted merchants from every part of Europe. For several centuries the fair of Beaucaire in Languedoc was the only rival of that of Winchester. (*Hudson Turner*). The hill was divided into streets of booths, named after the merchants of the different countries and districts who exposed their wares in them, as the street of the Flemings, of Caen, of Limoges, and of the Genoese, as well as after the commodities sold, as the drapery, the pottery, the spicery, the stannary, &c. The transaction of business was strictly prohibited at Southampton, and every place within 7 leagues of the city. The passes through the great woody districts, which merchants coming from London or the West would be compelled to traverse, were on this occasion carefully guarded by mounted "sergeants at arms," since the wealth which was being conveyed to St. Giles's-hill attracted bands of outlaws from all parts of the country.

A parliament was held in the city in 1285, when the ordinances known as "the Statutes of Winchester" were passed. Winchester attained celebrity in very early times as the

seat of weaving and drapery in general. Camden and others assign to the textile fabrics of this city an antiquity coeval with the *Notitia Imperii*. According to Sir Matthew Hale the woollen cloth trade principally flourished in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., and declined in subsequent reigns. From 1333 to 1363 Winchester was the "staple" or general wool-mart of the kingdom; but its importance as a place of trade had already much declined, and by the reign of Henry VIII. its manufacturing and commercial prosperity were gone. (See Smirke, 'Consuetudinary of Winchester,' *Arch. Journ.*, vol. ix.) It still, however, received numerous royal visits. Taylor, the waterpoet, in 1623, found it "like a body without a soul," with "almost as many parishes as people." The marriage of Henry IV. with Joan of Navarre, Duchess of Brittany, was solemnized in the cathedral, Feb. 7, 1403. In 1415 Henry V., before his departure for Agincourt, received the French ambassadors in the castle, and feasted them at the royal table. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, was born here in 1487, and received his name in accordance with the old traditions of the place, as well as with the assumptions of his father, who, anxious to set forward every possible claim to the crown of England, professed to be descended from Cadwallader, ancestor of the great British chieftain. Henry VIII. and the Emperor Charles V. were here together in 1522; and James I., who had been proclaimed here by the sole authority of the sheriff (Sir B. Tichborne, *ante*), anticipating the commands of the privy council, in 1603. Winchester was taken, with the exception of the castle, by the troops of Sir William Waller, after the fight at Cheriton in 1644; and in the following year the castle surrendered to Cromwell himself, Oct. 6, 1645,

after a siege of 8 days. (See Cromwell's letter giving an account of the affair, Carlyle, vol. i., 251). Hugh Peters, who brought the letters, received 50*l*. "for his good news." His own verbal narrative may be read in Sprigg, p. 41, ed. 1854. In little more than three years later Charles I. passed through Winchester on his way from Hurst Castle to Windsor, whence in a few weeks he was led to the scaffold at Whitehall, the mayor and corporation waiting on him with an address of condolence. After the Restoration Winchester received a final gleam of royal favour; the open downs and fine hunting country which surround it having induced Charles II. to commence a palace here, only part of which was finished at his death; and though Prince George of Denmark, who visited Winchester in 1707, accompanied by Queen Anne, was so charmed with the neighbourhood as to propose to finish the palace, death again interrupted the design, and Wren's plan remained incomplete. From this time the town, which had been fearfully devastated by the plague in 1666, decreased both in size and population; and the main sources of life and movement were, and still are, the cathedral establishment, and the famous grammar school founded by William of Wykeham. The county business is still transacted here; and it returns 2 M.P.s, as it has done since the time of Edward I. It has no especial manufacture, and the population is almost stationary; in 1861 it was 14,776, and in 1871, 16,366, in each case including from 1000 to 1500 military. Among eminent natives may be mentioned, Wolstan, Bp. of Worcester, Dean Pace, Bp. Bilson, one of the revisers of King James' Bible, and Dr. Lingard, the Roman Catholic historian of England.

(1.) THE CATHEDRAL.

- (a) History. (b) West Front. (c) Nave.
 (d) Font. (e) W. Chantries. (f) Choir. (g) Tower.
 (h) Presbytery. (i) Mortuary Chests. (j) Feretory. (k) N. Transept. (l) Lady Chapel.
 (m) Tomb of William Rufus. (n) E. Chantries. (o) S. Transept. (p) Crypt. (q) Close. (r) Deanery. (s) Library.

This is, of course, the first point to which attention should be directed. The tourist will find his way to it from the stat. by descending *Jewry-street* rt. (passing rt. the Corn Exchange) and *High-street* (the "Cyp," or "Cheap-street" of Anglo-Saxon charters), to the Market Cross, toward the centre of the High-street, where he turns rt., and passing the little church of St. Lawrence, almost buried in houses, a short avenue of trees will bring him opposite the W. front. The architectural history of the cathedral has been treated at length by the late *Professor Willis*, in an admirable paper read at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Winchester in 1845, and published in their vol. of Proceedings for that year. The visitor who desires fuller information than can here be given should refer to that volume.

(a) Tradition assigns the building of the first Christian church at Winchester to the British King Lucius, the same shadowy monarch who is also said to have been the founder of the church at Canterbury assigned to Augustine by Ethelbert (see *Hand-book for Kent and Sussex*). This primitive church, with the monastery attached to it, was, it is said, destroyed during the persecution under Aurelian, and reconstructed, A.D. 293, "by the faithful," in honour of St. Amphibalus, one of those who then suffered, though some have denied his personal existence, and converted him into the abbot's *amphibalum* or cloak. Cerdic, the founder of the kingdom of Wessex (519), converted

this church, says the old chronicler, into a "temple of Dagon," and it was entirely removed by Kynegils (635), on his conversion by Birinus. Kynegils granted "the whole of the land for the space of 7 m. round the city," long known as Barton Manor, for the support of the monks, who were again established here. A church was now commenced, and completed by Kynewalch, son of Kynegils, by whom, on the division of the see of Dorchester, founded by his father Kynegils, Winchester was made an episcopal see, 662. Succeeding bishops, especially St. Swithun (852-862) and Ethelwold (963-984), greatly enlarged and repaired this cathedral, which, at its dedication after the completion of the works of the latter bishop, was consecrated to SS. Peter and Paul. Here were interred most of the Saxon kings of Wessex (Alfred, and some of his successors were, however, buried in the "Novum Monasterium," the Abbey of Hyde, founded by King Alfred himself as a burial-place for his family, N. of the present cathedral); and here Canute the Dane was laid to rest, having already offered his crown before the high altar (see *ante*). The great patron of the church and of Winchester was the pluvial St. Swithun, whose relics were removed from their original place of sepulture before the N. door of the nave, and placed by his successor, Ethelwold, in a golden shrine of the richest workmanship. Edward the Confessor was crowned in this Saxon church; and in its nave, according to an old tradition, his mother Emma, who had been accused of incontinence, underwent the "fiery ordeal," and passed safely, blindfold, over 9 red-hot ploughshares.

Of this cathedral no portion remains. It occupied, in all probability, a site somewhat N. of the present building, the N. transept of which possibly covers a part of

the old foundations. Following the custom of the Norman bishops, Bp. Walkelin (1070-1098) commenced a *new cathedral* "from the foundations" in the year 1098. (For this work the freshwater limestone of Binstead, in the Isle of Wight, and the oaks of Hempage Wood, were used; see the story, *ante*.) It was completed in 1093, when the monks entered it in solemn procession "in presence of nearly all the bishops and abbots of England." The shrine of St. Swithun, and other relics, were removed into the new cathedral; and the old church was then entirely pulled down. Bp. Godfrey de Lucy (1189-1204) made considerable additions to the eastern part of Walkelin's cathedral; and Bp. Edington (1346-1366), beside other works, commenced the reconstruction of the nave, which was continued by his successors, Wykeham (1367-1404), Beaufort (1405-1447), and Waynflete (1447-1486). The present cathedral consists of these recorded works, ranging from Walkelin to Waynflete, together with others of less importance, whose history is not so certain.

The *dimensions* of the cathedral are:—

	Feet.
Extreme length from E. to W.	560
Extreme breadth at transepts	208
Length of nave	250
Breadth of nave and aisles	86
Height of nave	78
Length of choir	138
Height of tower	138

(b) The *W. front*, restored 1860, is the work of Bp. Edington (see *post*). Figures of SS. Peter and Paul formerly occupied the tabernacles between the porches; and a modern statue of William of Wykeham appears in the niche at the top of the gable above the window. The ancient figure is preserved in the crypt.

The visitor should by all means enter by the great western door. The *length* of Winchester exceeds that of any other English cathedral,

the distance from this entrance to the extreme eastern buttresses being 560 ft. The effect of this great length, 390 ft. of which (as far as the end of the choir) are visible from the W. door unbroken by the organ, which is placed under the N. tower arch, is in the highest degree grand and impressive. The stringcourse of corbel heads, and the light balustrade of the triforium in the nave, should here be noticed as remarkably aiding the general effect.

(c) The *Nave* of Winchester "exhibits one of the most curious instances of transformation from one style of architecture to another that has been preserved to us; for although at present a complete and perfect specimen of the 14th and 15th centuries, it is yet in the heart and core of its structure, from the ground to the roof, the original Norman building commenced, if not completed, by Bp. Walkelin."—*Willis*. "It is perhaps the most beautiful nave of a church either in England or elsewhere, wanting only somewhat increased dimensions."—*Fergusson*. Bp. Walkelin's Norm. nave extended about 40 ft. in advance of the present one. This extreme western portion seems to have been in a ruinous state when Bp. Edington (1345-1366) pulled it down, and built the present W. front, with the great window and porches, together with the 2 first bays of the nave on the N. side, and one on the S. A careful examination will show many differences between this part and the rest of the nave. The 2 first windows, for example, in the N. aisle, are of a different and far inferior design to those beyond them. "They are singularly heavy, and from the extreme depth of their exterior mouldings have a most cavernous and gloomy appearance." The heads of the panels and lights in Edington's work also differ from those of the rest of the nave. The points of the cusps in the first are ornamented

each with a small leaf; in the other work they are plain. The design of the great W. window is very simple, "reducing itself to the merest stone grating." The glass with which it is filled was, it is said, collected from different parts of the building after the destruction of the rest by Cromwell's troops. It is, however, "undoubtedly the earliest Perp. glass in the cathedral, and may be the work of Bp. Edington," like the window itself.—*C. Winston.*

Edington's work was continued by his successor, William of Wykeham (1367–1404), who purchased for this purpose the stone-quarries of Quarr, in the Isle of Wight, from which Walkelin had originally built the cathedral. He began the *transformation* of the nave from Norman to Perp. "I use the word advisedly, instead of *rebuilding*, for the Norman core still remains in the piers and walls up to the parapet, and in many places the Norman ashlar as well."—*Willis.* Thus the 8 westerly piers on the S. side retain the Norm. ashlar, upon which the new mouldings have been wrought. The Norm. arches still remain behind the triforium; Norm. shafts remain above the present vault; and on the outside of the clerestory the Norm. masonry and flat buttress may be seen running up between the Perp. windows. In the S. side aisle part of the lower extremity of a Norm. shaft appears, having probably been covered by some shrine or altar-work. The Norm. shafts and capitals remain *in situ* in the second bay from the crossing on the N., where they were hidden by the roodscreen, and therefore left unaltered.

For ample and most interesting details of the very curious manner in which the original Norm. work was partly cut away, and partly worked into the new Perp., the tourist must be referred to Professor Willis's paper. The nave should be

compared throughout with that of Canterbury, which was in building at the same time. There, however, the old Norm. nave was entirely pulled down, and the pier arch mouldings are consequently much lighter, and the piers more slender, than those of Winchester. Both naves have lierne vaults; the invention of which has sometimes been ascribed to Wykeham, but which were really in use long before his time. The balcony above the pier arches at Winchester, beautiful in effect, was to some extent a necessity arising from the thick Norm. wall, which had to be dealt with and disguised. The design of the windows throughout the nave (except Edington's) is very elegant and peculiar, and should be specially noticed. The great iron hooks between the piers were used for supporting the tapestry with which the church was decorated on high festivals.

At Wykeham's death, in 1404, the S. side of the nave was completed, and the N. begun. The works were carried on and finished by his two successors, Cardinal Beaufort and Bp. Waynflete (1405–1486). Less of the original Norm. work seems to have been worked into the walls on the N. side than by Wykeham on the S. On the bosses of the vault of the nave, and on the tablet under the triforium, appear the arms and busts of Wykeham—of Cardinal Beaufort and his father—their device the white hart chained—and the lily of Bp. Waynflete.

At the W. end of the N. aisle is a square stone gallery, called the *Tribune*. It is part of Edington's work, and was intended to serve as a gallery for minstrels on extraordinary occasions. The episcopal registers are now deposited here.

(d) The *Font*, in the N. aisle of the nave, is no doubt of Walkelin's time, and should be compared with those at East Meon (Rte 18), and

in St. Michael's church, Southampton (Rte. 21). All 3 were apparently the work of the same sculptor. The designs on the 4 sides of the Winchester font are partly baptismal symbols (the salamander and the drinking doves), and partly represent events from the life of St. Nicholas of Myra, the patron saint of children, and in great honour with the Normans.

(e) On the S. side of the nave, and near the choir, is *Bp. Edingdon's* chantry (1345-1366), the first of a very fine series of chantry chapels contained in the cathedral, most of which were erected during the life of the persons by whom they were founded. This chantry was, however, altered when Wykeham remodelled the piers against which it stands,—and is later in style than Edingdon's genuine work. Edingdon is said to have rejected the archbishopric of Canterbury; and upon that occasion to have used the well-known saying, "If Canterbury is the higher rack, Winchester is the better manger." Opposite Edingdon's chantry is *Bp. Morley's* altar-tomb, with an epitaph composed by himself in his 80th year. On a small brass plate on the pier to the W. is an interesting inscription to the heroic Col. Boles, killed with 60 of his men in Alton church (Rte. 18).

Edingdon's chantry is of inferior design and interest to that of *William of Wykeham* (1367-1404), which occupies the entire space between 2 piers of the nave, on the same side, lower down. This chapel, to which Wykeham refers in his will, was built by him on the site of an altar dedicated to the Virgin, his especial patroness, the mass at which he had always been accustomed to attend when a boy at school, and which stood, it is said, "in that part of the cross precisely which corresponded with the pierced side of the Saviour." (This, however, is hardly the case, even allowing for the extra length of

the Norm. nave.) The design of Wykeham's chantry is very beautiful; and it is one of the best specimens remaining of a 14th-century monumental chapel. The foundation of the altar is still visible. The bishop's effigy, the "comeliness" of which, it has been suggested, may have induced Anthony Wood to describe him as having a "courtly presence," reposes on an altar-tomb in the centre, arrayed in cope and mitre. The pillow at the head is supported by 2 angels. At the feet 3 monks are represented offering up prayers for the repose of the departed soul. (They are said, but questionably, to represent Wykeham's 3 assistants in the cathedral works—William Wynford, his architect; Simon de Membury, his surveyor of the works; and John Wayte, controller.) The tomb is kept in repair by the members of the bishop's two foundations, at Winchester and Oxford. (For the fullest account of Wykeham, architect, bishop, engineer, and Lord Chancellor, perhaps the most remarkable man of his age, see his life by *Bp. Louth.*)

The W. window of the S. aisle is filled with stained glass, in memory of the officers and men of the 97th who fell in the Crimea, among whom the name of Hedley Vicars will be read with interest. Their colours are affixed to the wall on either side of the S.W. door. Among the monuments in the S. aisle, commencing from the W., remark those of the wife of *Bp. North*, by *Flaxman*; of *Dr. Warton*, head master of Winchester College, d. 1800, epitaph by *Dr. Parr*, by *Flaxman*, and graceful in design, although the boys whom the doctor is instructing must have been chosen for their peculiar ugliness; *Bp. Tomline*, d. 1820, by *Richard Westmacott, jun.*; *Dean Cheyney*, d. 1760; *Bp. Willis*, by *Cheere*, d. 1734, with the head, contrary to custom, to the E. *Sir George Prevost*, d. 1816, by *Chantrey*. Against the pier nearest the choir door, on the

N. side, is a medallion of *Bp. Hoadly*, d. 1761, exhibiting *Magna Charta* side by side with the Bible, and the cap of liberty jostling the pastoral staff.

Opposite the font in the N. aisle remark the monument of the famous *Mrs. Montagu*, foundress of the Blue-stocking Club, and the chimney-sweeper's friend, d. 1800, and her husband; and the memorial slab of *Jane Austen*, the novelist.

(f) From the nave we pass into the *Choir*, through an oak screen designed by *Scott*, as a memorial of *Bp. Wilberforce* and *Dean Garnier*. On the N. side is placed the jewelled pastoral staff of the bishop; and the central arch is fitted with gates of metal work. The choir itself consists of the old *choir of the monks*, under the tower, and of the *presbytery* beyond it. This portion of the cathedral is of various dates: the tower itself late Norm.; the piers, arches, and clerestory of the presbytery, Dec. (temp. *Bp. Edingdon*, about 1350); the screen inclosing it, Perp. (the work of *Bp. Fox*, about 1524); the vaulting of the presbytery is also the work of *Bp. Fox*; and the ceiling under the tower dates from 1634.

(g) The *Tower* itself, the enormous piers of which at once attract attention, is the successor of that of *Walkelin*, under which *William Rufus* had been buried; and many thought, according to the old chroniclers, "that the fall of the tower was a judgment for his sins, since it was a grievous wrong to bury in that sacred place one who all his life had been profane and sensual, and who died without the Christian viaticum." The great size and massiveness of the piers is probably owing to the panic caused by the fall of their predecessors. "They are at present most unwieldy and intrusive, from their excessive size and awkward squareness of form, and are the largest tower piers in England in proportion to the spans of the arches

that rest on them."—*Willis*. The very narrow arches opening to the transepts should be remarked. It is not uncommon in churches with a central tower to give the greater span to the arches opening E. and W., in order to leave the view from one end to the other of the church unobstructed, but the system is here carried to a very unusual excess.

The tower was originally a lantern, but was ceiled in the reign of *Charles I.* In the centre is an emblem of the Trinity, surrounded by the sentence, "*Sint Domus hujus pii reges nutritii, reginæ nutrices piæ.*" The letters painted red form the date 1634. Medallions of *Charles I.* and *Henrietta Maria*, with their arms and devices, also appear on this ceiling. It has been proposed to remove this ceiling and reopen the lantern.

The *stalls*, which extend from the eastern tower piers to the first pier of the nave, are of oak, as black as ebony, and exceedingly rich and beautiful in design. "They are early Dec. work, and their canopies and gables bear considerable resemblance to those of the tomb of *Edmund Crouchback* in *Westminster Abbey*."—*Willis*. This would place their date about 1296. The desks and stools in front of the upper range bear the initials of *Henry VIII.*, *Bp. Stephen Gardiner*, *Dean Kingsmill*, and the date 1540. The rich pulpit on the N. side bears the name of its donor, "*Thomas Silkstede, prior,*" on different parts of it. The episcopal throne is modern, from a design of the late *Mr. Garbett*. The *organ*, a very fine one (which figured in the *Great Exhibition* of 1851), is placed under the N. transept arch.

(h) Passing into the *Presbytery*, we find the piers and arches are Dec., the extreme eastern portion (the N. arch and the eastern arches) dating from about 1320, the rest from about 1350 (temp. *Bp. Edingdon*). (For minute architectural details connected with this part of the cathedral,

see *Willis*. Bp. Lucy's work, beyond the presbytery, E., to be afterwards noticed, had been already completed; and the new work of the presbytery was connected with it in a manner worth notice. It may be examined at the back of the raised platform beyond the reredos.) The magnificent *reredos*, which rises at the back of the altar, of the same type as those of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, St. Alban's, and Christ Church, is probably of the latter end of the 15th century. It has been carefully restored. Above the altar is a tolerably good picture of the Raising of Lazarus, by *West*. The *east window* of the choir, best seen from the part under the tower, is filled with *Perp. glass* a little earlier than 1525, and the work of Bp. Fox, whose arms and motto, "Est Deo Gratia," are introduced in it. "The only part of the glass, however, now in its original position, consists, as I think, of the 2 figures which occupy the 2 southernmost of the lower lights, and of that in all the tracery lights, except the top central one and the 3 immediately below it. The top central light is filled principally with some glass of Wykeham's time, and all the rest of the window with glass of Fox's time, removed from other windows."—*C. Winston*. The window must have been magnificent in its original state. "In point of execution it is as nearly perfect as painted glass can be. In it the shadows have attained their proper limit. It was at this period that glass-painting attained its highest perfection as an art."—*C. W.*

The presbytery is closed at the sides by screens of stone tracery, mostly erected by Bp. Fox (1500–1520), and bearing his motto. There are also the initials of Cardinal Beaufort, with his motto, "In Domino confido;" and the initials W. F., with the motto "Sit Laus Deo," belonging to some unknown contributor. The date 1525 also occurs here.

(i) Upon these screens, on either side and under each pier arch, are placed *Mortuary Chests* (also the work of Bp. Fox, but restored after the great rebellion), containing the bones of West Saxon kings and bishops, originally buried in the crypt of the old Saxon cathedral, and removed into Walkelin's church by Bp. Henry de Blois, who, it is said, mingled the bones together, since there were no inscriptions on the old monuments by which kings could be distinguished from bishops or bishops from kings. By him they were placed in leaden sarcophagi. The present chests, six in number, are of wood, carved, painted, and gilt, and in the style of the "Renaissance," which was beginning to appear in England in Fox's time. The names inscribed on the chests are (beginning from the altar on the N. side, and returning to it on the S.)—1. Kynegils (first Christian king) and Eadulph (or Ethelwulf, father of King Alfred), kings. 2. Kenulph (or Kenewalch, son of Kynegils) and Egbert (the so-called consolidator of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy), kings. 3 and 4 (opposite each other), Canute, Rufus [almost certainly an error, *post*], Queen Emma, and the Bps. Wina and Alwyn. 5. Edmund, king, perhaps Edmund Ironside. 6. Edred, king. The chests were broken open during the rebellion, and the contents, in the words of Evelyn, who wrote in 1685, "scattered by the sacrilegious rebells, and afterwards gathered up again and put into new chests;" hence it would be unsafe to rely on the identity of the contents of each chest, although the visitor may fairly believe that the actual relics of the Saxon kings are laid up within them.

The timber vaulting of the presbytery is also the work of Bp. Fox, and displays on its bosses a mass of heraldry, besides (at the E. end) the various emblems of the Passion, together with a number of faces, re-

presenting Pilate and his wife, Herod, Annas and Caiaphas, Judas, Malchus with the sword of Peter dividing his ear, Peter himself, and many others. All are curious, and are best seen from the triforium.

(j) On either side of the altar a door opens to the space behind the reredos, forming the polygonal part of the choir, standing on the foundations of the Norm. apse. (Remark the carvings in the spandrels of these doors—the Annunciation, and the Visitation of Elizabeth.) This was the *Feretory*, a place for the *feretra* or shrines of the patron saints; and before the construction of the reredos it must have been visible from the extreme western end of the church. This arrangement of the shrines, at the back of the high altar, was and is a very usual one, both in England and on the Continent. At the E. end of the feretory is a raised platform, 7 ft. broad, and extending quite across. It was originally much higher than at present; and “in front are the remains of a hollow place, which, from the piers and other indications that remain on the floor, evidently had an arcade in front of it.” On this platform was no doubt the shrine of St. Swithun, and that of St. Birinus, who converted Kynegils. Smaller relics were possibly displayed in the arcade below. There is a vault beneath the platform, called “the Holy Hole,” to be afterwards noticed.

St. Swithun, Bp. of Winchester from 852 to 862, was a great benefactor to the city as well as to the cathedral, and was regarded as the especial patron of both. His remains were originally interred, by his own desire, in the churchyard; and a small chapel was afterwards erected in his honour outside the N. door of the nave. It is traditionally asserted that the removal of his relics from his grave to their golden shrine was prevented by 40 days of continued rain; hence the popular belief that

if St. Swithun's day (July 15) be marked by a fall of rain, “twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain;” or, as the old rhyme ran:

“St. Swithun's day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithun's day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain na mair.”

July, however, has its “weather saints” in the calendars of France and Belgium, as well as in that of England. The old Flemish name of the month is “Wedermaend,” “the month of storms.”

(k) Returning into the nave, or passing through the N. door of the presbytery, we enter the *North Transept*, where the visitor at once finds himself carried back to the days of Bp. Walkelin. With the exception of some of the windows, which are Dec. insertions, all here is plain and rude Norman: massive and grand in effect, and very impressive. The arches, both of triforium and clerestory, are square edged, like the pier arches below them; “hence arises the peculiarly simple and massive effect of this part of the church.”—*Willis*. Both transepts have E. and W. aisles; and in addition, at each end, “an aisle which rises only to the pier arch level, and consists of two arches only, which rest in the middle on a triple bearing shaft instead of the compound pier which is employed about the rest of the work.” This kind of gallery is rare in England, but not unusual in the churches of Normandy. Both transepts are of 2 periods, the earlier part being indicated by the plain groined vaults and smaller piers; the later having ribbed vaults, and piers (those towards the N. and S. ends) which have been enlarged to strengthen turrets which once flanked the transepts, of which a fragment remains externally in the half-arch at the N.E. angle of the W. transept. The earlier part is no doubt Bishop Walkelin's (1070–1098), and, together with the crypt,

the oldest portion of the cathedral. The later dates from about 1107, when the central tower was rebuilt. The transepts should be compared with those of Ely Cathedral (the work of Walkelin's brother Simeon), with which they are nearly identical. "It is worth observing, in comparing Winchester and Ely, the contemporary works of the brothers Walkelin and Simeon, that they were both erected on different sites from their previous Saxon churches, and moreover, that the central towers of both of them fell in after ages, Walkelin's in 1107 (?), and Simeon's in 1321."

—*Willis*. In this transept is an altar-tomb with effigy, a somewhat daring attempt, by *Chantrey*, for the *Rev. F. Iremonger*, Prebendary of Winchester, d. 1820. Under the organ-loft, fronting the transept, is the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*; the walls of which are covered with rude wall-paintings of the 13th cent., illustrative of the Passion of our Saviour. They are curious although coarse paintings, and deserve notice. They are well described in the Winchester volume of the Archaeological Association. On the wall of the chapel is the memorial of Mrs. Trench, mother of the present Archbishop of Dublin.

Ascending the steps from the transept, the N. aisle of the presbytery is entered, the N. side of which is Perp. The view beyond this, on entering the extreme eastern portion of the church, is very striking. From more than one point, seven chantries and chapels, each one the last resting-place of a prelate whose name was once a "tower of strength," are visible at once. "How much power and ambition under half-a-dozen stones!" wrote Walpole. "I own I grow to look on tombs as lasting mansions, instead of observing them for curious pieces of architecture."

The attention, however, should first be directed to the architecture

of this eastern portion. With the exception of the extreme E. end of the central or Lady Chapel, it is throughout the work of *Bp. Godfrey de Lucy* (1189-1204), and consequently a very early example of E. E. The design and details are of great beauty, and deserve the most careful notice. The 3 aisles or alleys (called "procession paths" or the "via processionum") are separated from each other by 3 arches on each side, and terminate eastward in chapels. "The peculiar arrangement of these low eastern aisles may be compared with those of the cathedrals of Hereford, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Alban's, Wells, and Exeter. Of these Winchester is the most extensive, and Hereford the earliest."—*Willis*. All these aisles were formed in order to facilitate the circulation of processions. An arcade passes round the ground wall. In the N. aisle stands the altar-tomb with E. E. effigy of Bp. Peter de Rupibus.

The N. Chapel (part of De Lucy's work) is called that of the Guardian Angels, from the figures of angels, still remaining on the vaulting. Bp. Adam de Orilton, d. 1345, is said to have established a chantry here. On the S. side is the fine tomb of Weston, Earl of Portland, Charles I.'s Lord High Treasurer, d. 1634; the bronze recumbent statue by *Le Sœur* is considered superior to that of Charles I. at Charing Cross, by the same artist. Opposite is the tomb of *Bp. Meux*, d. 1706, with a crozier and mitre, but not his, suspended above it.

Against the N. E. wall of the aisle, without the chapel, is a half figure holding a heart, traditionally said to represent Bp. Ethelmar, half-brother of Henry III., whose violence and rapacity are said to have excited the storm against the Poitevins which led to his expulsion from the country by the Parliament called by Earl Simon at Oxford, 1258. He died in Paris, 1260, but his heart

was brought to this cathedral. The newell staircase at this angle, and the passage to it, deserve notice from the singular excellence of their workmanship.

(i) The *Central* or *Lady Chapel* is singularly mixed in style. The N. and S. walls, as far as the E. walls of the 2 side chapels, are De Lucy's work, and retain his rich E. E. arcade. "The eastern compartment on each side, as well as the E. wall, have respectively a large Perp. window of 7 lights, with transom and tracery of a peculiar kind of subordination, or rather interpenetration of patterns, well worth a careful study. The vault is a complex and beautiful specimen of lierne work." The capitals and bases of the vaulting shafts are unusual, and very beautiful. The carved panelling of the western half of this chapel, the seats, desks, and screen of separation, are all excellent, and should be noticed. All this Perp. work is due to *Prior Hunton* (1470-1498), and his successor *Prior Silkstede* (1498-1524). On the vault, round the 2 central keys, one representing the Almighty, the other the Blessed Virgin, are the rebuses of the 2 priors: the letter T, the syllable *Hun*, the figure of a *ton*, for "Thomas Hunton," and the fig. 1, for "Prior;" the letter T, the syllable *Silk*, a *steed* or horse, and the figure 1, for "Thomas Silkstede, Prior." The walls of this chapel are covered with the remains of some very curious paintings illustrating the legendary history of the Virgin. Remark the procession of St. Gregory through the streets of Rome during the plague, bearing a picture of the Virgin, painted by St. Luke;—the drowning monk saved by the Virgin;—the woman who died without confession, but, by the intercession of the Virgin, was restored to life, till she had confessed and been absolved;—the thief whom the Virgin saves from hanging;—and the painter who,

when his scaffold falls whilst he is at work on the figure of the Virgin, is saved by an arm extended from the picture. These are all the work of Prior Silkstede, whose portrait, with an inscription, is still faintly visible over the piscina.

A fine statue of Bp. North, d. 1820, by *Chantrey*, stands with singular inappropriateness against the E. wall of this chapel; and here is preserved the chair or faldstool, covered with faded velvet, upon which Queen Mary sat on the occasion of her marriage to Philip of Spain. The ceremony was performed in this chapel July 25, 1554, on the festival of St. James, the great patron of Spain. The English court beauties are said to have enjoyed a special triumph on this occasion, in contrast with the olive tints of the Southerners. The Marquis of Winchester and the Earls of Pembroke and Derby gave the queen away, and among the great lords in Philip's train were Alva and Egmont—the future scourge of the Low Countries and his noblest victim. At the succeeding banquet in the episcopal palace Bishop Gardiner alone dined at the royal table. The boys of Wykeham's College recited Latin epithalamiums after the banquet, and then came a ball, "at which the English acquitted themselves well."

The *S. Chapel* (De Lucy's work) was fitted up as a chantry by Bp. Langton, d. 1501. The woodwork is very rich and beautiful, and the vault most elaborate. Remark the rebuses on it; the musical note termed a *long* inserted into a ton for Langton; a vine and ton for his see, Winton; and a hen sitting on a ton for his prior, Hunton. The dragon issuing from a ton is a rebus for Winton, to be explained from the Vulgate, Prov. xxiii. 31, 32. 'The altar-tomb here is that of Bp. Langton.

The modern stained glass which has been placed in some of these chapels, and in other windows, can

hardly be called good, and by its hot tints rather interferes with, than aids, the general effect.

In front of the Lady Chapel is a plain slab of grey marble which no doubt marks the tomb of Bp. De Lucy, the builder of all this part of the cathedral. It was long shown as that of King Lucius.

(m) Hither also was removed, in Sept. 1868, the plain tomb of Bath stone, with coped Purbeck marble cover, which in all probability contains the remains of *William Rufus*, in spite of the inscription on the mortuary chest in the presbytery (*ante*). It had suffered at least one removal before this. The king's body, after his death in the New Forest (Rte. 26) was, we are told by William of Malmesbury, brought by "certain rustics" in a cart (*rheda caballaria*) to Winchester, the blood dropping from the arrow-wound throughout the whole distance, and buried in the choir, within the circuit of the tower. Though the fall of the tower soon after (authorities differ as to the exact time) was regarded as a judgment for the interment of such a man in so sacred a place, his tomb seems not to have been removed, for it is spoken of as still under the tower, as Malmesbury had stated, by Rudborne, who wrote c. 1440. At some later, but uncertain period, it was removed to the place that it lately occupied before the high altar. This being of late years found very inconvenient, it was determined to remove it, but first to ascertain whether it contained the remains of the king, or was a mere cenotaph, for an old tradition asserted that they had been transferred elsewhere by his nephew Henry de Blois. The examination was accordingly made, Aug. 27, 1868, in the presence of the Ven. Archdeacon Jacob and others, and the remains of a man apparently 5 ft. 8 in. high were found, which had evidently been before disturbed, the

bones being thrown together in a promiscuous manner. From fragments of each found, it was inferred that the body had been clothed in a red cloak embroidered with gold thread, and swathed in lead; there were also a dozen pieces of wood, from 2 to 3 in. long, and two pieces of iron, which together formed an implement a yard long, but whether a sceptre or an arrow, opinions differed. Beside these things, a turquoise as large as a haricot bean, and a small ivory carving of some creature's head (possibly a serpent's), were found. These are preserved in the Cathedral Library, but all the rest were carefully replaced, and the tomb was then moved to its present position, between the Beaufort and Waynflete chantries. A full report of the examination was drawn up, the result of which is thus stated: "We have here almost a conclusive proof of the truth of our constant and cherished tradition, that the remains of the Red King are in their ancient resting-place." According to Gale, the tomb was violated by the Parliamentarians, who, he says, found in it a large gold ring and a silver chalice, beside human remains; but as the chalice would seem to indicate the additional interment of some priest or bishop, and no duplicate bones occurred, there is probably some mistake in his statement.

(n) Between the pillars are the beautiful chantries of Cardinal Beaufort and Bp. Waynflete, which bear a general resemblance, but have differences that are worth notice, chiefly on account of their well-ascertained dates.

That on the S. side is *Beaufort's* (1405-1447), the famous cardinal, whose misrepresented death-bed scene will at once occur to the memory of all readers of Shakespeare. The placid countenance of his effigy is in striking contrast to "the dark portraiture which has reached us from the poetry of Shake-

speare and the pencil of Reynolds," but has no support from real history. The death of his nephew Gloucester was not his work; and so far from "dying and making no sign," his death-bed was peculiarly calm and collected. "*Utinam ab aliis,*" says one who witnessed it, "*mirandum, factum gloriosi et catholici viri.*" (*Cont. Croyland.*) The special charge against him seems to have been his great wealth. "Firm of purpose, fertile in resources, unscrupulous in the choice of his instruments, unbounded in the confidence he accorded them, he must be regarded as one of the first statesmen of his age, if he does not, after the 4th and 5th Henrys, stand at their head."—*England and France under the House of Lancaster.*

Opposite is *Waynflete's Chantry* (1447–1486), the beauty and delicacy of the canopy of which should be noticed; but great part of the effigy is modern; the lily is his device. Magdalene College, Oxford, founded by him, keeps this chantry in repair.

The wall between the chantries of Bps. Fox and Gardiner, at the back of the feretory, is decorated with a series of 9 tabernacles, which are "beautiful specimens of Edwardian work, and well deserve study."—*Willis.* Each tabernacle contains 2 pedestals, under which are inscribed the names of the persons whose images once stood on them. Beside the Saviour and the Virgin, the list includes all the kings before the Conquest who were either buried in, or benefactors to, Winchester Cathedral. A low arch under the tabernacles opens to the vault called "the Holy Hole" (under the platform of the feretory), probably from a mass of various relics which it once contained, as well as from its vicinity to the great shrine of St. Swithun, above it.

Beyond the pier which connects De Lucy's work with the presbytery,

on the N. side, is the chantry of *Bp. Gardiner* (1531–1555), the famous "hammer of heretics," "a man," says Fuller, "to be traced like the fox, backwards." Mr. Ruskin's "pestilent Renaissance" is here fully developed. Within the chantry is the tombstone of Edmund, perhaps son of Ethelred, whose remains are in one of the chests in the presbytery. On the opposite side of the presbytery, and parallel with that of Gardiner, is the chantry of *Bp. Fox* (1500–1528), the most sumptuous and elaborate, though perhaps not the best in design, in the cathedral. It has been restored throughout by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the bishop's foundation. The pelican was Fox's device. In an arched recess below is the bishop's effigy, an emaciated corpse, wrapped in a winding-sheet. All the details, pedestals, string-courses, bands, and niches, deserve the most careful attention.

The series of chantries in the cathedral begins with that of Bp. Edington (in the nave), and ends with Bp. Gardiner's. The tourist should compare the whole series, carefully marking their dates, and observing the gradual changes of style.

The statue in a full-bottomed wig, with an amusing air of self-importance, against the S. wall of the cathedral, in a line with Beaufort's chantry, is that of *Sir John Clobery*, d. 1686, who rendered "extraordinary services" in bringing about the restoration of Charles II.

The S. wall of the S. aisle of the presbytery is of late Perp. character as far as the transept. On the opposite wall is an inscription recording that within it is the heart of Bp. Nicholas Ely, d. 1280, "whose body is at Waverley;" and another above a marble tomb, marking the resting-place of Richard, "son of William the Conqueror." The "*Dux Beornie*" of the inscription is an error. Beorn, nephew of Canute, was also buried here; and his name was

turned (in the 14th centy.) into the title of Richard. Like his brother Rufus, he was killed in the New Forest, and his death was looked upon as one of the many judgments which befel the Norman "lords of the chase" in that place, where, as it was asserted, churches, altars, and villages had been destroyed to make room for the wild deer.

(o) The *S. transept*, which is now entered, resembles that on the N. side in every respect, and is of the same date. In the eastern aisles are 2 chapels, formed by screens of stone tracery work. The S. is called Silkstede's chapel, because the letters of his christian name, Thomas, are carved on the cornice of the screen, the M. A. forming the monogram of his patroness, the Virgin, being distinguished from the rest. Remark also the skein of silk, which is his rebus. The beautiful iron-work of the N. chapel (of late character) should also be noticed. In the transept is a bench of very rude construction and simply ornamented; it may possibly be coeval with the transept itself. Here is also the monument of Sir Isaac Townsend, d. 1731; and a plain black marble slab, in Prior Silkstede's chapel, marks the tomb of another Izaak, whose name is somewhat better known. It is that of *Izaak Walton* (d. Dec. 15, 1683), the "prince of fishermen," and the author, besides his 'Angler,' of those 'Lives' which will endure as long as the English language. The inscription on the slab (which, it has been suggested, may have been written by Bp. Ken) runs thus:—

"Alas! he's gone before,
Gone to return no more;
Our panting breasts aspire
After their aged sire,
Whose well-spent life did last
Full ninety years and past;
But now he hath begun
That which will ne'er be done.
Crown'd with eternal bliss,
We wish our souls with his."

"Votis modestis sic fierunt liberi."

Walton died at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Hawkins, prebendary of Winchester; and as we linger in the green meadows beside the Itchen, or pace the tranquil courts of St. Cross, it is pleasant to think that he too must have known them well, and that the burden of his "ninety years" may have been somewhat lightened by their beauty and peacefulness.

The ancient sacristy, in the W. aisle of this transept, is now used as the *Chapterhouse*.

The archæologist should visit the *Roof* of the cathedral, especially that of the nave and its aisles, where he will find the upper part of the original Norm. work remaining untouched. The noble lantern of the tower should also be seen. From the leads of the tower there is a very striking view over the city and its environs.

(p) The *Crypt* is entered from the N. transept, and extends to the eastern extremity of the church. It is, except under the Perp. portion of the Lady Chapel, rude Norman, of precisely the same character as the transepts, and of the same date. Like other crypts, it serves to show us the original plan of the Norm. church, which, it thus appears, "was terminated eastward by a circular apse, round which the aisles of the Norm. presbytery were continued; and a small round-ended (Lady?) chapel extended as far as the western arch of the present one." All this part of the upper church was of course removed when Bp. De Lucy's work, and the subsequent Dec. piers of the presbytery, were built. The crypt itself, dark and massive, is even more suggestive of a remote age than the transepts.

(q) Leaving the cathedral by the western door, the tourist should pass into the *Close*, on the S. side, where the bright, smooth-shaven turf, and the fresh leafage, contrast finely with the worn grey stone of the cathedral.

Upon the buttress at the S.W. corner is an anagram forming the words

"Ill^{lac} prec^{vi}iator, ambula."

and in the "slype" or short passage in front, another, with the date 1632, when the slype was opened, before which the S. aisle of the nave was used as a public thoroughfare. The words here run—

"Sacr^a fit^{ist} ill^a ch^{oro}."

The close, which is now entered, occupies the site of the monastic cloisters, which with the chapter-house and other buildings were taken down by Horne, the first Elizabethan bishop, in 1563. Traces of these, however, and considerable remains of other parts of the priory, the principal of which is the present Deanery, formerly the prior's house, remain, and should be noticed. The priory consisted of a prior and 60 monks (Benedictines). Its annual revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to 1500*l.*, and was then applied to the support of the new Chapter, consisting of a dean, prebendaries, and canons.

The site of the *Chapterhouse*, destroyed, according to Milner, for the sake of the lead, was between the garden of the deanery and the S. transept. It was in the chapterhouse that Abp. Langton absolved King John, to whom he had been previously reconciled on Magdalen Down (*ante*), and then, proceeding to the choir, celebrated the Eucharist, which had been suspended for six years during the interdict. The row of Norm. arches, which now open to the close, formed the original entrance from the cloister. There is another arcade, tolerably perfect, on the N. side, within.

(*r*) The entrance to the *Deanery*, beyond, is temp. Hen. III., and consists of 3 acute arches, originally all open, and forming a sort of vestibule to the house; they were probably

connected with the cloisters. The niches above are curious, and should be noticed. The prior's hall, within the house, still remains, with a fine roof and windows, but has been divided into several apartments. It is of the 15th century. Charles II. lodged at the Deanery during his occasional visits to Winchester, whilst watching the progress of his own palace on the hill. It was on one of these occasions that Ken (then a prebendary of Winchester) refused to let Nell Gwynne have his house, which had been marked for her by the king's "harbinger." A small building, it is said, was then put up for her at the S. end of the Deanery, by the courtly Dean Meggot, which was always afterwards known as Nell Gwynne's house, and was only pulled down within the present century by Dean Reynell. The house in St. Peter-street, now the Probate Office, called hers, was really built by Sir Christopher Wren for the Duchess of Portsmouth. The house Nelly actually occupied was in Colebrook-street, near the back gate of the precinct. The king bore no ill-will to Ken on account of his refusal; and when the Bishopric of Bath and Wells became afterwards vacant, he is said to have asked, "Where is the good little man who refused his lodging to poor Nell?"—and to have appointed Ken accordingly.

What is now the *Dean's stable*, S. of the Deanery, is "a curious wooden structure, originally the Hospice or *Strangers' Hall*, with the original wooden roof of the time of Edward I. It is now divided by a floor and partitions, but must have been originally one large room. The corbel heads represent, as usual, a king and a bishop. The work is of rude character, more like a good barn roof than that of a hall."—*J. H. Parker.*

At the S.W. angle of the cloister area, opposite the Deanery, under one of the canons' houses, are some vaulted apartments, said to have

been the substructure of the *Conventual Kitchen and Buttery*. The walls of this house are of the 13th centy., and in the S. gable is a graceful rose window. In what is now the kitchen are the carved legs of a stone table of the 13th centy.

(s) The passage between the S. transept and the old chapterhouse leads to the Cathedral *Library*, the great treasure of which is a superbly illuminated Vulgate, in 3 folio volumes. It has been usually considered the work of different periods; but Dr. Waagen is "inclined to pronounce it, judging from forms and execution, entirely the work of the first half of the 12th century." It much resembles another Vulgate in the library of St. Geneviève at Paris, the writer of which styles himself "*Manerius scriptor Cantuariensis*." This latter, however, is of the first half of the 13th century.—*Waagen*, vol. iv.

(2.) After the cathedral, the great point of interest is the *College*, to which you pass from the close through *Kingsgate*, and under St. Swithun's church (*post*), turning L into College-street. Passing the new (and not very commendable) house of the headmaster, the college is entered through the great gateway. In this, rt., is the lodge of the porter, who will supply a conductor.

"The College of St. Mary of Winchester" was founded by William of Wykeham in connection with the "College of St. Mary Winton in Oxford" (called New College), in furtherance of a plan for the advance of learning, which he seems to have conceived long before his elevation to the see of Winchester. The school here established, preparatory to, and co-operating with, a higher course of instruction in his college at Oxford, was the first "nursery school" of the sort in England, and was a most important innovation on the old system, which had left all early teaching

entirely in the hands of the monks. Wykeham's example was followed by Henry VI. at Eton and Cambridge; and by his successor, Bp. Waynflete, in the foundation of Magdalene College, Oxford. Long before this, Winchester had been known as a school of kings. There Egbert had placed his son Ethelwulf under the teaching of Bp. Helmstan, and there the great Alfred had sat at the feet of St. Swithun. The Saxon Ethelwold, whose praise was in all the churches, a true saint and scholar, was in all probability educated there; and his biographer, Abp. Ælfric, has an evident pride, near 900 years ago, in writing himself down "*Wintoniensis alumnus*."

A small grammar-school, attached to the priory, had existed near Minster Gate; and Wykeham had himself received his early education there by the liberality of his patron, Sir Nicholas Uvedale. This was falling to decay, and Wykeham's first idea seems to have been to re-establish and endow his old school. In 1378 (six years after he became bishop) he commenced his new teaching, and gathered his scholars under temporary roofs on St. Giles's-hill, where the infant community remained for 20 years. It was not until 1386 that he obtained full possession of the ground known as Otterbourne Mead (said to have been the site of the Temple of Apollo in the days of Roman Winchester), and commenced his college. The first stone of the chapel was laid in 1387. The buildings were completed and occupied in 1396. The number of their occupants, determined by Wykeham himself, was symbolical. The warden and 10 fellows represent the 11 apostles, Judas being omitted. The 70 scholars and 2 masters are the 72 disciples of our Saviour. The 3 chaplains and 3 inferior clerks are the 6 faithful deacons; Nicholas, having apostatized, has no repre-

sentative. Lastly, the 16 choristers are the 4 great and the 12 minor prophets. So Dean Colet, at a later period, ordained 153 scholars to St. Paul's School in London, referring to the "hundred and fifty and three fishes" which Simon Peter drew to the land, "yet was not the net broken." This scriptural symbolism survives in the very curious and copious argot of the College boys. The washing place is known as "Moab," "the washpot;" the shoe-cleaning place as "Edom;" the under-porter bears the name of one of the minor prophets,—Joel succeeds Hosea, and Amos Joel, in unbroken succession.

Winchester College has had its full share of royal visitors. Henry VI. frequently attended the chapel service, and made liberal offerings, finding here the model for his own foundation at Eton. Edward IV., if he did not pay the scholars a visit in person, showed a kindly sympathy with boy nature by sending them down a lion to look at, Jan. 1471. When Prince Arthur was born at Winchester, Henry VII. visited the college in state, and was received in the Warden's lodging. The society also received two visits from his burly son, the first time accompanied by the Emperor Charles V. Some years later, when the sickly Edward VI. visited the college, he was welcomed with no less than 45 copies of Latin verses, a score more than welcomed the next royal visit, that of Mary and her Spanish bridegroom, a day or two after their marriage. Elizabeth was here in 1570, and the number of complimentary effusions rose to 40, all to be seen by the curious among Ashmole's MSS. at Oxford.

Winchester, like other schools of its sort, has two classes of pupils; those on the original foundation, and the boarders of the head master and the assistant masters, here known as "Commoners." It ranks among

the most eminent of the great public schools of England. Among the distinguished persons who have been educated here are—Abps. Chichele, Warham, and Howley; Bps. Waynflete, Lowth, Maltby, and Mant; the nonjuring prelates Turner and Ken, and Lloyd their fellow prisoner in the Tower; Sir Thomas Browne (author of the 'Religio Medici'); Sir Henry Wotton; the poets Otway, Collins, Young, Warton, Somerville, Whitehead, and Phillips; Sydney Smith; Drs. Arnold, Hook, and Christopher Wordsworth: the lawyers, Lord Cottenham, Chief Justice Erle, Lord Selborne, and many of lesser note.

The buildings, for the most part of the age of the founder, form 2 quadrangles and a cloister, beside the houses for the commoners. Above the exterior gateway is a statue of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the college is dedicated. In the *outer court* are, E., the warden's house, a modern interpolation (the warden originally resided over the gateway between the two quadrangles, so that he could see every movement in each); N. the brewhouse; W. the warden's stables; and S. the residence of the 2nd master, and the gateway already mentioned. Remark the beauty and grace of the statues,—the Virgin, the angel Gabriel, the founder, &c.—in the niches of the tower above this gate. The chief room in the tower is known as "Election Chamber." The original arrangements of the outer court provided for all the domestic economy of the college. Beside the brewhouse, which remains, it contained a bakehouse, malt and flour rooms, and a slaughterhouse toward the brook, E., where stands the warden's house, built by Warden Harmar in 1579, and refronted in questionable taste in 1832.

The *Inner Quadrangle* contains the most important buildings, and is

very striking in effect. Beside the figures on the tower, remark the grotesque carvings above the windows round the court, all which have reference to the uses of the different apartments; and the site of the conduit on the W. side, where within living memory the boys had to wash under an open pent-house, at all seasons, and in all weathers. The range fronting the gate "comprises all the most dignified offices of the college in one great outline, about 200 ft. long. The same artistic contrivance (peculiar to Wykeham's works) is exhibited at Windsor, and at New College, Oxford, with a degree of symmetry unusual in contemporary buildings of this kind. A variety of offices are combined into one imposing architectural whole, with the utmost convenience, taste, and effect, and economy of space and cost."—*C. R. Cockerell*.

The proportions of the *Chapel* at the S.E. corner are admirable, and the whole building will repay the most careful attention. It is approached through a vestibule beneath the hall and leading to the cloisters and ante-chapel, in which latter are placed the stalls removed from the chapel by Dr. Nicholas in 1681, as well as the monumental brasses also displaced, among which are those of *John Morys*, first warden of the college, and *John White*, Bp. of Winchester, d. 1559. This vestibule has been decorated by "William of Wykeham's sons," with an arcade by Butterfield, and marble tablets to the memory of their thirteen brethren who died in the Crimean war.

At the entrance of the chapel itself the visitor who would duly appreciate its proportions must pause. "He will note the beautiful ceiling, and curious fan tracery in wood, the novel invention of Wykeham," (?) "afterwards executed in stone by Close, the architect of Henry VI., in King's College Chapel, at Cambridge. He will admire the glorious painted

window, representing the 'root of Jesse,' the subject of a poem by Bp. Lowth, himself educated here, 40 ft. high by 24 wide, which terminates the perspective."—*C. R. C.* The glass in this window, however, together with that in all the side windows of the chapel, is modern, with the exception of some fragments in the tracery lights. The whole was completed in 1824, and, "considering the time of its execution, it must be admitted to be a very good copy of the old designs," which have been preserved with considerable fidelity.—*C. Winston*. The windows are thus still of great value, and of very remarkable beauty. Observe, in the E. window, the small figures of the carpenter, the mason, the glass-painter, and the clerk of the works (Simon de Membury). The side windows are filled with figures of saints, kings, and bishops, to be recognised by their respective emblems. Notice also the reredos. Strangers are permitted to attend the admirably performed service in the chapel. The organ, a very fine one by Harris, was improved by Green.

Wykeham's original chapel was the simple oblong, 93 by 31 ft., and 58 ft. high, which still forms the main chapel. To this Thorburn, the second warden, added a side-chapel to the S.W. in 1482, above which, with more daring than wisdom, a lofty tower was erected, wholly, it would seem, at the expense of Bp. Waynflete. The immense weight of the tower, resting on the columns dividing Thorburn's chapel, eventually crushed the substructure, and entailed its own ruin. The crazy walls were sustained for a season by the erection of a solid wall across the side-chapel, but in 1862 the whole had become so ruinous, that it was taken down and rebuilt, as a memorial to the much-esteemed Warden Williams of New College, and Warden Barter of this college, a

fact recorded by its new name, "the Tower of the Two Wardens," as well as by the tablets in the not very successful arcade at its base. The coloured window, by *Willes*, is a memorial of the connection of the present Bp. of St. Andrews, Dr. Charles Wordsworth, with the college.

At the N.E. corner of the chapel are the *sacristy* and *muniment tower* above it, both vaulted and fire-proof. The ceiling of this room is admirably groined in stone. Here have been placed the font, a gift of Dr. Moberly (once Head Master, now Bp. of Salisbury), and the tablets removed from the chapels beneath the tower.

The original schoolroom, under the hall, is now used as a dormitory. A flight of stone steps leads to the *hall* itself, 63 ft. by 30, formerly purified and ventilated by a charcoal fire and a lantern above. The roof is open and enriched. The dais is used for the high table at dinner on the day of the election, at other times the scholars assemble on it after dinner to sing the grace. Many of the old customs long retained here have now been judiciously altered; the square wooden trenchers are no longer used for dinner plates, and knives and forks are now supplied; each scholar having formerly brought his own. The introduction of plates has rendered the widening of the old tables necessary; the square trenchers are still used for bread. At the entrance of the hall remark the *tub*, a peculiar Wykehamist institution, having formerly a prefect of its own among the boys, in which the broken meat is deposited after dinner. The ale is still poured from the venerable black leather jack, possibly of Wykeham's time. The portions of meat dealt out are known as "*dispars*" (*dispartio*).

From this hall a winding staircase leads to the *cellar* in the basement, groined from a central pillar, and to the *audit-room*, paved with Flemish

tiles (the bill for which is still in the muniment room), and hung with Arras tapestry, temp. Hen. VI. In an ancient locker, and suspended above the door, are the coats of mail which encased the "plump of spears" to which the warden was entitled as an escort. Over the chimney is the "functor" for lights during the night. In the roof above was the original *library*, the door and bolt of which should be noticed.

The *kitchen*, the whole height of the building, is at the foot of the stairs leading to the hall. Here, in 1410, they cooked a pair of porpoises to feast their visitor, the Bishop. "Taste the beer: the college still brews its own, and you will find it excellent." In the entry is the curious picture known as "the Trusty Servant," probably, in its present shape, of the time of Queen Anne, though Sir F. Madden has shown (*Notes and Queries*, vol. vi.) that a similar figure, with the same designation, was formerly painted in halls in France. The figure is compounded of a man, a hog, a deer, and an ass. The inscription runs:—

"A trusty servant's portrait would you see,
This emblematic figure well survey.
The porker's snout not nice in diet shows;
The padlock shut, no secret he'll disclose;
Patient the ass his master's rage will bear;
Swiftmess in errand the stag's feet declare.
Loaden his left hand, apt to labour saith;
The vest, his neatness; open hand, his faith;
Girt with the sword, his shield upon his
arm,
Himself and master he'll protect from
harm."

The remainder of this quadrangle consists of the dormitories of the scholars, 7 in number. Their arrangements are worth notice. Some few of the old oak bedsteads given by Dean Fleshmonger still remain. The beds of the scholars in old times were nothing better than bundles of straw with a coverlet. To this day clean sheets are known in college as *clean straw*.

To the S. of the chapel are the *Cloisters*, which, though usually as-

signed (together with the oratory in the centre, which was really his work) to John Fromond, Wykeham's steward, are proved by entries in the Bursar's accounts, brought to light by the late Rev. W. H. Gunner, to have formed part of Wykeham's original plan, and to have been consecrated by his commissary, Simon Bp. of Aghadoe, July 17, 1396, at the same time with the chapel. The cloisters resemble those of New College, and have long served as the college burial-place. They contain some brasses, but of no very great interest. Among the "autographs" which decorate their walls are those of many distinguished Wykehamists. Not the least interesting is that of the excellent Bp. Ken, on the buttress of the S.E. corner. His friend Turner's, afterwards Bp. of Ely, is near it. Ken had been educated here, and became a fellow of the college in 1666. The Evening and Morning Hymns with which we are all familiar first appeared in the Manual of Prayers written by Ken for the use of Winchester scholars. His own organ remained for many years after his death in his room here, over the "3rd chamber." The oratory in the centre, completed about 1430, was intended by Fromond to serve as a chantry in which daily masses might be said for the repose of those buried in the cloisters. For the last 2 centuries it has been used as the *Library*, and it now contains a good collection of books, besides the rare MSS. and other literary treasures of which it can boast, including early printed books by Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde.—See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xv. The glass in the E. window is of the time of Edward IV., and was removed here from the small chapel on the S. side of the college chapel. Above the library is a small room ceiled with oak, which may perhaps have been the dormitory and cell of the first chaplain.

A passage between the hall stairs and the chapel leads to the present *Schoolroom* and playground. The schoolroom is a plain brick building, erected temp. Chas. II. by the subscriptions of former Wykehamists. Over the door is a bronze statue of Wykeham cast by Cibber (father of Colley Cibber), and presented by him in 1692. The sculptor's generosity was not altogether disinterested. His sons were by their mother of "founder's kin." Colley, the elder, when presented for admission, was rejected. But before Lewis, the younger, offered himself, the wary artist took care to guard him against a like misfortune by the gift of the founder's statue. "Whereupon," writes Colley, "the door of preferment was opened to him." The room is 90 ft. by 36. Remark the "*Tabula legum*" on the E. wall, and on that opposite the sentence "*Aut disce, aut discede; manet sors tertia cædi.*" The devices are a mitre and crozier, the reward of learning; an inkhorn, instruments, and a sword, emblems of a civil or military life; and the Wykeham rod of 4 twigs, the "*sors tertia.*" The coats of arms round the cornice are those of the chief contributors to the erection. Among them will be noticed those of Bps. Ken, Morley, and Turner; Paulet Earl of Wilton, Baptist Noel, Earl Campden, &c. The visitor should notice the peculiar arrangement of the *scobs*, or college-boys' book-boxes (scob = box spelt backwards), the outer lid forming a screen, the inner a desk; books, &c., being kept below. What in other schools are known as "forms" or "classes" are here termed "books." The oak benches on which the boys sit astride are said to have been removed from the original school-room. In the playground, known as *Meads*, is the *Infirmary*, called by its founder, Warden Harris, *Bethesda*, also dating from the reign of Charles II. At the N.E. corner of "*Meads*" is "non-licet

gate," the great oaken leaves of which bear marks which are shown as those of Oliver Cromwell's shot. A five-court has been built by the Rev. Dr. Ridding, now the head master.

The offices and apartments of the *Commoners* are behind the house of the head master, and near the school-room. They were rebuilt in 1840, principally from the subscriptions of old Wykehamists, have been since greatly improved, and now form a pleasing edifice, centre and two wings, with good Perp. windows inserted.

A certain number of the boys are elected annually scholars of New College, Oxford. Formerly only boys on the foundation were elected, a certain preference being given to founder's kin. These privileges are now abolished, and the foundation scholarships themselves are thrown open to public competition. The election takes place on the Tuesday after the festival of St. Thomas of Canterbury (July 7), when the Warden of New College and two "Posers" arrive from Oxford, and are greeted with an "ad portas" oration by the senior scholars, and, together with the warden, sub-warden, and head master, conduct the examination. This lasts for a week. On the day of election the college entertains all Wykehamists who come for the occasion; the boys being regaled, besides other dainty fare, with an ancient dish—a kind of mincemeat—highly popular among them by the name of "stuckling." The evening before the Midsummer vacation the song of *Dulce Domum* is sung by all the boys in the courts of the college. (It should be read in the original Latin.) Its origin is unknown; but tradition gives it to a boy who was detained at school during the holidays, by way of punishment. It can be traced back far more than a century. The mediæval hymn, "Jam lucis orto sidere," is also sung in procession round the
[*Surrey, &c.*]

chamber court on the last morning of the summer half-year, on coming out of chapel, by the whole body. Half-holidays, known here as "half-remedies" ("Remissionis dies"), are given on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but, by a singular exception to the general practice of schools, not on Saturdays. "Whole remedies" are sometimes given on a Tuesday and Thursday at the request of the "prefect of hall," who is intrusted by the head master with a ring, for the day, with the significant motto "Com mendat rarior usus." Half-remedies are spent on St. Catherine's-hill, when the weather allows.

(3.) Returning into College-street, the tourist should next visit the remains of *Wolsey Castle*, which lie beyond the brook, on the opposite side of the street. The castle (the old palace of the bishops) was built by Bp. Henry de Blois in 1138. The walls of the keep, and a great part of the outer walls, are nearly perfect, and of good Norm. character. They were close to the old city wall; and probably, before that was built, themselves served as part of the external defences. (The city walls themselves are of much later date.) Remark the curious string-courses in the Norm. walls, which take the place of Roman bonding-tiles, and probably served the same purpose, of bonding together the rubble wall.—*J. H. Parker.* The interior is little more than a picturesque ruin; but there are several very perfect Norm. windows and other details which deserve examination. The chapel is Perp.; the interior has been modernized. The episcopal palace, adjoining, built by Bp. Morley, is now occupied as a school.

The castle probably derives its name from some Ulf or "Wolf," an old Saxon lord of the "ey" or island here. Tradition, however, asserts that the tribute of wolves' heads exacted by King Edgar from the

Welsh was delivered annually on this spot, whence its name. It sustained more than one long siege, and has received more than one royal visit. Here Queen Mary was lodged before her marriage; here she received Philip of Spain; and here, after the ceremony, the ball took place at which the English danced less "tristement" than usual. The castle was entirely demolished after the surrender of Winchester to Cromwell in 1645. Bp. Morley after the Restoration built a new palace on its site, from designs by Sir C. Wren, who was then building the palace, which was pulled down, with the exception of one of the wings, by Bp. North, d. 1820. Since its destruction the Bps. of Winchester have had no official house in the city, Farnham Castle (another of Bp. de Blois' strongholds) being their diocesan residence.

Retracing our steps through College-street into the Close, remark *Kingsgate* with *Little St. Swithun's Church* above it. The gate is of the 18th century. The small church was rebuilt in the 16th century. Such an application of the upper part of a gateway was not uncommon. It still exists at Bristol and Warwick; and the church of the Holy Cross at Canterbury formerly stood above the W. gate there.

On the N. side of the cathedral, beyond the close, is *Bp. Morley's College*, founded by him in 1672, in imitation of that of Bp. Warner at Bromley in Kent, for the benefit of 10 widows of clergymen. Between this college and the cathedral was the original site of Hyde Abbey, or the "Newan Mynster," founded by King Alfred as a last resting-place for himself and his successors. He was himself buried here, and the buildings were completed by his son Edward the Elder. In the reign of Henry I. the Abbey was removed to

the site of the late county Bridewell (post).

Passing into the High-street, a short distance below, rt. is *St. Maurice's Church*, a modern E. E. building, with an ancient Perp. tower.

At the lower or E. end of the High-street, l., is *St. John's Chapel*, late E. E., with a triple lancet at the E. end, belonging to the hospital of St. John, said traditionally to have been founded by Bp. Beornstan, d. 934, but really founded by Richard Devenish, 1289, for the reception of sick and lame soldiers and other necessitous travellers. It has been restored by *Mr. Street*. The hospital now consists of several neat red-brick houses, erected 1852, inhabited by 46 almspeople. Built into the wall is a head of our Saviour, with a nimbus (14th-centy. work), erroneously called the head of John the Baptist in a charger. In the large hall (a fine room, now modernized, and used for public meetings, &c.) is a full-length portrait of Charles II., by *Sir Peter Lely*, presented by the king on his admission to the freedom of the city, when he also gave the Corporation the four silver-gilt maces still in use. There are also portraits of Col. Brydges, of Avington, by whose bequest the rooms were fitted up, the first Marquis of Winchester, &c. The site of the East gate is now an open space, with a Russian gun in the centre, and surrounded by good modern houses.

The *Soke Bridge*, which here crosses the Itchen, stood beyond the old E. gate. The first bridge was built here by St. Swithun, who once miraculously restored the eggs in an old woman's basket which had been rudely broken by the workmen.

St. Giles's-hill, which rises opposite the bridge, was the scene of the great fair of Winchester, so famous during the early part of the middle ages (see *ante*). A relic of this great fair still survives, and is held on St. Giles's Day, O.S. (Sept. 12). A more

important fair is held on *St. Mary Magdalene's-hill*, on her festival, O.S. (Aug. 3).

St. John's-street, the 2nd turning l. beyond the bridge, leads to *St. John's Church*, which the archæologist will find worth a visit. It has portions from Tr.-Norm. to Perp. The plan is very unusual, the aisles being wider than the nave. The arches are Tr.-Norm. (temp. Hen. II.); the walls and roof corbels E. E. (the latter deserve notice). The tower is Perp., and projects at the end of the S. aisle, giving the W. front a remarkably picturesque appearance. A tall Perp. screen runs across nave and aisles, and the two sides of the chancel are inclosed by wooden screens of the 14th century, which should be remarked. On each side of the chancel arch (within the screen) are hagioscopes, one looking from the S. aisle toward the altar, the other toward the Easter sepulchre in the N. aisle. The niche by the piscina is of an unusual form. The Easter sepulchre is at the E. end of the N. wall, and has on it shields bearing the emblems of the Passion. Near the E. end of the S. wall is a good E. E. window. The fragments of painted glass in the S. windows are of the 15th century.

Before returning to the city, *St. Peter's Church, Cheesehill* (A.-S. *ceosel* = gravel), may be visited (in the street which opens nearly opposite St. John's-street). The plan is nearly a square, with no distinct chancel. The nave is divided from the aisle by 3 Tr.-Norm. arches with massive pillars. Remark the curious E. E. window in the ringing-loft (the lower part of the tower is Norm.), the Dec. niches at the end of the aisle, and the roof corbels. The windows at the E. end of the church are Perp. Cheesehill-street will conduct us by Wharf-hill, Wharf-bridge, and College Walk, to Wolvesey and the College. Lower down the Itchen on the l. bank is "Do-

mun Wharf," where stood the legendary "Domum Tree."

In the lower part of the High-street stands the handsome *Town Hall*, built in 1873 by *Sir G. G. Scott*. It is of Bath and Mansfield stone, in the Geometrical Gothic style, and contains, beside the various municipal offices, the

Museum (open Mon., Wed., Sat., 10 to 3), formerly in Jewry-street. The Museum contains, besides interesting local antiquities, natural history specimens. Here are preserved a series of standard measures formed of mixed yellow metal. They comprise a Winchester bushel of the reign of Henry VII., gallon and quart measures, a standard yard and a weight of the reign of Elizabeth.

The old *Town Hall*, higher up the street, is converted into shops, but retains *Sir W. Paulet's* quaint clock (1711) and the statue of Queen Anne, given by his fellow M.P.

Proceeding up the High-street, we pass the "Penthouse," or "Piazza," with its overhanging houses, gables, bargeboards, and moulded ridge-tiles, and the *City Cross*, a very beautiful design of the 15th centy., restored in 1865 by *Mr. G. G. Scott*. It was sold to the paving commissioners in 1770, and only saved by the indignant remonstrances of the townspeople. The figure is either that of St. Lawrence, or of the doubtful St. Amphibalus, to whom the second Christian church here is said to have been dedicated. (See *ante*, Cathedral.) Behind it is the little Perp. *Church of St. Lawrence* (restored), of no interest; said, without sufficient evidence, to be the mother church of Winchester.

Jewry-street (rt., above the Cross) leads to the suburban parish of Hyde and the site of *Hyde Abbey*, originally founded by King Alfred close to the site of the present cathedral N. (*ante*). Alfred was himself buried there, as were many of

his successors; and when, in the reign of Henry I., the monks removed to the later building in Hyde meadow, they took with them all the royal tombs and remains. A county Bridewell was erected here in the latter part of the last centy., and was in use till 1850, when it was pulled down, and a number of small houses built on the ground. Many objects of interest were found here in digging the foundations of the Bridewell; among others, the head of a pastoral staff, c. 1250, and a slab, inscribed with his name, which probably formed part of the tomb of Alfred the Great. This is now at Corby Castle. Three stone coffins, discovered at the same time, and on good grounds believed to be those of Alfred himself, Alswitha his queen, and his son Edward the Elder, were broken up to mend the roads, and their contents huddled into a pit in the Bridewell garden. The 2nd Abbey of Hyde was built by Henry I., and many of the neighbouring parishes belonged to it. Its head was one of the "mitred abbots" of England; and its annual income, at the Dissolution, was 865*l*. It then passed to Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, who became lord of so much monastic property in Hampshire. In *Hyde Abbey School*, among other men of distinction at the beginning of the century, were educated Lord Liverpool, Admiral Lord Lyons, Deans Gaisford and Garnier, Wolfe the poet, General Sir P. Maitland, and George Canning.

The remains of the Abbey are very scanty. There are some portions of the walls, a good but not very early gateway, and some small 15th-centy. doorways, beside a curious piece of diaper-work built into one of the neighbouring walls. The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, with low W. tower, which adjoins, is said to have been built with fragments of the Abbey itself; but the fine (restored) Norm. S. doorway and the lancet trefoil-headed windows in the nave, and the

two Norm. arches in the N. aisle, are certainly in their original positions. A very pleasant pathway, still known as "the Monks' Walk," leads from here to King's Worthy. (See Exc. g.)

Returning to the High-street, and still ascending, we reach the *West Gate*, a valuable specimen of military architecture of the time of Henry III. — *J. H. P.*; and tolerably perfect, although later windows have been inserted. Just beyond the gate, on the road to Romsey, is an obelisk, marking the spot where the market was held outside the walls during the plague of 1666. The road on the l. of the W. gate leads to Castle-hill, the site of the old Castle or *Royal Palace*, which must be visited.

The *Hall of the Palace*,* built in the 13th centy. by Henry III., long served as the County Hall, and was divided by partitions into civil and criminal courts. New courts have now been erected, and the hall restored to its original dimensions, by *Mr. H. F. Wyatt*; the fitting of the windows with heraldic glass is also in progress (1876). The hall is a remarkably fine specimen of the domestic architecture of its time, and is divided by pillars and arches like the nave and aisles of a church, (Comp. the hall at Oakham, and the beautiful *Salle des Chevaliers* at Mont St. Michel.—*Smirke*; see also Parker, 'Dom. Arch.' vol. i.). The windows are of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, and with seats formed in the sill in the interior, an unfailling distinction between domestic and church windows. The upper parts alone were glazed originally, the lower portions being fitted with wooden shutters. At each end, in the gable, is a triple lancet window.

At the E. end of the hall, above what was formerly the royal seat,

* Its original purpose has been thoroughly proved by *Mr. Smirke* (*Proc. of Architect. Instit.*—Winchester vol.).

hangs the famous Round Table of King Arthur—an illustration of the venerable legends which made “Caer Gwent”—Winchester—the capital of the old British King, as well as of King Alfred. In its present form the painting of the table is not earlier than the first part of the 16th century. In the centre is a double rose, red and white; above which is the figure of King Arthur, seated and crowned. The rest of the table is divided into 24 particoloured rays, each of which has the name of one of the world-renowned knights written in the border. There are bullet-marks in different parts, the alleged work of Cromwell’s soldiers. The table is said to have been repainted on the occasion of the passage of the Emperor Charles V. through Winchester in 1522, when he and Henry VIII. visited it together, and this “unscannable” verse is said to have been placed below it—

“Carolus et Henricus vivant; defensor
uterque
Henricus fidel, Carolus ecclesia.”

The earliest known reference to the table is that of Hardyng, temp. Hen. VI., who alludes to it as “hanging yet” at Winchester. “La table ronde, fabriqué par Merlin,” is mentioned also by Diego de Vera, a Spaniard who was present at the marriage of Philip and Mary at “Hunscriit,” as he is pleased to call the old city. There is a notice, as early as the reign of Henry III., of a “rota fortunæ,” or wheel of fortune, painted on the gable of this hall, toward the E.; and it seems not improbable that the “rota” itself may have been converted into the table of King Arthur—himself an example of the changes brought about by the fickle goddess. At any rate it is not unlikely that the table itself may be of far greater antiquity than its present form would seem to indicate.

The *Castle* itself (of which this hall and the fragments of a sub-

terranean passage, or sally-port, are the sole remains) was originally built by the Conqueror, and continued one of the habitual residences of the kings of England until the end of the reign of Henry III. He, known as “Henry of Winchester,” was born here in 1207; and, 1232–1235, rebuilt the existing hall, and other parts of the castle. Many subsequent repairs are noticed; but they were for the most part confined to this hall (the bosses in the roof are temp. Edw. IV.) and to the fortifications. The castle seems to have afforded no suitable apartments on the occasion of more recent royal visits to Winchester: since either the bishop’s palace (Wolvesey) or the Deanery was then placed in requisition. It was entirely dismantled after the siege by Cromwell in 1645.

The open space in front of the castle was the scene (March, 1330) of the beheading of Edmund Earl of Kent, brother of the unhappy Edward II., who had been murdered at Berkeley Castle 3 years before Kent fell a victim to the treachery of Mortimer. The Earl’s popularity is said to have been so great, that he was kept waiting a whole day before a headsman could be found; a convicted felon at last undertook the office of executioner on promise of pardon.

It was in Winchester Castle that the conspirators implicated in the plot called the “Bye” were arraigned, Nov. 15, 1603 (the plague having driven the courts of law from London), and there too Raleigh was tried and condemned to death upon the “Main.” (His execution, it will be remembered, did not take place till 15 years afterwards.) On Nov. 29 the priests Watson and Clarke were executed, both “very bloodily handled; being cut down alive.” On the 5th of December Brooke was brought to the scaffold, and “beheaded like a gentleman;”

his companions, Markham, Grey, and Cobham, being respited at the block, after sickening suspense.

The *Barracks*, adjoining the castle, S., are the only finished portion of the palace commenced here by Charles II. in 1683. Walpole describes it, somewhat unjustly, as "a mixture of a town-hall and a hospital; the worst thing I ever saw of Sir Christopher Wren; not to mention the bad choice of situation in such a country, all ups that should be downs." This criticism is hardly fair. The palace would have commanded fine views over the valley of the Itchen: and it was proposed to form a noble street, leading in a direct line from its principal entrance to the great W. door of the cathedral. The destruction by fire of the king's house at Newmarket "made him," says Evelyn, "more eager for Winchester." The new palace was modelled on that of Versailles; and the works were proceeded with for 2 years, until the death of Charles stopped them altogether. The only part completed was occasionally used as a dépôt for prisoners of war, and after giving shelter to a large colony of French refugee priests, was converted into permanent barracks in 1796. The admirable plans of the lamented Lord Herbert of Lea have been carried out by the addition of sets of rooms for married soldiers, and the buildings will now accommodate 2000 officers and men.

The views from the city *Cemetery*, across the railroad, are very beautiful. The valley of the Itchen is commanded, with the grey towers of St. Cross rising above thick masses of foliage. Near the cemetery is the Diocesan Training School, a considerable pile of building, erected at a cost of about 8000*l*. The building crowning the hill on the Romsey road is the *County Gaol*, conducted on the separate system. The County Hospital, adjoining (the first esta-

blished out of London, 1736), is a highly ornamented red-brick building, by *Butterfield*; it was removed from the town below in 1865.

St. Thomas's Church, in Southgate-street on the road to St. Cross, is a striking modern building, with a spire. *Holy Trinity*, at North Walls, built by Woodyer in 1855, is in purer taste. *St. Michael's*, in Kingsgate-street, is chiefly modern and very bad; but has a curious 13th-centy. sun-dial built into its wall. Near the barracks, on West-hill, stands *Christ Church*, built by Canon Carus from Mr. Christian's designs. The number of churches and chapels formerly existing within the walls of Winchester, according to Milner, was 65; other authorities fix it at 48: either statement is almost incredible; the number, however, was certainly very large. All but 9 have now disappeared, to which the new churches of Christ Church and Holy Trinity are to be added.

Walks and Drives.

(a) The first *walk* from Winchester will of course be to the *Hospital of St. Cross*, distant rather more than a mile S., in the hamlet of Sparkford. It may be reached either from the High-street through Southgate-street (which leads direct to the village), or, far more pleasantly, by proceeding down Kingsgate-street to the site of the church of St. Faith (*post*), and thence by a meadow path near the bank of the Itchen. There is no foundation of the sort in England which can be compared in point of interest with St. Cross.

The original hospital of St. Cross was founded in 1136, by Henry de Blois, Bp. of Winchester, for 13 poor men, "decayed and past their strength." A hundred other poor were to receive a certain allowance daily; and what remained of the revenues was to be distributed in

general charity. After much perversion of the founder's design during the 13th century, the charity was duly restored by William of Wykeham. His successor in the bishopric, Cardinal Beaufort (1404-1447), greatly increased it, and added a distinct establishment, called "The Almshouse of Noble Poverty," for the support of 2 priests, 35 brethren, and 3 nuns, who were to act as Sisters of Charity, and wait on the sick. This second establishment, however, rapidly merged into the first; and the greater part of the estates with which Beaufort had endowed it, having been purchased from Henry VI., were reclaimed on the accession of the House of York in 1461, on the plea that the crown lands could not be alienated.

The hospital remained untouched throughout the period of the Reformation; but its ancient charters and grants were, it is said, destroyed during the 16th century by the widow of a steward, in order to cover her husband's defalcations. Long disputes followed between the master and the brethren, which endured until 1696, when a Customary was drawn up which all agreed to observe. The mastership fell into lay hands during the great rebellion; and the tragical end of the regicides, John Lisle, and Cook, Solicitor-General to the Parliament, who successively filled the office, would point a moral for Spelman's 'History of Sacrilege.' After the Restoration the post was held by the ex-cornet of horse, Henry Compton, afterwards Bp. of London, the crowner of William and Mary, and by the learned and amiable Bp. Porteus. The mastership was held for many years by the late Earl of Guilford, whose administration of the affairs of the hospital gave rise to much dissatisfaction, and after long litigation a new distribution of the revenues was arranged. At present the management is in the hands of 12

trustees, who elect the 13 brethren; and the income, which had been seriously diminished, is now more equally divided. The hospital now supports 13 brethren (no longer bound to celibacy), who wear a long black gown with a silver cross on the left breast. Each has 5s. a week in money, his house consisting of 2 rooms, with pantry, and a garden, and a certain daily allowance of meat, bread, and beer, besides an extra supply on the chief festivals, when they are regaled on "plum porridge" and gigantic mince-pies. On Good Friday, after morning service, they partake of a kind of liquid hot cross bun, known as "Judas' sop." The charity of "the Hundred Men's Hall" is now represented by a small quarterly payment to certain poor of the parish of St. Faith, of which the living (there is now no church) is held with the mastership of St. Cross. The general doles of wheaten bread on the Feast of the Holy Cross (May 3), the obit of the founder (Aug. 10), and the eves of the great festivals, which had been much abused, are now confined to the members of the hospital.

The charity, however, which will most interest the visitor, is the "Wayfarer's Dole," which is given, in the shape of a horn of beer and a slice of bread, to all who demand it at the porter's lodge, until the two gallons of beer and two loaves of bread to which the "support" is now limited are expended. This is now nearly the last relic in England of the old-world charity, which could afford to provide indiscriminately for all comers.

The hospital is entered by a plain gate on the N.; within which is a small court, having l. the remains of a large building, said, but probably inaccurately, to have been the "Hundred Men's Hall;" and rt. some of the ancient offices, now used as a stable. Immediately in front is the *Gatehouse*, the work of Cardinal

Beaufort, whose arms and devices appear in different parts of it. The massive square tower rises above the high roofs on either side, "and is well supported by buttresses and by an octagonal turret in one corner, which gives much character to the outline." Remark the arch of the gateway itself, with its rich spandrels. Above are 3 niches, in one of which the kneeling figure of the cardinal still remains. In this gateway, i. e. the porter's lodge, where the wayfarer must ask for his bread and beer, and obtain admission tickets at 6d. for one, 1s. for three, 1s. 6d. for a party, the amount being equally divided between the "Brother Exhibitor" (an officer changed every month), the library, and the burial fund.

The view which opens after passing through this gate much resembles that of an Oxford quadrangle. The buildings occupy 3 sides of a square; the 4th, toward the S., being partly closed by the church. A group of fine trees, and glimpses of green, quiet meadows, are caught beyond. The grand old church, grouping so picturesquely with the lower masses of building, full of variety and changeful outline, carries back the mind at once to ages which were "as lavish of architectural beauty on what modern habits would deem a receptacle for beggars, as on the noblest of royal palaces."

A low cloister, of the 16th cent., forms the E. side of the quadrangle, and connects the porter's lodge with the Church. This is almost throughout Tr.-Norm., and one of the best examples of that period (the middle of the 12th century) remaining in this country.

The church is cruciform, with aisles to the nave and choir (but not to the transepts) and a north porch. The original high roofs remain; and from the centre rises a massive square tower, reaching only one story above the roof. Full architectural details

will be found in *Mr. Freeman's* paper on this church, in the Winchester vol. of the *Proceedings* of the Archaeol. Institute. From this we have borrowed largely.

The exterior should first be noticed. The church seems to have been in building from the time of Bp. Henry de Blois (d. 1171) to about 1292. It exhibits two periods of Tr.-Norm. (one a little later than the other, but both before 1200), forming the mass of the church; some E. E. in the nave; which becomes fully developed Dec. in the clerestory, and in the great window of the W. front. The doorway here, "with the splendid W. window, the graceful lancets at the ends of the aisles, and the small gable lights, all form one of the most beautiful and simple compositions imaginable." The clerestory windows, of 2 lights, differ on the N. and S. sides.

Passing round to the S. side of the church, remark the windows in the nave, varying from E. E. to Tr.-Norm. At the end of the S. transept, the only remaining portion of De Blois' hospital is attached to the church. This is a mere fragment, but sufficient to prove that the original buildings were here, and to account for the comparative plainness of the church on the S. side. (Winchester Cathedral and Romsey also had their conventual buildings on this side, which in both is much plainer than the N.)

At the angle of the choir aisle and the S. transept is a much enriched and very remarkable triple arch. It is probable that it was a doorway into the cloister, though it has been questioned whether it was a doorway at all, and not rather "a sort of buttery hatch, whence the dole was given out." The external walls and windows of the choir aisle, and the lower story of the transept, belong to the late Norm. period.

At the E. end of the church remark the square turrets, rising

from the pilaster buttresses; and the arrangement of the windows, in sets, ranging with those of the 3 clerestory, the triforium, and of the aisles. Above, in the gable, are 2 small circular openings intended originally to air the timber roof, but now glazed.

On the N. side of the church the far greater richness of the windows should be observed. The N. porch is E. E.

The *Interior* of the church deserves the most careful and lengthened notice in all its details. It has been well restored by *Butterfield*, with a moderate application of colour at the E. end. Two fine original windows that had been hidden by the modern reredos were discovered and laid open, and several memorial windows have been set up by various benefactors. The *Choir* has the "pointed arch introduced as an arch of construction throughout, while the semicircular form is retained as an arch of decoration." Remark the rich "Corinthianizing" capitals. Above is the well-known triforium of intersecting arches, once regarded as having first suggested the Gothic or pointed arch. Whether the triforium was ever open as a gallery seems uncertain. There is now no passage except at the E. end. The details are very rich. It belongs, together with the clerestory and vaulting of the choir, to the 2nd period, after the death of De Blois. The original altar-slab of Purbeck marble, with its five consecration crosses, remains in perfect preservation, as the base of the present communion table. On either side of the altar are stone screens with tabernacle work, which probably belong to the latest period of Perp., when all sorts of mixtures were in use. On the S. side of the altar is a small credence table, bearing on one of its sides an eagle with a scroll, the emblem of St. John, and no doubt referring to the Knights of

St. John, or "Hospitallers," who were appointed by the founder guardians and administrators of the charity. Remark the encaustic tiles. The motto "Have mynde," on many of them, was probably that of one of the former masters. Those with the initials "Z. O." commemorate an anonymous donation of 500*l.* towards the restoration of the choir in 1863. The stalls are modern.

The choir, like that of Romsey, is inclosed by a stone wall (perhaps of later date). The windows here (all the details of which are of the 2nd date) should be noticed. The E. end of the S. aisle has been fitted up as a morning chapel for the community, with the stalls removed from the chancel. They have carved pendants of great beauty, and are probably temp. Hen. VIII.

In the *Transepts* observe the gradual approach to E. E. in the upper range of windows (lancet shaped) and in the vaulting. A lower window in the N. transept exhibits a very remarkable variety of the beak-head moulding, developed into the complete form of a bird. In the N.E. angle of this transept is the base of a pillar, probably the only fragment of the *first* period remaining in the interior. One of the original Trans. windows above now opens into the infirmary of the hospital, so that the sick might, in effect, be present at the services; an arrangement made probably at the time of the alterations by Cardinal Beaufort. In the S. transept remark the curious brackets supporting the clustered vaulting shafts. A plain door in the S.E. corner opens into a vaulted chamber, noticed from without as the only remaining fragment of the first hospital. At the angle between the transept and the choir remark the very perplexing arrangements within the triple arch (*ante*). The recesses may have served as sumbrices; but the visitor must form his own conclusions.

The massive pillars of the *Nave* are in fact E. E.; but some Norman adaptation may be traced in the capitals, and some of the ornaments of the bases. A small bunch of foliage in the string-course indicates the point at which the Trans. ceases, and the E. E. begins. The stained glass in the W. window is partly modern, and partly consists of ancient fragments of various dates, collected from different parts of the church. At the W. end of the S. aisle is now placed the Norm. font from the destroyed church of St. Faith.

The very fine *Brass* of John de Campden, warden, 1382 (the friend of William of Wykeham), lies in the choir. In the S. aisle is the monument of "Speaker" Cornwall, d. 1789.

The *hall*, on the N. side of the quadrangle, is part of Cardinal Beaufort's work. Remark the high-pitched timber roof; the graceful windows of 2 lights, with the cardinal's arms in stained glass, surmounted by his hat, and with his motto on small scrolls in the quarries; the minstrels' gallery at the W. end; the central hearth, and the black jacks, saltcellars, and curious candlesticks still preserved. On certain festival days the brethren assemble and dine in this hall, when the scene at dusk, with the firelight glancing on the grave figures, in their dark monastic gowns, resembles some picturesque "interior" by Rembrandt or Ostade. Against the E. end of the hall is fastened a curious early German triptych (certainly *not* by Albert Durer as is sometimes asserted), the principal subject being the adoration of the Magi. In the windows of the passage which leads from the W. end of the hall to the kitchen will be noticed the motto of Robert Sherborne, "*Dilexi sapientiam*," with the date in archaic numerals, 1497. The kitchen and offices should be inspected; they belong to Beaufort's work.

At the S.E. end of the hall a staircase ascends to the founder's chamber; beyond which, in a second room, are some carved oak presses, and on the W. side the initials and motto of Robert Sherborne, master of the hospital in 1503. The stairs on the S. side of this room lead to the "Nuns' Chambers," a long range above the cloister, designed to serve as an infirmary, and with a window at the end opening into the church.

The master's house, which adjoins the hall, W., probably formed out of the Hundred Men's Hall, has been modernized on the exterior, and to a great extent within; but still contains some fragments of old work and stained glass in the passages at the back. The houses of the brethren form the W. side of the quadrangle.

(b) After seeing St. Cross, the visitor should turn eastward, pass the Itchen, and climb to the top of *St. Catherine's-hill*, marked by its clump of trees. The summit is surrounded by a deep fosse, and was probably the original stronghold which kept watch above the old British city of Winchester (Caer Gwent). From it there is a fine view of the "downs and the clear streams," and of the city itself, which, "with its associations of Alfred's capital, and its tombs of kings and prelates," Dr. Arnold regretfully remembered "as compared with Rugby and its 13 horse and cattle fairs."—*Life*, p. 384. On the highest point are the foundations of one of St. Catherine's hill-top chapels (built on high ground in commemoration of her remains having been carried by angels to the top of Sinai). Near the clump of trees is the labyrinth, or "mismaze," which used to be kept in order by the boys of Winchester College, who have long appropriated this hill as a supplementary playground. Having become very indistinct, it was recut by

the late warden, Barter. The maze was said to have been originally cut by the boy who was kept at school during the holidays, and who wrote the song of "Dulce Domum" (*ante*). After cutting the labyrinth he pined away and died, breathing his last under a great elm, long known as the "Domum" tree, by the river-side, where "Domum Wharf" still keeps up the tradition. Matter-of-fact archaeologists, however, assert that this labyrinth had an ecclesiastical origin: Such intricate compositions, of which examples still exist in England (as at Asenby near Ripon, Alkborough in Lincolnshire, Saffron Walden, &c.) and abroad (as in Chartres Cathedral, St. Quentin, St. Maria in Trastevere), were formerly very frequent, and were used as instruments of penance for the non-fulfilment of vows of pilgrimage (hence known as "Chemins de Jerusalem"), or sins of omission or commission in general. (See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xv.)

(c) Passing through the grounds of St. Cross, a most pleasant walk may be taken beside the Itchen to *Twyford* (2 m.), the "Queen of Hampshire villages," where the artist will find abundant subjects for his pencil. The path through the meadows from the village to the church, rising in the midst of its fine old elms, is especially pleasant. The *Church* itself is plain, for the most part of very late date (1660 is above the S. door), and contains nothing of much interest. There is a bust by *Nollekens* of Dr. Shipley, Bp. of St. Asaph, d. 1788. In the churchyard is a magnificent yew.

Pope was for some time at a school in the village of *Twyford*, kept by one John Bromley, sometime curate of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, who had turned Romanist in James II.'s time. A satire on his master is said to have been the cause of the youthful poet leaving *Twyford*. At *Shipley*

House (Miss Dampier), an old brick mansion, Franklin is said to have written much of his autobiography, while on a visit to Dr. Shipley. In the neighbourhood are *Twyford Lodge* (Mrs. Waddington), *Shawford House* (Mrs. Frederick), long the seat of the Mildmays, and *Brambridge House* (Sir T. Fairbairn, Bart.), once the property of the Roman Catholic family of Smythe, to which Mrs. Fitzherbert belonged. The old chapel attached to the house has a local reputation as the supposed scene of the private marriage between her and George IV. when Prince of Wales. Here is a fine avenue of beech-trees. The Marian martyr, Philpot, arch-deacon of Winchester, was a son of Sir Peter Philpot of *Twyford*.

(d) The little restored *Church of Ohilecomb* (2 m. S.E. of Winchester) deserves a visit on its own account, as well as for the sake of its picturesque situation, in acombe or valley under the chalk downs, the "vallem illustrem" of old charters, the scene of the mythical conflict between Guy of Warwick and Colbrand. The church is Norm. with a "very singular E. window; two square-headed lights with a quatrefoil over them inserted in the original Norm. opening." There is a low Norm. side window; and some encaustic tiles remain in the pavement. 2 m. further S. over the open country of Longwood warren, is the early Norm. church of *Morestead*, which will repay a visit.

(e) An interesting walk of 10 m. may be taken through *Twyford* to Owslebury and Marwell, returning by Compton to Winchester. 2 m. S.E. from *Twyford* is *Owslebury*, which is early Dec., cruciform, with central tower. It was, says tradition, the last Hampshire church in which mass was sung. The priest persisted in adhering to the old service, and was dragged from the altar by Sir Thomas Seymour, of Marwell

Hall (the brother of the Lord Protector, who had enriched him from the spoils of the Bishopric of Winchester), and his servants, "cruelly served," and at last murdered. At *Marwell Hall* (the house is modern, P. Standish, Esq.), tradition has fixed the scene of the "lost bride," of which every county, however, can produce at least half-a-dozen examples. If any doubt should be felt regarding the claims of Marwell, the tourist may inspect the "identical chest" in which the unhappy lady hid herself, in the hall of Upham Rectory, 2 m. S.E. [*Upham*, on the high downs which stretch away S.E. from Winchester, was the birthplace (1681) of Edward Young, author of the 'Night Thoughts.' His father was then rector of the parish. In 1849 remains of Roman buildings were discovered at Wickes Row, in this parish, close to the Roman road from Winchester to Porchester. At *Longwood House* (Earl of Northesk) are some very fine beech-trees.]

At *Marwell Manor Farm* the Bishops of Winchester had a residence from the time of Henry de Blois, but it originally belonged to Hyde Abbey. Hither Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour repaired shortly after their marriage. Nothing is now to be seen but a few plain doorways of the 14th and 15th centuries, and the moat.

Returning to Twyford the pedestrian should there cross the Itchen and the line of the railway to Compton, entering Winchester by the Southampton road. At *Compton* there is a small Norm. church of some interest, with a rich N. doorway, as also a Norm. font. Remark the "curious standard of a desk, apparently E. E., but possibly Jacobean." In the churchyard is buried (at his own request) Dr. Huntingford, Bp. of Hereford and Warden of Winchester College. Compton was his curacy.

A clump of trees on the top of Compton Down, marks the site of "Oliver's Battery," a camp of observation occupied by Cromwell before his siege of Winchester.

(f) A walk may be taken to *Week, Littleton*, and *Sparsholt*, (9 m.).

In the church of *St. Mary Week* (1 m. from Winchester on the Stockbridge road) is a curious *Brass* (1498) representing St. Christopher, and a mural tablet for Dr. Nicholas Harpesfield, a former rector, and a noted official of the Winchester diocese, under Bps. Fox and Gardiner. *Littleton Church* (2 m. N.) is Norm., with a very good E. E. font. The bells were originally hung in the western gable. *Crawley Church* (3 m. further) has an E. E. chancel, with Trans.-Norm. chancel arch. *Crawley House* has been allowed to go to ruins, but the tennis-court still remains. Some Roman remains have been found in the parish of *Sparsholt*, 1½ m. S.W. of Littleton. In the adjoining ruined church of *Lainston*, in 1745, Walpole's "*Ælia Lælia Chudleigh*" married Capt. Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, and commenced the curious history which terminated in her trial for bigamy as Duchess of Kingston. They were privately married about 11 p.m., the rector performing the ceremony.

(g) A rather long walk from Winchester may be up the valley of the Itchen as far as *Martyr's Worthy*. A causeway, still known as the Monks' Walk, leads from *Hyde Abbey* to *Headbourne* (or *Hyde Bourne*) *Worthy* (formerly belonging to the Mortimers Earls of March), the first of the four Worthys granted by Egbert to Winchester Monastery in 825 (Ang.-Sax. *weorth*, a homestead), all of which are on the rt. bank of the stream, here very pleasant and picturesque. *St. Martin's Church*, at Headbourne Worthy (2 m.), originally founded, according to tradition, by St. Wilfrid,

well deserves notice. It has been restored, but presents some Saxon indications, "pilaster strips of long-and-short work, a rude W. doorway, and a straight-sided chancel arch, which may probably be of the time of Edward the Confessor."—*J. H. Parker*. At the W. end is a much mutilated sculpture of the Crucifixion (larger than life), originally external, but now contained within a 15th-century chapel, and a small room above it. The altar was placed at the foot of the cross. The chamber above "was possibly the dwelling of an anchorite." Remark the encaustic tiles in the church; and a 15th-century *Brass* of John Kent, a Winchester scholar, in his college dress (the same as now worn). In the churchyard the plain high tomb of the learned Bingham, author of the '*Origines Ecclesiasticæ*,' who was once rector of this parish, and whose remains were brought hither from Havant (Rte. 17), should be noticed. *King's Worthy*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the stream, has an early Perp. chancel and font, and a curious stone cross inlaid in the flint work at the E. end. N. of the village is *Worthy Park* (W. Williams, Esq.). *Abbot's Worthy* is united with *King's Worthy*. The church of *Martyr's* or *Earl's Worthy*, 1 m. beyond, has good Norm. doorways, and a rich coped tomb in the churchyard. The Tr.-Norm. church of *Easton*, seen across the stream, deserves a visit (*ante*); and the return to Winchester may be made from it, through pleasant field-paths, coming in by Winnall.

(h) A *drive* (the round will be about 14 m.) may be taken from Winchester to *Hursley* and *Ampfield*, returning by the church at *Otterbourne*. The tourist will thus visit a very pleasant corner of Hampshire, full of low, wooded hills, and "beautified" by the farm-houses and cottages built by Sir William Heathcote. He will also notice with in-

terest the new churches erected in the extensive parish of Hursley by its late venerable vicar (the author of the '*Christian Year*'), aided by the contributions of Sir Wm. Heathcote and other liberal friends. These churches are mostly by Mr. Carter of Winchester, and, though now open to criticism, were much in advance of their day when built. The school chapel of *Pit* (2 m.), on this road, was erected by a lady in the neighbourhood.

Instead of proceeding direct to the village of Hursley ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further), the archaeologist may turn off W. shortly before reaching Hursley Park, in order to visit the scanty remains of *Merdon Castle* (at the N. extremity of the park), built by Bp. Henry de Blois c. 1138, on one of the manors said to have been granted to the see by Kynegils. Little now remains beyond fragments of walls and part of the exterior fosse, about which some fine yew-trees are growing. A wide view is commanded from the site of the castle.

The manor of Merdon was surrendered to the crown by Bp. Poynt, temp. Edward VI.; and toward the middle of the 17th century it became the property of Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, through his marriage (May 1, 1649) with Dorothy, the daughter and heiress of Richard Major, Esq., a "pious, prudent man." His residence was at Hursley Park, where, it is said, he would occasionally seat himself on an old oaken chest, and boast that he had beneath him the lives and properties of the best men in England. The chest contained the addresses which had been made to him on succeeding his father as Lord Protector. After the Restoration Richard Cromwell retired for some years to the Continent, his wife continuing to reside here, where she died Jan. 5, 1676. After her death his daughters retained possession of Hursley, and on his return,

in 1680, refused to restore it, offering their father a small annuity instead. During the trial which followed (and which terminated in his favour), Cromwell wandered into the House of Lords, where one of the officers who was present pointed out to him the various objects of interest, asking him whether "he had ever been in that house before." "Never," replied Cromwell, "since I sat in that chair," pointing to the throne. At his death his daughters sold the manor to the first Sir William Heathcote, who at once pulled down the old house, partly in consequence of its dilapidated condition, but more, as he said, because he would not reside where such an "arch rebel" had had his dwelling. In pulling down the mansion, the seal of the Commonwealth, prior to Cromwell's expulsion of the Parliament, was found hidden in a wall.

The present house of *Hursley* (Rt. Hon. Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.), is of red brick, with stone basement and dressings. The park in which it stands is large and well wooded. In the house, among other pictures, are good portraits of Oliver Cromwell, by *Walker*, and of Overton, Governor of Hull, by *Lely*, and, together with numerous letters relating to the Cromwell family, there is preserved here a snuff-grater, or rasp, of beech or lime tree, curiously carved, and ornamented with the arms of the Commonwealth, and the initials of Richard Cromwell. (From this mode of preparing tobacco, snuff was called rappee.) Here is also an ancient drinking bowl, or mazer, of ashen wood, found in the well of Merton Castle, supposed to date from the early part of the 13th centy. ('Arch. Inst. Journ.' iii. 361.)

The *Church of Hursley* (All Saints) was rebuilt in 1848, by the Rev. J. Keble, out of the profits of the 'Christian Year.' The stained windows, a free-will offering from the readers of the work, especially de-

serve notice. Among the monuments here are two from the old church, for the widow of Thomas Sternhold, d. 1559 (who himself lived at Slackstead, 2 m. W., coadjutor of Hopkins in preparing the "old version" of the Psalms), who had taken as her second husband Wm. Hobby, brother of Sir Philip Hobby, the then owner of Merton; also on a side wall near the W. entrance a family monument of marble inscribed to the memory of "Richard Cromwell, father of Elizabeth Cromwell, died 12th July, 1712." The ex-Protector died at Cheshunt, aged 86, and was buried in this church. The gabled vicarage will be viewed with interest as for many years the residence of the saintly John Keble. He died at Bournemouth (Rte. 27) in 1866, but is, with his wife, buried in this churchyard, and has a *Brass* in the chancel.

2½ m. S.W. from Hursley lies the district *Church of Ampfield*, built in 1841, in the midst of sylvan scenery, and surrounded by a churchyard which is "a perfect pattern of a resting-place for the dead."

Passing *Cranbury Park* (T. Chamberlayne, Esq.), the *Church of Otterbourne* (the "bourne" or river of otters) is reached, close to the line of the railway. It was built in 1838, from designs by Mr. Carter of Winchester, but has been since remodelled by Mr. Wyatt, at the cost of Miss Yonge, the popular authoress of the 'Heir of Redclyffe,' &c., who resides in the parish. The beauty and order of the surrounding churchyard (in which is a memorial cross for Mr. Keble) reads a lesson which might well be followed elsewhere.

ROUTE 21.

**LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON, BY
FARNBOROUGH, WINCHFIELD, BAS-
SINGSTOKE, AND WINCHESTER
[ODIHAM, BRAMSHILL, THE SHER-
BORNES, THE WORTHYS, NETLEY,
BEAULIEU].**

London and South Western Railway.
78½ m.

For the line from London to the Farnborough Station (32½ m.) see Rtes. 7, 14.

[At Farnborough the South Western Railway crosses the Reading branch of the South Eastern Railway, which proceeds from Redhill Junction by Dorking and Guildford to Reading (Rte. 5). This railway has a station at Farnborough, but distinct from that of the South Western line, and about ½ m. distant from it. Just beyond the Hampshire border are Sandhurst and Wellington Colleges. For these places, conspicuous from the high ground on the borders of Hampshire and Surrey, see the *Handbook for Berks.*]

Beyond Farnborough the railway passes over a wide, heath-covered level, with a range of low hills rising about 2 m. distant N., along which the old great western high road is carried. See on one of them *Minley Manor* (Raikes Currie, Esq.), in the E. Fr. style—Clutton, arch. On S. the heaths stretch away across Aldershot to Farnham. At

36½ m. is *Fleet Pond* (Stat.), named from one of the largest of the many lakelets that glisten among the heaths of Surrey and Hampshire. The line passes through it on a high bank of sand. "This presented a problem of

considerable difficulty and anxiety, the conditions of which were satisfied by the engineer in the following manner. The slopes were first faced with sods, then thatched over with hazel rods, and pinned down with willows, which have since taken root and matted the turf on the sand."—*F. S.* The scene here, with the line of the Fox hills in the distance, is not unpicturesque. About 1 m. beyond Fleet Pond, and ¾ m. N. of the railway, is *Elvetham*, a scattered village, with a church, originally Norm., but considerably altered when restored and enlarged, 1841. *Elvetham Hall* (Lord Calthorpe) is mostly modern Elizabethan, but parts are ancient. It was here that the Earl of Hertford in 1591 entertained Queen Elizabeth with a series of "princely pleasures" almost worthy to take place by the side of those of Kenilworth. Various new buildings were raised for the use of the queen and her attendants; among the rest a presence chamber with the roof "of work of ivy-leaves," and the outside walls hung with boughs and "clusters of ripe hazel-nuts." A "poet," clad in green, with a laurel crown on his head, saluted her Majesty with a "Latin oration in heroicall verse." Nereus and Neptune appeared on the great pond, conducting a pinnacle in which "were 3 virgins who played Scottish jigs;" and "pleasant songs of Corydon and Phillida" delighted the ears of the queen when she opened her gallery window in the morning. Elvetham was one of the Earl's principal residences; his name is still preserved in that of the neighbouring hamlet of Hartford Bridge.

Pleasant tree-dotted meadows here succeed the heaths, and the line soon reaches

39 m. *Winchfield* (Stat.). On N. is *Winchfield House* (H. Beaucherk, Esq.). The single point of interest in the village of Winchfield, distant 1 m.

S. is the *Church* (St. Mary), which the archæologist should not miss. It is Norm. and E. E. The W. door is Norm., recessed, and very rich. The Norm. chancel arch is unusual. The chancel is E. E. The church was restored and a new N. aisle built in 1850, when some fresco paintings were discovered.

[From this stat. two pleasant *Excursions* may be made, S. and N.

(a) S. of Winchfield, *Odiham*, 2½ m., may be visited, passing through *Dogmersfield Park* (Sir H. St. John Mildmay). Dogmersfield once belonged to the see of Canterbury, and the archbishops had a palace here, the foundations of which have been traced. At the Reformation it passed into the hands of Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and after many changes was purchased by Ellis Mewe, Esq., who took the name of St. John. His grandson assumed that of Mildmay in 1790. The park, which is nearly encircled by the Basingstoke Canal, is well wooded and varied with two fine sheets of water and from the house some good distant views are commanded. In the hall is a full-length of Prince Rupert, by *Sir Peter Lely*; the drawing-room contains some good Italian pictures; and in the dining-room are 4 full-length portraits presented by Charles I. to an ancestor of Lady Mildmay—Gustavus Adolphus, James I., Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and Horace Vere, Lord Tilbury. In the library is a very beautiful Italian vase, of sculptured marble. Without the park, S., is a broad tract of common, over which are scattered groups of oaks and holly-trees. Dogmersfield Church (in the park), built 1806, is now disused; its place is supplied by a handsome E. E. structure, erected at a short remove in 1843.

Most of the parish churches in this neighbourhood stand on rising ground, and were thereby rendered

more prominent objects in the tangled covert.—*Moody*.

The market town of *Odiham*, Pop. 2800 (*Inn*, the George), beyond the park S.W., lies very pleasantly in a gently undulating country, among the remains of the woodland (*wood ham*) with which it was formerly covered. The kings of Wessex had a royal ville at Odiham; and a castle was built at North Warnborough, 1 m. N.W. of the town, soon after the Conquest, which had a somewhat eventful history. It was besieged at the close of John's reign, A.D. 1216, by the Dauphin Louis of France, and held out for 15 days, when its little garrison of 13 was compelled to capitulate. Simon de Montfort, to whose wife the castle was afterwards granted, maintained here a large hunting establishment of dogs (*canes leporarii*, *hariers*) and men; and his Countess made it her place of retirement for some months during the contest between her brother Henry III. and the barons. Among the expenses entered in her household book (parts of which have been preserved) are two visits from "the barber of Reading" in order to bleed her daughter Eleanor (see *Blaauw's* Barons' War). Hither Earl Simon sent his young royal prisoners, Prince Edward and his cousin Henry of Germany, March 17, 1265, for safe custody; and here, on April 1, he took leave of his countess, whom he was destined never to see again. Two months later Eleanor fled from Odiham by night, under the guidance of her "parker" Dobbe, and made her way to Porchester, of which her son Simon was constable. Edward I. granted it to his 2nd wife, Margaret of France; and temp. Hen. VI. it formed part of the dower of Margaret of Anjou. Odiham was one of the prisons of David king of Scotland (son of Robert Bruce), taken at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, and detained for 11 years in England. It was granted by James

I. to Lord Zouch, from whose descendant it passed by purchase to the Mildmay's. The only remains of the castle are an octagonal tower of no great size or importance. This is Edwardian, and may possibly have looked down upon the captive "Sir David of Scotland." It must certainly have beheld Queen Elizabeth, who more than once visited the castle during her progresses.

A farmhouse adjoining the town is still called the "Palace," and probably occupies the site of a residence of the Bps. of Winchester, who at one time possessed a part of Odiham. Odiham races, which have some celebrity, take place on a neighbouring heath annually in June.

The Church (All Saints), originally E. E., but disfigured with stucco, contains Dec. and Perp. portions. There are some interesting *Brasses* (1480 to 1540), including one to a six weeks old infant, Margaret Pye, 1636, in swaddling clothes and plaited bib. There is a curious pillar piscina. The *Grammar School*, founded in the reign of William III., numbers 2 bishops among its scholars, Dr. Huntingford of Hereford, and Dr. Burgess of Salisbury, the last a native of Odiham. A more famous native was William Lilly, the grammarian, and the friend of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, born here in 1466. His Latin grammar is the foundation of the Eton grammar, still too generally used. It was at one time penal to teach from any other.

(b) N. of Winchfield, 1½ m., is *Hartley Wintney*, where the restored church groups well with the surrounding trees. There was a small house of Cistercian nuns in the parish, of which no traces remain.

At 3½ m. is *Bramshill* (Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart.), one of the most striking Jacobean mansions in England, although only a portion (the centre) of the original plan was com-

pleted. It was built by the 11th Lord Zouch, and was, it is said, intended to have been the residence of Henry Prince of Wales, whose death prevented its completion. The house stands high and commands good views; "looking out far and wide over the rich lowland from its eyrie of dark pines."—*Kingsley*. Its great charm lies in the air of unprofaned antiquity which surrounds it. There are no modern additions; and the broad balustraded terraces, the quaint gardens, and the venerable oaks and yew-trees whose branches overshadow the walks, call up visions of stately white-plumed cavaliers, whose talk will be of "the round-headed rebels at Westminster," of the unhappy fight at Cheriton, or of the downfall of "Loyalty" at Basing. The wings are of brick, with stone dressings; the centre entirely of stone, and profusely decorated with Renaissance ornaments. The parapets of open work are especially good. Above the central pediment is the "Ich dien" crest of the Prince of Wales. The porch, and the arcades covering the ends of the terrace, are unusual and very picturesque. The interior has been as little changed, and contains some good old tapestry, ancient furniture, and pictures, the last, however, of no great importance as works of art. Remark, in the hall, the picture of "a meet" at Bramshill, which contains portraits of Sir John Cope and his neighbours—among them the famous "John Warde of Squerries," "the father of fox-hunters," sometimes erroneously pointed out as the great Duke, who was in the habit of bringing his visitors from Stratfield Saye (distant about 4 m.), to admire the venerable glories of Bramshill.

During some repairs a few years since a letter of Oliver Cromwell's was found behind the wainscot, a facsimile of which is in the possession of C. Knight, Esq.

It was in this park, during the occupation of Bramshill by its builder, Lord Zouch, that Abbot, Archbp. of Canterbury accidentally killed a keeper whilst shooting at deer with a cross-bow (1621). He was, says Fuller, "much humbled" thereby, and was compelled to abstain for some time from all episcopal functions, retiring first to Guildford and then to Ford in Kent (see Rte. 5, *Guildford*). For the rest of his life the archbishop kept a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on which the accident happened.

The Scotch firs in the park are among the oldest and finest in England: "James the First's gnarled giants up in Bramshill Park, the only place in England where a painter can learn what Scotch firs are."—*Kingsley*. It is held traditionally that the Scotch fir was first introduced into England by James I. at Bramshill. Bramshill is in the parish of *Eversley*. Adjoining is the *Rectory*, long the residence of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the well-known author (d. 1875). In the church (St. Mary) is an inlaid sepulchral brass cross of singular design, in memory of Rich. Pendilton, d. 1502, in the service of Giles Lord Daubeney. Notice the punning epitaph, by himself, of Alexander Ross.

There is some pleasant country beyond Bramshill on the Berkshire border. The Blackwater (so named from the tinge given to it by the peat moors through which it passes) rises near Farnham, and forms the boundary first between Hampshire and Surrey, and then between Hampshire and Berks, until about 2 m. N. of Bramshill it turns off to join the Loddon.

Stratfield Saye (distant 6 m. N.W.) may be reached from the Winchfield Station, but is much nearer (3½ m.) the Mortimer station, between Basingstoke and Reading. (Rte. 22.)]

1½ m. after leaving the Winchfield

station the railway passes on a high embankment over the valley of the *Whitewater*, a stream that runs N. from the chalk country to join the Loddon, as the Blackwater does through the peat. The scene here is picturesque and worth looking out for. In the mid distance S. is the town of Odiham. From a second embankment, at the 43rd m., the *Church of Nately Scours* (Scora, shaw, coppice) is seen S. It is late Norm. with apse, and a remarkable trefoil-headed N. door, enriched. The church, dedicated to St. Swithun, is only 18 paces long—"and, now that of St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Wight, has been lengthened, perhaps the smallest parish church in the S. of England." Some mounds of ruin in advance of the tower seem to intimate that it was once larger. In Upper Nately, N. of the line, are some small remains of the alien Priory of Andwell, a dependency of the great Cistercian Abbey of Tyrone, granted by William of Wykeham to Winchester College.

1 m. further, Old Basing Church, and the ruins of Basing House, described further on, appear on S. The river Loddon, on his way "to swell with tributary urn the flood" of the Thames, is crossed; and the train reaches

47½ m. *Basingstoke Junct. Stat.* Beside the line on which we are travelling, another runs W. to Andover, Salisbury (Rte. 23), and Exeter; and a branch of the Great Western to Reading (Rte. 22). *Ins.* Red Lion. The town (Pop. 5574) is a place of great antiquity, mentioned in Domesday, and has grown out of Old Basing (*post*). Several Roman urns, now in the British Museum, were found here in 1839. In 871 Ethelred and Alfred were defeated by the Danes in a battle at Basing. There are many ancient intrenchments in the neighbourhood, one of which (*Winklesbury Circle*), about

1100 yards in circumference, with entrances E. and W., lies about 1 m. N.W. of the town. The vallum is formed of flints. This intrenchment was used by Cromwell as a station for surveying Basing House before the attack. In the parish of *Ellisfield*, 5 m. S., is a circular camp of some size, completely overgrown with wood.

Five main roads from the S. and W. of England meet at Basingstoke, and proceed direct to London. The town itself had at one time a large share of the silk and woollen trade, but afterwards became a very dull, stagnating place, only enlivened by the passing of the West of England coaches, many of which stopped here for the passengers to dine. Since the railway has been opened, the trade and population have increased rapidly; but the Basingstoke Canal, which joins the Wey at Weybridge, and gives a water carriage to London, has become almost useless.

The principal object of interest in the town of Basingstoke is the *Church* (St. Michael), which is large and handsome. It is late Perp., and has been restored. The chancel and a chapel on the S. side are earlier than the rest; but have been much altered. The graceful clustered pillars of the nave belong to the later portion, said to be the work of Bp. Fox, temp. Hen. VIII. The chancel arch was restored in 1850, and in the tower entrance hangs a drawing of the decorations found on the wall, above the arch, under the whitewash. These are Elizabethan—a red and white rose and Prince of Wales' plume, with the mottoes "Deum Time," "Regem Honora." There are one or two late mural brasses. The church contains a parochial library, founded by Sir George Wheler, the Eastern traveller, at the beginning of the last century, when he was vicar of Basingstoke, and since increased by other donors,

On the chancel wall is the monument of Thomas Warton, vicar, d. 1745, "father of two distinguished sons—Joseph, head-master of Winchester; Thomas, the poet (laureate), and the historian of English poetry."

Close to the church stands the *Rectory*, with its poplars and red-brick walls; upon which the literary tourist will look with interest for the sake of the two Wartons, who were born here. It has apparently been little altered since their time. Adjoining the churchyard there formerly stood a hospital for aged priests, founded in 1261 by Walter de Merton, who was born here. There are no remains of this building, but the site still belongs to Merton College.

Other Basingstoke worthies are Richard White, temp. Jas. I., author of a *History of Britain*, praised by Selden; Sir James Lancaster, the celebrated navigator who opened the trade with India, gave his name to Lancaster Sound in Baffin's Bay, and returned to be buried at Basingstoke in 1620, leaving a small endowment for the usher of the grammar-school; and John of Basingstoke, d. 1252, one of the earliest Greek scholars in England, who, after long studies in Athens under Constantina, daughter of the archbp., a lady profoundly skilled in all the mysteries of the "trivium" and "quadrivium," came back to England laden with Greek MSS. and learning. (See Matt. Paris for all that is known of him; he discovered the 'Testament of the 12 Patriarchs,' afterwards translated by his patron, the famous Grosstête, Bp. of Lincoln.)

In Cross-street is the *Bluecoat School*, a handsome modern building, erected in 1862, to replace one founded in 1646, in humble imitation of Christ's Hospital, London. The Town Hall and Market House were built in 1832, and the Corn Exchange in 1865.

Above the town and close to the

station are the remains of what is known as the *Holy Ghost Chapel*. This was the chapel of a guild or fraternity of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1525 by the first Lord Sandys and Bp. Fox—a society bound by no vows, but instituted for the “promotion of works of piety, religion, and charity.” It was dissolved under Edward VI., re-established in 1556, temp. Philip and Mary, the brotherhood became extinct temp. Jas. I., and the estate was seized by the Parliament during the civil wars. Bp. Morley obtained its restoration in 1670, and it still supports a school. This was put under new regulations in 1862, when its name was changed to the “Queen’s Free School,” and it was removed from the old site to one on the Andover road, and the old school-room, that had been built on the remains of an E. E. chantry, pulled down. The school is free to the whole town of Basingstoke, under a capitation fee of 3*l*. The income derived from 104 acres of land is about 200*l*. The master is by virtue of his office chaplain of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost. There was an ancient chapel and churchyard on this site, before the foundation of the guild; a local tradition asserts that seven Saxon kings have worshipped here at once.

Of the later chapel, the E. end of which is apsidal, parts of the E. and S. walls are standing, with an hexagonal tower in the S.W. angle, in which was a staircase. All is very late Perp. with debased and Italian details. Between the windows, and at the angles of the tower, are canopied niches. Camden mentions the excellent paintings “from Scripture history” on the roof of the chapel. The exterior lead is said to have been stripped off for casting bullets during the siege of Basing House. It then gradually fell into complete ruin, and White of Selborne confesses to having assisted a party

of other schoolboys in undermining a “vast fragment” of it.

At Mottisfont, near Romsey (Rta. 23), the seat of the late Sir J. B. Mill, a descendant of the Sandys family, are still preserved several relics of this chapel in its better days. Among them are a purple velvet altar frontal, richly worked with gold and silver figures, pulpit hangings, with the date 1633, and book coverings, all with the bearings of the Sandys, and their motto, “Aide Dieu.”

The surrounding burying-ground is known as the “Litten” (Ang.-Sax. *lit*, a dead body; *tun*, inclosure). Two recumbent figures have been found here, one a cross-legged knight, among fragments of walls and glazed tiles, indicating the site of an earlier chapel than the existing ruined one. The family of Sandys was buried in this chapel until about 1700. In the churchyard are several monuments of the Oufauds of Oufaud, a very ancient Hampshire family, claiming cousinship with the Tudors and Plantagenets; and some of the Blundens—one of whom, a Madam Blunden, was, says tradition, twice buried alive in this ground, and as a natural result is still occasionally to be seen disporting herself among the tombstones. Ground has been added, to form a *Cemetery*, where two very eccentric chapels in black and white chequer-work stare the venerable ruins out of countenance.

More interesting than anything at Basingstoke, are the fragments of *Basing House*, well known for its famous siege and capture during the civil wars. They lie about 1½ m. N.E. of the town, close to the village of Old Basing, and are seen from the rly. There was very early a castle here, held by the family of De Port from the Conquest till temp. Richard II., when it passed by marriage to the Poynings, and thence, temp. Hen. VI., to the Paulets, Sir William Paulet, created

Marquis of Winchester by Edward VI., rebuilt the castle in a style so magnificent, that according to Camden it was "overpowered by its own weight," and his posterity were forced to pull down a part of it. Here this great lord (who, "being no oak but an osier," retained his Lord-Treasurership during four reigns, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth) entertained this last queen in 1560 so sumptuously, that, "By my troth," she exclaimed, "if my Lord Treasurer were but a young man, I could find it in my heart to have him for a husband before any man in England." John, the 5th Marquis, the subject of Dryden's epitaph—

"He who in impious times undaunted stood,
And 'midst rebellion durst be just and good,"

—was the illustrious defender of Basing House for King Charles.

The house commanded the great western road, and had "long infested the Parliament in those quarters, and been an especial eye-sorrow to the trade of London with the Western parts. It had stood siege after siege for four years, ruining poor Colonel This, and then poor Colonel That, till the jubilant royalists had given it the name of *Basting House*."—*Carlyle*. "If the king," wrote the Marquis, "had no more ground in England than Basing House, I would hold it out to the last extremity." 100 musqueteers from Oxford were at first the only additions to the Marquis's own household; but Basing gradually became an important refuge for distressed royalists. Fresh troops were from time to time thrown into it by the king, whose soldiers, "passing through the country for Parliament men, with orange tawny scarfs and ribands," more than once dislodged the besiegers, possessed themselves of Basingstoke, and sent from thence provisions of all sorts to Basing House. Once, too, a body of 1000 horse under Colonel

Gage, each man carrying before him "a sack of corn or some other provision," succeeded in relieving the garrison.

After sundry fights in the park, skirmishes "between hedges thickly lined with musqueteers," and the discovery by the Marquis of a correspondence "for the surprise of the house" between the Parliamentary General Waller and his own brother Lord Edward Paulet, the time arrived for the downfall of Basing.

In September, 1645, after Fairfax had taken Bristol, Cromwell was despatched from thence, with a brigade of three regiments of foot and three of horse, for the taking of certain royalist garrisons, "which," says Master Joshua Sprigg, "like vipers in the bowels infested the midland parts."—('Anglia Rediviva,' ed. 1854, p. 138.) Of them Basing was the chief, and on the 14th Oct. Cromwell, writing to Speaker Lenthall, was able to "thank God that he *could give a good account of Basing*." It was taken on that day, the Parliamentary troops "storming it like a fire flood," with but little loss on their part. Of those within the house about 100 were killed, and 300 made prisoners; but during the four years Basing held out, more than 2000 had fallen in skirmishes round it. Many too perished in the vaults of the house after the storm, where they were heard crying for quarter, but could not be rescued from the ruins. "Our men," writes Peters, "could neither come to them, nor they to us."

A "relation" of the taking was made to the House of Commons by Hugh Peters, who was present at it. According to his report the works were above a mile in compass. The Old House, a "nest of idolatry" (the Marquis was a Romanist), and the New, surpassing it in beauty and stateliness, were either of them "fit to make an emperor's court." Both contained provisions

"for years rather than months—400 quarters of wheat, bacon divers rooms full, cheese proportionable, beer divers cellars full, and that very good, Popish books many, with copes and such utensils." In one room was a bed with its furniture which cost 1300*l*. What, asks Walpole, could it have been made of? But the Marquis had been a lover of the arts,—“of the upholsteries,” says Carlyle, “perhaps still more.” The plunder was enormous, and continued till night. “One soldier had 120 pieces of gold for his share, others plate, others jewels. Among the rest, one got 3 bags of silver, which (he not being able to keep his own counsel) grew to be common pilage among the rest, and the fellow had but one half-crown left for himself at last.” “The wheat and the household stuff” they sold to the country people, who “loaded away many carts.” Owing to neglect “in quenching a fire-ball” the entire house was soon in flames, which left “nothing but bare walls and chimneys in less than 20 hours;” and the Commons, following Cromwell’s advice to have the place “utterly slighted,” ordered the ruins to be carted away:—“whoever will come for brick or stone shall freely have the same for his pains.”

Only one woman was killed during the storm, the daughter of Dr. Griffith, who, “by her railing against the soldiers” for their rough carriage towards her father, “provoked them into a further passion.”

Thus fell “Loyalty,” a name by which Basing House was known among the royalists; from the motto of the Paulets, “*Aimez Loyauté*,” which it is said the marquis had himself written with a diamond in every window. A Puritan scandal, repeated on many other occasions, declared that the garrison was surprised at cards; and “Clubs are trumps, as when Basing House was taken,” is still a Hampshire saying.

Peters carried to the Commons the marquis’s colours, the motto on which was “*Donec pax redeat terris*,” “the very same as King Charles gave upon his coronation money when he came to the Crown.” Cromwell’s letter was ordered to be read in all pulpits the Sunday following, and a thanksgiving offered. Among the prisoners were—beside the marquis himself, whose life was saved by Colonel Hammond, the Parliamentary officer carried prisoner to Basing a day or two before the storm, and Sir Robert Peak, who commanded the garrison under him—Inigo Jones the architect: Hollar the engraver, who published a view of Basing House, now very rare; and Thomas Johnson the botanist, who was mortally wounded. Six Romish priests were among the killed, and Robinson a player, who after he had laid down his arms was shot by the fanatic Harrison, with the words “Cursed is he that doeth the Lord’s work negligently.” At one time, but before the storming, Fuller the Church historian had taken refuge at Basing, and complained that the noise of the cannon disturbed him whilst at work on his ‘Worthies,’ and describing the “troutful streams” and “natural commodities” of Hampshire.

After such a destruction it is no wonder that the remains of Basing House are but slender. It was never restored, and a second but much smaller house, which was afterwards built near it, has also passed away. In digging the canal which runs between the two sites, skeletons, cannon-balls, coins, &c., were found in great numbers. The principal remaining fragment of the old house is the N. gate-house, of brick of the 16th centy., the ivy covering which half conceals the 3 swords in pile, the bearing of the Paulets. Round about are a few brick walls, ivy-covered, and mounds and terraces overgrown with brushwood. An old chalk pit, N. of the village, is still

known as *Oliver Cromwell's Dell*, and a field near the bridge over the canal is called "Slaughter Close." Of the fate of the plunder, said to have exceeded 200,000*l.* in value, little is known. Mrs. Cromwell, the General's wife, is said to have had a voracious appetite for such "pretty things," as well as for Westphalia hams and similar articles with which "the middle sort" presented her: and many of the marquis's treasures are reported to have found their way to her hands.

Adjoining the ruins is *Basing Church* (St. Mary), late Perp., repaired, as an inscription in the N. aisle asserts, in 1519, by Sir John Paulet, father of the 1st marquis, whose 2 open-arched tombs stand on each side the chancel. In 2 side chapels, parallel with the chancel, are buried the 6 Dukes of Bolton, descendants of the 5th (the *besieged*) marquis, who is himself interred at Englefield in Berks. Helms and gauntlets, and relics of heraldic achievements, moulder on the walls above. Here is a tablet to the wife of Lord Chancellor Westbury.

Without the church, over the W. window, is a niche with a figure of the Virgin and Child. How this was allowed to remain with Cromwell so near, meditating, as we are told he did the night before the storm, on the verse "They that make them are like unto them," is a mystery.

For the country lying N. along the Reading branch, and W. towards Andover, see Rtes. 22, 23.

An *Excursion* may be made N. of Basingstoke to the two Sherbornes and to the Wyne. The *Church of Sherborne St. John* (2 m.) is, for the most part, Perp.; it contains some *Brasses* of interest (mural in the N. chancel) to the Brocas family, the earliest to Raulin Brocas and his sister Margaret, with a French inscription, c. 1360. In the parish and about 3 m. from Basingstoke is the *Wyne*

(W. L. Wiggett Chute, Esq.), an interesting old mansion, long the principal residence of the family of Sandys—from whom, during the Commonwealth, it passed by purchase to the Chutes. The house, a long brick building on low ground, was originally built by Lord Sandys in the early part of the 16th centy., but was greatly altered by Inigo Jones and his son-in-law Webb. Readers of Horace Walpole's letters will remember the occasional comparisons of Mr. Chute's "Vine" with his own "Strawberry," not always to the advantage of the former. The *Chapel*, however—the work of the same Lord Sandys who founded the chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke—met with Walpole's decided approbation. "At the Vine is the most heavenly chapel in the world: it only wants a few pictures to give it a true Catholic air." . . . "I carried down incense and mass-books, and we had most Catholic enjoyment of the chapel." This still remains, with its richly carved stalls, and its stained glass, brought from Boulogne by the second Lord Sandys after the capture of the town temp. Hen. VIII. The lower compartments of the windows contain the figures of Francis I. and his 2 wives, attended by their tutelar saints. The flooring-tiles were also brought from Boulogne. The *tomb-room*, adjoining the chapel, was built by John Chute, Esq., the friend of Walpole. It contains an altar-tomb, with an effigy of his ancestor, Chaloner Chute, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1659, sculptured by *Banks*, after a portrait by *Vandyck*, still preserved in the house. There are some other portraits of interest at the Wyne.

Monks' Sherborne, 1½ m. W., has a restored *Church* (All Saints), with some Norm. portions worth notice. The font is very curious and early. Here is also the chapel of a small Benedictine priory, founded temp. Hen. I. by Henry de Port, and after-

wards attached to the abbey of Cerisy (diocese of Bayeux) in Normandy, granted by Edward IV. to the "Domus Dei" at Southampton, and now belonging to Queen's College, Oxford, by which society, in 1847, the priory chapel was restored as a parish church for the parish of Pamber, 2 m. N. It contains an altar-tomb with a cross-legged effigy, probably one of the De Ports.

The chief point of interest S. of Basingstoke is *Hackwood Park* (Lord Bolton), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. The original name is said to have been "Hawk Wood," and the site of the present house was occupied by a sort of "sylvan lodge," to which the hawking party retired after the sports of the day. This Hawk Wood was the property of the Paulets, and some time after the destruction of Basing House the Marquis of Winchester much enlarged the lodge here, and made it his occasional residence. The present house was built, from a design by *Inigo Jones*, by the 1st Duke of Bolton (son of the famous marquis), about 1688, which date appears on various parts of it. The hall contains some good carvings by *Gibbons*. Of the *pictures*, the most interesting are full-length portraits of the marquis who defended Basing, and of his 2nd wife, who was with him during the siege, and kept a journal of all the proceedings. (His first wife, the daughter of Lord Savage, had the honour of an epitaph by Milton, and of an elegy from Ben Jonson.) In front of the house is an equestrian statue of George I., given by himself to the Duke of Bolton, to whom he also presented the marble pillars sent to Charles II. by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and originally destined for his palace at Winchester. In the grounds, Spring Wood should be visited, where the ivy has been allowed to grow unchecked, and hangs from the highest branches of the beech-trees, in long

festoons, like those of a tropical creeper. There is also an amphitheatre, bounded by a wall of elms, with a lawn of fine turf for a stage, and grassy seats rising in successive elevations at the back. It is on a somewhat gigantic scale, yet reminds us not unpleasantly of the "green plot" stage and the "hawthorn brake" tiring-room of Master Bottom and his companions. A marble-paved room in the French garden is said to have been the favourite music-hall of Lavinia Fenton, the original "Polly" of the Beggars' Opera, who married the 3rd Duke of Bolton. The park, according to tradition, was at one time connected with Basing House by 2 long avenues of chestnut-trees. It is picturesque and much varied, abounds with noble trees, among which are some very ancient whitethorns, and contains about 500 head of deer.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Hackwood, on the road to Alton, is *Heriard Park* (F. J. E. Jervoise, Esq.). The house is of Queen Anne's time.

From Basingstoke to Winchester the railway passes through the centre of Hampshire, a somewhat dreary chalk district, with very little to attract the tourist on either side. About $49\frac{1}{2}$ m. the little village of *Worting*, where is a modern E. E. church, is seen on N. 2 m. further the railway cuts through the park of *Oakley Hall* (W. W. B. Beach, Esq.). The churches l. offer little or nothing to tempt the archæologist.

At $52\frac{1}{2}$ m. there is a pleasant view on E. of the church (St. Nicholas) and the village of *Steventon*, the birthplace, in 1775, of Jane Austen, whose father was rector there for more than 40 years. In *Dummer Church*, 3 m. S.E., is a *Brass* with rhyming inscription for William Atmore or Dummer, "Comptroller of the Chamber of London for above 50 years," c. 1508. George Whitfield was curate of Dummer at the

commencement of his ministerial life, and, as he tells us, "mourned like a dove" for his Oxford friends.

At 54 m. we reach the highest point of the line, 392 ft. above the level of the station at Waterloo. The rise has been very gradual throughout the whole distance. E. of the line, shortly before reaching the Micheldever station, and before passing through the two tunnels, is seen *Popham Beacon* (460 ft.), of no very striking appearance, but commanding a very wide view over all this part of Hampshire. The Wiltshire hills are seen N.W., and E. rise the chalk downs between Alton and Alresford, far more attractive than the country through which we are now passing. Distant glimpses of these hills are caught E. here and there from the line. *Popham Beacon* is worth a walk from the Micheldever station, from which it is distant about 1½ m. The road called "*Popham Lane*," which the railway follows in its course from this point to Winchester, was the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester.

Beyond the short tunnels we reach

58 m. *Micheldever Stat.* (formerly *Andover Road*), and fully 3 m. N. of the village. *Micheldever Church* with the exception of its Perp. tower, is modern, and indifferent; it was built by Sir Francis Baring at a cost of 10,000*l.* in 1806. It is an E. E. octagon, and contains a monument to Lady Baring, with alto and bas-reliefs by *Flaxman*, which deserve notice. Over the monument hangs a flag belonging to H.M.S. Captain, on board which the Hon. A. T. N. Baring, a midshipman, perished with nearly all the crew, Sept. 7, 1870; and a memorial clock tower has been erected in the village.

[The pedestrian may cross the country from the Micheldever station by Stratton and the Grange (2 m. beyond) to Alresford (3 m., Rte. 20); [*Surrey, &c.*]

or if disposed to extend his walk, he may turn S.W. from the Grange, and proceed by Avington and the vale of the Itchen to Winchester (about 8 m.). He will pass through a country of chalk downs and wooded valleys, affording some tolerably picturesque scenery.

At 2 m. is *Stratton Park* (Lord Northbrook), once famous for its superb collection of pictures, now dispersed. The manor belonged, from a very early period, to Hyde Abbey at Winchester, and at the dissolution became the property of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, in whose family it continued until the marriage of Rachel, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the last Lord Southampton, to the unfortunate William Lord Russell. From his family it passed by purchase into the hands of Sir Francis Baring, designated by Erskine "the first merchant of the world," who rebuilt the house and greatly improved the grounds. There is a long and very fine avenue in the park; but since the dispersion of the Baring gallery *Stratton* holds out no great attractions to the tourist.]

The rly. now runs nearly due S., in one place on an embankment 100 ft. high, and thus commands a view on W. of 3 or 4 villages on the banks of a tributary of the Test. *Hunton*, *Wonston*, and *Stoke Charity*, have all churches of some interest, but the last-named, which is also nearest to the line, best deserves a visit. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and its architecture ranges from Tr.-Norm. to Perp. The tower is of wood, with a shingled spire. There are some brasses: one to Thomas Wayte, Esq., 1482, has a representation of our Lord's Resurrection. In 1849 a very interesting piece of sculpture, temp. Henry VII., was discovered walled up, evidently for concealment. It represents the mediæval legend of our Lord's miraculous personal ap-

pearance to Gregory the Great while celebrating mass. "On the N. side of the chancel is a recess for the Easter sepulchre, richly panelled, with a tomb in it; or perhaps more strictly a fine Perp. tomb with a canopy over it, let into the wall, which may have served also for the Easter sepulchre; it has a crest of Tudor flowers, and shields of arms in the cornice."—*J. H. Parker*. The date of this tomb is given by the Rev. W. H. Gunner as 1524, and it is assigned to one of the Waller family.

An intrenched camp, known as Nosbury Rings, is about 1 m. to W. At Weston Farm swords, spearheads, knives, and other ancient objects, have been found, marking the site of some skirmish in Saxon times.

Emerging from a long cutting in the chalk, we pass over an embankment, rt. of which rises Worthy Down, on which is the Winchester racecourse. 1. lie (but not in sight) the churches of the "Worthys" in the valley of the Itchen (Rte. 20, Exc. g from Winchester), and soon after we reach

66½ m. *Winchester (Stat.)*, Rte. 20.

The line proceeds down the valley of the Itchen, having on E. St. Cross and Twyford, and on W. Compton and Otterbourne (Walks and Drives, a, c, e, h, Rte. 20). We reach at

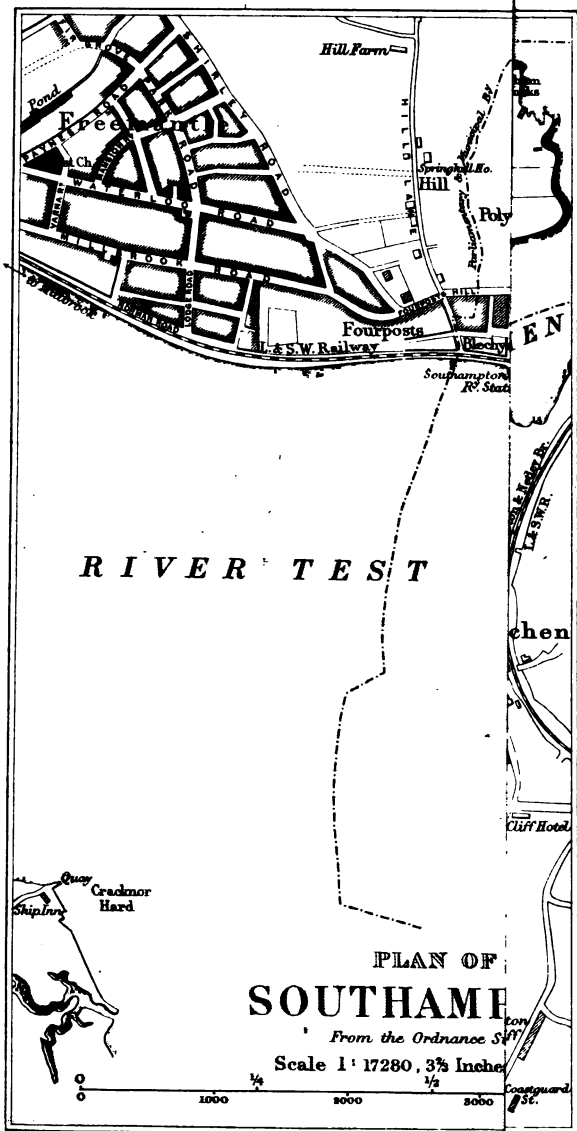
73½ m. *Bishopstoke Junction Stat.*

Hence branch lines proceed S.E. to Gosport and Portsmouth (Rte. 19), and W. to Romsey and Salisbury (Rte. 23), continuing on to Yeovil, Exeter, &c. (See *Handbooks for Wilts*, and for *Devon*.) Inn: Station Hotel. Adjoining the station is a market-house for cheese.

The pretty village of Bishopstoke lies 1 m. E., on the banks of the Itchen, here full of picturesque points. The church is modern and hideous. The "foul-mouthed" Bale, "the angry wasp stinging all"—

Fuller—was rector of this parish, whence he was advanced to the see of Ossory in 1552. Here was long the residence of Dean Garnier of Winchester (d. 1873), famed for its beautiful grounds. These, planted by the Dean with rare conifers, are now attached to Long Mead House (A. Barton, Esq.), and contain some remarkably fine pines, and cypresses 50 feet high; there is also an evergreen or winter garden, charmingly arranged. The tourist should apply for permission to see these grounds, plans of which will be found in Loudon's 'Encyclopædia of Gardening.'

About 2 m. W. of the line is *Stoneham Park* (long a seat of the Flemings, but now unoccupied), where the rhododendrons and double-blossoming furze in the drives are magnificent. The *Church of North Stoneham* (St. Nicholas) is on the edge of the park; and, with the foliage in which it is embowered, makes a very agreeable picture from the railway. The side windows are filled with glass displaying the arms and quarterings of the Fleming family, together with Scripture subjects. In the church are 2 monuments worth notice: one for Sir Thomas Fleming, Chief Justice of England, d. 1613, who purchased the estate of the representatives of Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, to whom it had been granted on the suppression of Hyde Abbey [Fleming, the son of a small mercer at Newport, Isle of Wight, Bacon's rival, declared by James I. to be "a judge to his heart's content," is now chiefly known by his decision in the great case of impositions (A.D. 1606)—in Lord Campbell's opinion "fully as important as Hampden's case of ship-money"—to the effect that the king might impose what duties he pleased on imported goods]; the other for Admiral Lord Hawke, the hero of Quiberon Bay, d. 1781, at



Swathling House, now demolished. In the floor a slab with the inscription in Lombardic characters, "Sepultura de la Schola de Slavonie, A.D. MCCCCLXXXI," marks the commercial connection of Southampton with Venice, whose Slavonian sailors had selected N. Stoneham as the burial-place of their confraternity.

Stoneham is in all probability the "Ad Lapidem" of the itineraries, a small intermediate station between Venta Belgarum and Clausentum (Bittern, near Southampton). It was still known by its Roman name in the time of Bede, who tells us (*Hist. Eccles.*, iv. 16) that the young sons or brothers of Arwald, King of Wight, were carried hither to be concealed from their enemies, probably among the ruins of the old Roman town, but were discovered and put to death by Ceadwalla, after having received baptism at the hands of the Abbot of Redbridge.

1½ m. S.W. of the railway, are the house and church of South Stoneham, the former a large, comfortable, red-brick mansion of Queen Anne's day, which passed from the Sloanes to the Stanleys, and afterwards to the Flemings. The Ch. (St. Mary) is worth notice, with a tower thickly veiled in ivy, and a Jacobean monument to Edmund Clarke, d. 1632.

77 m. *Portsmouth* (Stat.). Hence a line goes off on E., at present only open to Netley (*post*), but intended to be continued to Titchfield and Fareham (Rte. 19).

Skirting the Itchen on an embankment, and passing through the manufacturing suburb of Northam, we reach at 78½ m. *Southampton Docks* Stat., used for the sea traffic, as also with Cowes, the Channel Islands, &c. The *West*, or *Blechynden* Stat., gives access to the New Forest, Bournemouth, Salisbury, and the West of England.

SOUTHAMPTON.

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Southampton, the county town of Hampshire, and also a county of itself, is very pleasantly placed on a peninsula near the head of the Southampton Water, and with the river Itchen on its E. side. Like other seaports, it has its low dirty quarters, but of late years what may be considered a new town has sprung up, and all around is an air of bustle and activity befitting a place at and from which many of the finest ocean-going steamships arrive and depart daily. It is as a packet station that it is now so important, and it would deserve a visit on that account, even if it had nothing to interest the antiquary. The large packet-ships lying in the docks are usually shown for a small fee, which goes to the town Infirmary. The admirable fittings and accommodations are well worth inspection. The arrival or departure of the Indian mail packets presents a scene that will not easily be forgotten, and should not be missed by the tourist who finds himself in Southampton when one of them is in port. The mail for India is contained in variously coloured boxes, sometimes reaching to a weight of 20 tons; the American mails are packed in india-rubber sacks; the West Indian in canvas bags. Notabilities of all sorts—"foreign monarchs, royal Bengal tigers, Indian, African, and Egyptian

princes, great monkeys, distinguished ambassadors, hippopotamuses, alligators, generals, admirals, illustrious exiles, Californian bears, colonial governors, &c."—are constantly arriving by the various steamers, and afford infinite amusement and occupation to the loungers and gossip-retailers of the town.

"There are eight steam-packet companies connected with the port. They own upwards of 100 steamers, the original cost of which was about six millions sterling. The neighbourhood of Southampton docks is now crowded with eating-houses, restaurants, Oriental, American, Dock, Temperance, and Railway hotels, *hôtels Français*, and Spanish *fondas*. Amongst the seamen of the East and West India and American steamers are great numbers of negroes, lascars, creoles, Arabs, mulattoes, and quadroons. When a couple of large mail steamers arrive on the same day, which often happens, the windows of the hotels are to be seen crowded with foreign merchants, West India and American planters, East Indian, Australian, and Californian nabobs, military or naval officers, and foreign officials, with their families, dressed in every variety of costume. All these people are at the same time besieged vigorously in all their hotels by English, Italian, and German street bands. A great many street musicians get their bread by playing before the Southampton hotels on packet days."—*Household Words*.

Hotels: South-Western, by the Docks Station; Dolphin, High-street; Royal George and Royal York, Above Bar; Castle, High-street.

(a.) Southampton is a town of almost equal antiquity with Winchester, to which it served as the port, even in the time of the Romans, who established a "castellum" at Bittern (Clausentum) on the l. bank of the Itchen, about 1 m. higher up

the river than the present town (see *post*, Walk to Bittern, where Roman remains still exist). Roman roads connected Clausentum with Porchester and Winchester. The latter of these was a branch of the Ermyrn Street, so named, it has been somewhat fancifully suggested, from its running straight northwards from this place. Hence, the invading Saxons compared it to their "Irmen-sul," or pillar of Herman.—*Dr. Donaldson*. The fortress here, however, seems to have been neglected by the Saxons, who founded a new settlement on the tongue of land between the two rivers, the site of modern Southampton—naming it, possibly, Suthamptuna (the town of the south hams, or dwellings), from its situation with regard to the older Clausentum. The name has also, with less probability, been derived from that of the river Anton, and the Southampton Water has been considered the Antona of Tacitus. The town seems subsequently to have given name to the shire, the original extent of which is, however, quite uncertain. Southampton itself, or the "burgus de Hamton," was first made a "county" by Henry VI.; and the judges regularly sat here till 1725, when, at the request of the inhabitants, it was included in the commission of the Western Circuit. "Hamton-shyre" is first mentioned in the Ang.-Sax. Chron., sub ann. 755, when Sigebert of Wessex is recorded to have lost all his dominions with this exception. That it was a place of some note during the Saxon period is certain; although the Saxon origin which has been claimed for its famous hero, the pride of

"Ytene's oaks, beneath whose shade
Their songs the merry minstrels made
Of Ascapart and Bevis bold"—

is doubtful (see *post*).

Athelstan established 2 mints in Southampton, which was a frequent landing-place of the Danes, attracted

by the wealth of the neighbouring Winchester. Under Ethelred II. the town was held by Sweyn of Denmark as a pledge for the payment of the sum with which the Northmen were to be bought off from future ravages. His son Canute made a longer stay here. The famous rebuke to his courtiers is said to have been given by him on the shore at this place; and the very spot of the King's lesson has been amusingly fixed near the docks, where we find Canute Road, and a public-house with the sign of the "Canute Castle."

The Norman conquest, instead of injuring, added to the prosperity of Southampton. There was a ready transit to Normandy from this point, which seems to have been fully appreciated by the Normans, 63 of whom had houses in the town at the period of the Domesday survey, whilst there were only 31 tenanted by Englishmen. A charter was very early granted to the town, the earliest which exists being that of King John, which was subsequently confirmed and much extended by Henry III. Into the harbour came the "great ships" of Venice and Bayonne, laden with Eastern produce, the rich silks of the East, the red leather of Cordova and Tunis, and the coloured sugars of Alexandria, then in great esteem as stomachics; and it was here the merchants of Bordeaux and Rochelle landed their cargoes of wine (the importation of which was long confined entirely to this port). Troops of merchants, with wares of every kind, landed here on their way to the great fair of St. Giles at Winchester, where they had an opportunity of disposing of their cargoes without the cost and peril of a journey to London; and numberless pilgrims, from the south and from the western parts of France, disembarked at Southampton on their way to the famous shrine of Becket at Canterbury. The importance of

the town must have been not a little increased by gatherings of a less peaceful character which frequently took place here. Part of Cœur-de-Lion's fleet assembled at Southampton before sailing for Palestine, when the Sheriff supplied 800 Hampshire hogs for provisioning the troops, and 10,000 horseshoes "with double sets of nails." During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. Southampton was the favourite place of departure for Normandy and Guienne, and large bodies of troops were frequently assembled here. The town itself was wealthy and populous enough to furnish 21 ships and 576 mariners toward the royal fleet in 1345, and in the summer of that year the army which was afterwards victorious at Crécy embarked at Southampton.

In 1415 Henry V.'s great expedition for the conquest of France set sail from this place, and whilst it was detained in the harbour by contrary winds the treason of Cambridge, Scrope, and Grey was discovered (see *post*, *Domus Dei*). The swans that floated about the mouth of the Southampton Water as the ships passed out were, according to the old chronicler, foretokens of the great victory of Agincourt which was destined to crown the expedition.

In Oct. 1338 Southampton was plundered, and a great part of the town burnt, by the combined French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet of 50 galleys: and in 1432 it was again alarmed by the presence of a French fleet, with which sundry skirmishes took place, but which was unable to carry the fortifications of the town.

The abandonment of Guienne and Aquitaine by the English no doubt greatly affected the prosperity of Southampton, which had been the mediæval "packet station" for those provinces. Its commerce, however, could sustain the blow; for the trade with Venice, which had assumed a regular and systematic form as early

as the beginning of the 14th century, continued as yet in full activity. A little fleet, known by the name of the "Flanders galleys," sailed annually from Venice, and after touching at some of the principal ports of the Adriatic, Sicily, and Spain, passed on to "Hampton," where the flag galley and the commodore remained, whilst the rest proceeded to Bruges and Antwerp. Their cargo (a Venetian word, a corruption of the Tuscan "*carico*" = burden) was the produce of the Levant, and all that had as yet reached our shores from the Indian marts. Also the "fashions of proud Italy," then the centre of taste and luxury; wines from Greece and Tyre, Candia, the Morea, and Spain; and lastly, owing to the goodness of the Italian yew, bow-staves. In 1472 it was enacted that 4 bow-staves should accompany every ton of Venetian merchandise; and by the 12th Edward IV. the importation of merchandise from Venice is forbidden, "unless they bring with every butt of Malvesy and every butt of Tyre 10 bow-staves, good and able stuff."—*Brown*, Despatches of Seb. Giustiniani, Introd. They, too, first introduced "Malmsey" to England; the Venetians having obtained possession of Malvasia about 1208. In 1518 Henry VIII., "being near to Hampton," himself visited the Flanders galleys, which had just arrived there. He was served on deck with a grand "confection," and the glass vessels used on the occasion were distributed among the company. Both the king and the cardinal looked out "anxiously" for the coming of the galleys, especially after any unusual interval between the periods of their arrival. They brought Damascus carpets for the cardinal's palaces, and sundry articles of luxury, "*gentillezze*," for the king. In her turn, beside English cloth and other merchandise, Southampton supplied Venice with the romantic story of her own hero. To this day,

in the Venetian marionette or puppet-show theatres, the 'History of Sir Bevis of Hampton' is one of the stock pieces.—*Rawdon Brown*. (It is worth asking how far Shakspeare himself may have been influenced by the reputation of the Venetian trade here, and whether Shylock is not in some sense an importation of the Flanders galleys.) Remembering how punctually the great steamers now arrive at "Hampton" from the remotest parts of the world, it is not a little curious to observe how many months the Flanders galleys were looked for before their arrival. In the middle of February (1517), Giustiniani, the Venetian ambassador, thought that "as the weather was in their favour they would soon be here." They did not come, however, till the 19th of May. In 1522 the Emperor Charles V., after his second visit to Henry VIII., embarked here for Spain. Here too came the sickly boy Edward VI. (1552), a few months before his death, during the southern progress vainly resorted to by his physicians after his attack of measles and small-pox, and was received with much state by the inhabitants.

The connection between Venice and Southampton was so intimate, that the latter, like Venice herself, suffered greatly after the discovery of the new passage to India. A petition is extant from the corporation (1530-31), praying to be relieved from a yearly tax of 40 marks, on the plea that since "the Kyng of Portyngale toke the trade of spicis from the Venyzyans at Calacowte," their "*carrackis and galeis*" came less frequently to the port. The High-street, at this time, is described by Leland as "one of the fayrest streates that ys yn any towne of al England, and it ys well bylded for timbre bylding." There were many "fair merchauntes' houses" here; and the town continued in much prosperity and reputation throughout the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth.

Philip of Spain landed here, Friday, July 20, 1554, escorted by the Spanish and Flemish squadron,—“coquilles de moules”—mussel-shells—the latter were called by Lord High Admiral Howard, to their great indignation. The queen's barge was sent off for Philip, to whom the Earl of Arundel presented the insignia of the Garter. He went at once to the church of Holyrood, where mass was sung as a thanksgiving for the safe voyage. Philip showed himself much in public at Southampton, and here first tasted English beer, “et puis se fist apporter de la bière, de laquelle il beut.”—*Amb. de Noailles*. Philip remained at Southampton till the Monday, when, on a grey gelding, in a violent storm of wind and rain, and wrapped in a long scarlet cloak, he left to join the queen at Winchester.

After this period Southampton began to decline. Portsmouth, over which Southampton formerly claimed jurisdiction, rose into importance; and a terrible visitation of the plague, in 1665, seems to have given the final blow to Southampton, exposed like other seaport towns to especial danger from pestilence. (The “Black Death” here first touched English ground in 1348, and was terribly fatal.) Its great houses are described after the plague as “dropping to the ground,” and its population as fearfully diminished. During the plague provisions were brought by the country people to the small stream at “Four Posts,” which forms the boundary of the borough, and there exchanged, the money being passed through the water to avoid infection. (See Winchester, Rte. 20.)

The chief item of its scanty trade in the 18th centy. was the importation of wine from Oporto, which was long generally known by the name of “Southampton port.” Another trade, which subsisted till compara-

tively recent times, was that in runaway marriages. There were always swift vessels (smugglers) ready at Southampton to carry parties, at 5 guineas per couple, over to Guernsey, where a wedding might be managed as easily as at Gretna Green.

(b.) The modern prosperity of Southampton dates from the beginning of the present century, when the Duke of York made it his occasional residence. Numerous villas sprang up in the neighbourhood, the town itself was much increased, and large bodies of troops for foreign service were constantly embarked at Southampton, after having been for some time encamped on Shirley and Netley Commons. The improvement was, however, but gradual until the completion of the South Western Railway, in 1840, and the subsequent formation of the Docks (1842). Since this period the increase both of buildings and of commercial enterprise has been very great, and the growth of Southampton rapid, though not equal to that of some towns in the North. The Pop. in 1801 was but 7600; in 1821, 13,000; in 1861, 46,300; in 1871, 53,741, including the crews, &c., of the ships in the harbour. The suburban parishes of Shirley, Millbrook, &c., contain about 20,000 more. Southampton now takes rank as one of the twelve chief ports of the British Isles, standing high both as regards exports and the tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards in the same years. In 1840 the tonnage was but 185,412; but soon after the completion of the railway and docks it had trebled, and it went on steadily increasing till it reached the amount of 1,869,135 in 1873; it is now somewhat less.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, though now starting from and returning to the Victoria Docks, London, call at Southampton to embark or land passengers and luggage. They leave Southampton

every Thursday for Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden, and Bombay; every other Thursday they go on to Ceylon, India, China, and Japan, and every fourth Thursday to Australia.

The Royal Mail boats leave on the 2nd of each month for St. Thomas, and on the 17th for Barbadoes. On arrival at St. Thomas the passengers are transferred to the colonial vessels of the company, which visit the West Indies, Brazil, China, Japan, Australia, &c.

The Union Company's vessels leave monthly for the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and the East Coast of Africa.

The North German Lloyd steamers call at Southampton, on their voyages to and from New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, &c.

The Netherlands steamships for the Dutch Indian possessions also call, out and home.

The Royal Mail packets leave for the Channel Islands, and the South Western Railway boats for Havre, &c., 3 times a week. Steamers for Plymouth, Falmouth, and Ireland, and also for London, twice a week.

There is also steam communication with Cowes, Ryde, and Portsmouth, from 3 to 5 times a day, according to the season, and a steamer for Hythe (very convenient for visiting Beaulieu and the New Forest) almost hourly.

The South Western is the only Railway, but its various lines and branches give ready access to London (Rtes. 7, 14, 21), Gosport, Portsmouth (Rte. 19), and the South Coast, Romsey, and Salisbury (Rte. 24), Yeovil, Exeter, and North Devon (see *Handbook for Somerset*, and *for Devon*), to Dorchester, Weymouth, and Portland (*Handbook for Dorset*). Although the line is open to each, there is a daily omnibus to Romsey, and another to Lyndhurst, and the ride is in each case a pleasant one.

Distances.—London, 78½ m.; Win-

chester, 12 m.; Salisbury, 23 m.; Weymouth, 67 m.; Gosport, 19½ m.; Portsmouth, 24½ m.; Chichester, 43 m.; Brighton, 69½ m.

(c.) Few of our towns present so many relics of our ancient domestic and military architecture as Southampton, and the archæologist will find much to interest him in the decaying back streets and alleys, which may also be commended to the lover of the picturesque, who is not deterred by sights, sounds, and smells of no inviting character, from diving into their recesses. The most interesting portions of ancient Southampton, between St. Michael's and the Quays, teem with sailors' lodging-houses, and the alleys are not pleasant to visit.

Before visiting the town-walls and other ancient remains which linger in the skirts of the town, the tourist may be advised to take a rapid survey of the more inviting portions in the centre. Leaving the Docks stat., and proceeding up Bridge-street, the visitor will enter the High-street at the corner of Holyrood church. The *High-street*, anciently known as "English-street," is still, as in Leland's time, "one of the fairest streets that is in England," though not, as has been claimed for it, comparable with the High-street of Oxford. It is more than a mile long, nearly straight, of fair width, and its monotony relieved by an abundance of bow-windows. The shops are handsome, and a great deal of trade is carried on. Towards the beginning of the centy., when Winchester citizens and others used to take lodgings here for the season, as a near and convenient watering-place, it was the lounge of the neighbourhood for miles round, and it still presents a gay and bustling appearance, especially from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

The *Church of Holy Rood* (or Rhod as it is here spelt, the parishioners being very jealous over the

intrusive aspirate) was almost entirely rebuilt in 1849. The tower, however, was preserved, as well as some ancient work in the interior, and it deserves a visit. In the chancel is a monument by Rysbrack, in the bad taste of the time, with weeping Cupid, urn, and inverted torch, to Miss Elizabeth Stanley, d. 1738, with an epitaph by Thomson, who also commemorates her accomplishments and early death in the 'Seasons.' It is to be hoped that the poet is not responsible for the inscription above, which records, together with her "Roman spirit and Christian resignation," that she was, "at the age of 18, mistress not only of English and French, but in a high degree of the Greek and Roman learning." At the W. end, two ornamental tablets record the names and sad fate of "22 brave and disinterested men" who perished in the attempt to stay a destructive fire, Nov. 7, 1837.

Turning down a street nearly opposite to Holy Rood Church, we find *St. Michael's Church*, in the centre of the square of the same name. It has a low central tower on Norm. arches, and lofty spire erected in the middle of the last century as a sea-mark. The church has within the last few years been entirely modernized, and its outline spoilt by raising the side wall and flattening the gables, but it still contains a Norm. font, which the archæologist should not miss seeing. "It is very fine rich work, so closely resembling in the character of the sculpture those in Winchester Cathedral and E. Meon Church, that there can be little doubt they are all three the work of the same hand. They are among the finest Norm. fonts that have come down to us. A much higher antiquity has been commonly assigned to them, but there is no good reason to suppose them earlier than the middle of the 12th century."—*J. H. Parker*. In the N. chancel is

the tomb, with effigy, of Chief-Justice Sir Richard Lyster, d. 1554, long called, but erroneously, that of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, whose real tomb and monument are at Titchfield (Rte. 19). Remark an ancient house of the Plantagenet period, on the S. side of St. Michael's-square, said to have been occupied by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; and the small Norman remains of the Woollen Hall, to the S. of the church. Higher up High-street are the churches of *St. Lawrence* and *St. John*, modern E. E., with a spire, and *All Saints*, a cold Grecian building, designed by Reveley, pupil of Sir W. Chambers, in which are buried Carteret the circumnavigator and Bryan Edwards the historian of the West Indies. There is also a monument with one of Flaxman's bas-reliefs illustrative of the Lord's Prayer. Above this is *Bargate*, described below, dividing the street into "Above Bar" and "Below Bar," more commonly called High-street.

In the High-street, below Holy Rood, and on the same side, is the *Hartley Institute*, with an extensive showy front, containing large lecture theatre, museum, library, reading-room, class-rooms, and picture gallery, erected in pursuance of the will of Mr. H. R. Hartley, an old inhabitant (d. 1850), and on the site of his house, liberally enfranchised, together with the property adjoining, by Queen's College, Oxford. Of Mr. Hartley's bequest, amounting to upwards of 100,000*l.*, more than 40,000*l.* was consumed by legal expenses; 20,000*l.* more went to effect a compromise with the testator's relatives, and only 42,000*l.* came into the hands of the corporation, who deserve all praise for the anxiety displayed by them to carry out the donor's intentions in the best way. The museum (open free every day except Tuesday, then 6*d.*) contains the nucleus of a good natural history and economic collection, and there is a School of Art in connexion with

South Kensington. The Chamber of Commerce also occupies a part of the building. The records and regalia of the corporation are kept in the *Audit House*, above the market, a modern building on the other side of the High-street. Among them are a charter of John, and several ancient maces. The silver oar, the emblem of the town's admiralty jurisdiction, is modern (1708).

Of the ancient town *gates* 3 remain, South gate and West gate, both plain early Dec.; and *Bar gate*, the chief part of which is of later character and more enriched. (*Bar* is the old name for the gate itself; *Gate*—A.-S. *geat*—properly signifying the road, access to which was closed by the bar.) The Bar gate, though now far within the town, was anciently the North gate, and approached from without by a drawbridge across the wide moat that encircled the walls on the land side. It is a large handsome structure, 60 ft. broad and 60 ft. deep, and is in two stages. The shields of arms on it (among which occurs that of Scotland) are not ancient, and must all have been placed there after the accession of James I. It is of two periods: the semicircular archway in the centre, with its round flanking towers, seen behind the machicolated N. front, being the original gate, and probably of the same date (Norm.) as the walls. The pointed arch, northward, is an addition of the 14th century. On either side are gloomy painted figures (temp. Charles II.) of Sir Bevis, "whose memory is still fragrant in his old town," and of the "lothely giant" Ascapart, who, after having been vanquished by Sir Bevis in a terrible fight, became his "knave" and follower. His giant nature, however, broke forth again; and, during the absence of his master, he carried off "Josyan the Brighte," wife of Sir Bevis, in search of whom certain knights set off from "Hamptounne," and, and killed Ascapart. Sir Bevis

himself lived here long "in his own castell"—

"Of Hampton all the baronage
Came and did Sir Bevis homage—

* * * * *
He is now of greates myghte,
Beloved both of kyng and knight;
Eche man, both erle and baron,
Loved and dred Bevis of Hampton."

After numberless adventures, he, Josyan, and his horse Arundel, died on the same day. (See for an amusing analysis of the romance, which was one of the most popular throughout England, *Ellis's* 'Metrical Romances.' It has been published at full length by the Maitland Club.) The two leaden lions "seiant" replace two that formerly kept watch in front of the bridge over the moat, and were the gift of William, son of Lord Chief Justice Lee, in 1704. The S. front of the gate, which had been atrociously modernized and adorned with a wonderful figure of George III., "in a Roman habit," placed in a niche, has been passably well restored. Over the gate is an ancient apartment, now used as the Guildhall, which contains some early Dec. arches on the E. side. It was completely refitted, in a tolerable style, in the time of "Mayor Andrews," a Radical celebrity, c. 1850. From the flat leads (which the stranger should ascend) a good general view of the town is obtained.

(d.) The visitor may proceed from the Bar gate to inspect the remains of the *Town Walls*, and the old houses connected with them. These are of no ordinary interest, and will repay close examination. Passing through the Bar and turning to the l. down Orchard-street, which stands on the old ditch, traces of the N. front of the wall may be discovered among the houses in which it is buried. We soon reach the N.W. angle, where is the Arundel Tower, named from Sir John de Arundel, the governor of the castle at the time of the re-

pulse of the French in 1377, and then turning S. pass a cylindrical turret, popularly known as "Catch-cold Tower," or Wind Whistle Tower, which rises above the houses, and come out on the shore of the Test. The view here is a striking one. The long line of massive grey wall stretches itself out, very little changed since it assisted in repelling the French attack in 1377, or since it witnessed the departure of King Edward's soldiers for Crecy, or of King Henry's for Agincourt. It is probably a remnant of the town-walls, built early in the reign of John, who allowed the inhabitants 200*l.* out of their fee-farm rent, in order to their construction. The general character of what now exists is late Norm., but with Dec. and Perp. additions every here and there.

The road here, beneath the wall, known as the Westernshore-road, was constructed about 1850 to communicate with Blechynden and Millbrook. Before this the sea washed the base of the walls, and, in making the road, it was discovered that these had been simply built on the shore without foundation, the only protection being a row of piles in front, to prevent the earth being washed away. Passing on, we reach the site of the ancient *Castle*, first mentioned in records in the 15th of King John. The wall, a portion of which, curiously arcaded, resembling the Jewry Wall at Leicester, still remains, ran in a crescent shape, the town wall forming the chord of the arc. At the S.E. corner stood the keep, on a high artificial mound. A castellated house was built on this mound by the 3rd Marquis of Lansdowne about 60 years since, but has since been pulled down, and a row of houses, called Zion-hill, erected. The wall itself was some years ago threatened with destruction, but better counsels prevailed, and the houses that were to occupy its site have been built on the high ground in the rear.

The ground in front of the castle is known as the "Tinshore," a designation which, taken in connection with the "Tin Cellars" mentioned by Englefield as existing in his time, and the statement of Speed, that "all Cornish tin was once brought to Southampton and kept in the Tin-house," and that there was "an office for tin duties kept in a house near Holyrood church, built about 1552," gives some colour to the identification of the "Ictis" of Diodorus, the tin-store of the ancient world, with Vectis, the Isle of Wight.

Passing on, at the foot of Simnel-street, formerly the bakers' quarter, as its name (simnel = fine manchet bread) implies, (a dirty lane, full of picturesque dilapidated tenements, containing some old rooms worth inspection), was a low postern known as Biddlesgate, immediately beyond which is the most interesting portion of the walls, known as "the Arcade." The town-wall here consists of a series of arches, 19 in number, carrying the parapet-wall and "alure," or passage along it. Some of these arches are round, others pointed. The piers are connected with the wall of the house close behind, some of the windows of which are pierced in the intervening arches. The arrangement is very unusual in external fortifications, and the arches seem to have been introduced in order to avoid the necessity of pulling down houses previously existing, the external windows being blocked up, and the arcade added to make a wall of sufficient strength and thickness to bear the alure, and afford space for the machicolations. The spaces behind, at the top of the arches, are open, and form a succession of wide machicolations, possibly intended for letting down beams, by which the action of the catapult might be resisted. (Remark the difference of masonry between the town-wall and the houses behind it, proving the greater antiquity of the latter.)

The most interesting point is at *Blue Anchor Lane*, a steep alley leading to St. Michael's-square, defended by a postern-gate. At the bottom of this lane are two houses of very remarkable age and character; of one almost the only original feature is a Norm. door, but the second, called *King John's Palace*, on the S. side of the lane, "is probably one of the oldest houses remaining in England, being of rather earlier character than any other known example of the 12th century."—*Hudson Turner*. It wants the roof, and one of its walls was blown down 1866, but deserves careful examination. The principal dwelling-rooms were on the first floor, where the fireplace remains, with Norm. shafts in the jambs. The corbels hanging over the lane support the chimney, which without resembles a plain Norm. buttress. The doorway is here on the ground-floor, whereas in other examples of this period it is placed, for safety sake, on the first, with an external ladder or staircase. All the windows had 2 lights, like those which remain perfect. There is, as usual, a passage in the thickness of the wall on the first-floor, which possibly communicated with the town-walls. (It is now used as a yard for strong-smelling hampers, and other fishy refuse, by Mr. Rogers, a fishmonger in the High-street, from whom the key may be had.) Several other houses in *Blue Anchor Lane* deserve attention, though much later than those already mentioned.

We now come to *Westgate*, opening on to the West Quay, plain, but strongly fortified, with grooves for 3 portcullises. The arches are pointed. Beyond this the wall makes a sweep to the S., and is in a private garden. Proceeding along *Cuckoo Lane*, the visitor emerges by the stucco front of the late Royal Southern Yacht Clubhouse. Close to this is the *Royal Pier*, built in 1832, and named by her present Majesty when

Princess Victoria, which serves as a public promenade, and whence steamers leave for the Isle of Wight, &c. At the corner of Bugle-street, an ancient storehouse, with singular cylindrical buttresses, known as the "Spanish Prison," merits notice. In the reign of Queen Anne a large number of Spanish prisoners were confined here: fever broke out among them, and 200 of the poor wretches died, and were buried hard by. Passing French-street, we find ourselves at *Watergate Quay*, taking its name from "the Watergate," at the bottom of the High-street, a small plain entrance, pulled down in 1804. The Castle Hotel still incloses part of the ancient town-wall. Going along Porter's-lane, near the site of the old Custom-house, we find another ancient house, called the *King's House*, now used as a cow-shed, and traditionally said to have been a royal palace, though more probably a house for collecting the king's dues. "The ancient frontage has been much mutilated, and the date of the house can only be determined from the very scanty architectural features which remain. There is a window with segmental arch and dripstone, having the usual Norm. abacus moulding at the imposta, continued as a string along the wall. The window is closed by wooden shutters, and was apparently never glazed."—*H. T.* This house is probably temp. Hen. II.

(e) Continuing eastward, we enter *Winkle-street*, in which (1.) stands the *Domus Dei*, or "God's House" (an ancient hospital or almshouse, of the same character, and bearing the same name, as those so frequent in old Flemish towns). It is dedicated to St. Julian, the patron of travellers, and is one of the earliest hospitals remaining in England, being of the end of the 12th century. It was perhaps at first intended for the reception of pilgrims (there were similar establishments

at most of the old seaports), and after it had been granted by Edward III. to Queen's College, Oxford, to which it still belongs, it became a kind of Sanitarium for sick fellows. It now supports and lodges 8 poor persons. The buildings, which were highly interesting and little altered, had become so completely dilapidated that it was necessary to pull them down. The present almshouses were erected in 1860, and at the same time the allowance to the almshouse people was increased. The chapel, which was the most interesting part, has been well and faithfully restored, but the charm of antiquity is gone. It is Tr.-Norm., with some very good work. Remark the sculptured capitals of the chancel arch. The tower is of the same period, but has lost its original gabled roof. It was granted by Elizabeth to the Walloon refugees, who long kept up a scanty succession of representatives here, as they have done at Canterbury (see *Handbook for Kent and Sussex*), but is now occupied by a French Protestant congregation. In this chapel were buried (1415) the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroop of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey, who suffered as traitors, outside the Bargate, on account of a conspiracy against the life of Henry V., discovered whilst his army was waiting here to embark for France. Their design was to proclaim the Earl of March (whose sister was the wife of Cambridge) king, but we need not follow Shakespeare in asserting that they had been influenced by France, and

“ — conspired against our royal person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from
his coffers

Received the golden earnest of our death.”

Hen. V., Act II., Sc. 2.

The small modern tablet in the chapel, recording their names and fate, was erected by Lord Delawarr.

Numerous stone cellars, with arched vaults, remains of the stately

merchants' houses which once abounded here, still exist in this S. part of the town.

At the end of Winkle-street is the *Bridewell gate*, attached to which is a picturesque tower called by Leland a “castelet,” traditionally said to have been built by Henry VIII., but manifestly of earlier date, intended for the defence of the sluices to the town ditch. The gate and tower were long used as the town gaol, and are now in a neglected condition. On the platform in front is a piece of ordnance, recovered from the *Mary Rose* (see Portsmouth, Rte. 16), bearing the date 1542, and Henry's then new title of “*Fidei Defensor*,” with two Russian guns, and others used for saluting.

The wall here turned to the N., and traces of it are to be distinguished in the uninviting lane known as “*Back of the Walls*.” The *East gate* was pulled down about 1770. The postern, in York-buildings, was opened about 1760. (For fuller particulars of the walls the tourist may be referred to Sir H. Englefield's *Walk round Southampton*, 1805.)

(*f*) *Modern Southampton*, which extends in good squares and terraces N. of the Bar gate, and over the adjoining high ground, offers little to detain the tourist, although very agreeable as a permanent residence, and with some pretension as a watering-place.

The *Docks*, close to the railway terminus, which have brought such a tide of prosperity to the town, were commenced by a company in 1836, on the Mudlands, a tract of 200 acres, overflowed at high water, at the junction of the Itchen with the Test. They were opened in 1842, but have since been considerably enlarged; they now comprise a tidal basin of 16 acres, and a floating basin of 10 acres, with 56 feet width of entrance, and 3 dry docks or graving docks; one 475 feet long, 80 feet

width of entrance, and 24 feet depth of water at neap tides; and further extension is in progress. The iron shears for raising masts or heavy machinery into or out of ships are worked by steam, and can raise 100 tons. Adjoining the docks are the Royal Mail Packet Yard, workshops, and boiler factory. Another great engineering establishment is that of Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co., at Northam, but the engine factory of the P. and O. Company is closed.

Among distinguished natives of Southampton should be named Lake, Bp. of Bath and Wells, and his brother Sir Thomas, Secretary of State to James I.; Bp. Pococke, of Ossory, the traveller; Nicholas Fuller, the divine; and J. E. Millais, R.A. Isaac Watts was born in French-street in July 1674, and educated at the free grammar school, which he entered in his 4th year. His father was a Nonconformist schoolmaster in the town, and Watts's earliest hymns were written for a Dissenting chapel here. He has a Memorial chapel and schools in Above Bar; and his statue, by R. T. Lucas, as well as those of Lord Palmerston and of Mr. Andrews, the ultra-Radical Mayor (a coachbuilder of the town), has been placed in the *Western Park*, formed in the upper part of the town. A song-writer of a different character, Charles Dibdin, was also a native of Southampton.

(g) The *Walks* in the immediate neighbourhood of Southampton are losing much of their interest in consequence of the rapid extension of the place.

(1) N. of the town, on the Winchester road, and approached by a fine avenue of limes, is the *Common*, a park-like piece of ground of about 360 acres, covered with patches of thorn and furze, with a large number of splendid trees, which give it the appearance of a private domain.

The *Cemetery* occupies 15 acres of the common, and deserves a visit. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the Bar is the office of the Ordnance Survey, originally built as an asylum for soldiers' children. Near this was *Bevois Mount*, the seat of the eccentric Lord Peterborough, the hero of the War of the Succession, and perhaps the most striking union of great wit and madness that the world has ever seen. Here he spent the last years of his life, with his wife Anastasia Robinson, building and gardening, entertaining Pope and Swift, and writing indignant notes on the margin of Burnet's History. He alludes to Bevois Mount in some of his letters as "the wild romantic cottage where I pass my time"—"*My Blenheim*"—"I confess the stately Sacharissa at Stowe, but am content with my little Amoret." He made great additions to both house and grounds, "taming," says Pope,

"— the genius of the stubborn plain
Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain."

At the entrance to the lawn he arranged guns, flags, and weapons taken by himself in the Spanish war; whence Pope's allusion to "our generals" who "hang their old trophies o'er the garden gate." From here Pope and Lord Peterborough went to Winchester on the distribution of prizes at the college, Pope having given as the subject for a prize poem 'The Campaign of Valencia,' in compliment to the Iberian conqueror; and from hence Pope wrote to Martha Blount an account of the last days spent with Lord Peterborough in the autumn of 1735, just before he set out on his Lisbon voyage. "This man," he says, "was never born to die like other men, any more than to live like them."—*Warburton*, Life of Peterborough. The "Mount" in the gardens (possibly an ancient barrow) was traditionally pointed out as the tomb of Sir Bevis of Hampton, whose castle, it was also said, stood

close by. Sotheby, the translator of Homer, lived here. Many fine trees, no doubt of Peterborough's planting, remained till lately in the grounds, but most of them have been sacrificed by the builder, who has converted the domain into a collection of villas called Bevois Town.

(2) The scanty ruins of the *Priory of St. Denys*, and *Bittern*, the ancient Clausentum, may be visited in the course of a walk. The Priory ruins are about 2 miles N. from the town, in a field on the rt. bank of the Itchen. It was a house of Augustinian canons, founded by Henry I., and increased in importance by succeeding kings. Nearly all the churches of ancient Southampton were placed by Henry II. under the control of this priory, whose canons performed the offices. It was never, however, of great size or wealth, the annual revenue at the Dissolution being only 80*l*. An ivy-covered wall, with a piscina (perhaps a fragment of the chapel), is all that remains. A cartulary of this priory, full of local information and well worth notice, is in the British Museum, *Additional MSS.*

The pedestrian must return to the Northam Bridge and cross the Itchen, a short distance beyond which, rt. of the road, is *Bittern Manor* (Steuart Macnaghten, Esq.), on the l. bank of the river. Some portions of the walls of ancient Clausentum are still standing in the grounds; and Roman remains of all descriptions have been found here at different times, some of which are in the British Museum. The walls, about 9 ft. thick, were composed of flint and small stones, with the usual Roman "grouting." The station does not seem to have been large; and was probably intended to protect the approach to Winchester (an important Roman city) by the stream of the Itchen. Among the numerous inscriptions which have been found

here, by far the greater part relate to Tetricus (one of the British usurpers after Gallienus), "whence we are justified, perhaps, in supposing his headquarters to have been at Clausentum and the neighbouring coasts." — *Wright*. The greater part of these inscriptions may be seen on the spot. Bittern long belonged to the Bps. of Winchester, who had a residence here, in which Abp. Kilwardby kept his Christmas in 1274. Bevois Mount rises opposite Bittern; and the mound may perhaps have been connected with the walled "Castellum," but the more usual view represents it as a sepulchral mound.

The walk, a pleasant one when the tide is up, may be continued along the l. bank of the river as far as Itchen Ferry, where there is a floating bridge across to Southampton. By means of this bridge the villages of Woolston and Weston (*Weston House*, J. Chamberlayne, Esq.) have now been rendered mere suburbs of the town, to the great detriment of their former character, which was almost that of a woodland solitude.

(h) *Excursions.*

Southampton is an excellent centre for excursions either by land or water. By *railway*, Winchester, Salisbury, Romsey, much of the New Forest, Gosport and Portsmouth, the line of Forts, and Porchester, may be visited, with ample time for inspection, and return at an early hour. By *road*, there are omnibuses to Lyndhurst and to Romsey, and the journey may be continued, either in a carriage or on foot, to, we may say, Stony Cross and Ringwood, returning by train. By *water*, you may go to, and return from, Cowes or Ryde, or you may cross the Southampton Water to Cracknor Hard or to Hythe, and see the coast portion of the New Forest, a district full of beauty and interest (*Rtes.* 26, 27). You may also go to Netley (*post*) by water,

and, having seen both Abbey and Hospital, stray a few miles onward in the direction of the Hamble river, ascend its well-wooded banks to Botley, and return by train *via* Bishopstoke. But perhaps the most varied excursion is to be made on Southampton Water itself.

(1.) Southampton Water is formed by the confluence of the Test on W. and the Itchen on E.; between them is the peninsula on which Southampton stands. Exclusive of the bay-like expanse at the head, it is rather more than 7 m. in length, stretching in a S.E. direction, and as it is nowhere above 2 m. wide, both banks are always in sight. On E. we have, in succession, the Castle, Abbey, and Hospital of *Netley*, with the mouth of the Hamble river lower down, and the Titchfield river at the extremity, where the coast bears round to Stokes bay and Portsmouth harbour. On W. we have Dibden bay, with the picturesque ivy-clad church of *Dibden*, near which was one of the "Bound Oaks" of the forest, now cut down. Next we see *Hythe* (*post*), and lower down *Cadland Park* (E. A. Drummond, Esq.), a forest-like domain, in the parish of *Fawley*, where the ch. (All Saints, restored in 1844) has a Norm. W. doorway and tower arches, 3 piscinas, and a hagioscope, and other noticeable features. 2 m. below Fawley, standing on the very point of a projecting bar of shingle, is *Calshot Castle*, which dates, like Netley fort, from the time of Henry VIII. It was long a dwelling-house, but is now occupied by the Coast-guard. Calshot has been identified by some writers with *Cerdices-ora*, where, in 495, Cerdic and Cynric landed their invading force. The mediæval form of the name, *Kalkes-ore*, is in favour of this view. A short distance W. of Calshot, rises the tower of *Eaglehurst* (Count E. Batthyany), originally known as "Luttrell's Folly,"

from its builder, Temple Luttrell. The house sprang up round the tower, on the spot where Lord Irnham on his return from India had pitched his general's tents for temporary accommodation, and to a certain extent reproduces their plan. The view hence across the Solent is very fine, taking in almost the whole N. coast of the Isle of Wight. A passing glance of all these places is obtained from the deck of the steamer from Southampton to Cowes (Rte. 32); but to see them satisfactorily, a boat should be taken at Southampton, when the whole may be visited in the course of a single day, at no very heavy expense.

(2.) *Netley Abbey*, about 3 m. S. of Southampton, must not be left unvisited. It may be reached by water from the Town Quay, or by rly. (*post*), or by proceeding to the Itchen floating bridge, and then either walking or taking a fly at the Cliff Hotel (fare to the hospital, abbey, and back, 5s.). The abbey is open every day but Sunday and Thursday. On the latter day it may be seen on written application to W. A. Lomer, Esq., 18, Portland-street, Southampton, the agent of the owner.

The name Netley, which has been called a corruption of Letley (or, *de læto loco*), is more probably connected with the "Natanleaga" or "leas of Nat-e," a wooded district, which extended from the Avon to the Test and Itchen (the S. part of the New Forest).—*Dr. Guest*. (There are other Netleys within these bounds, as near Eling, Rte. 26). A Cistercian abbey was founded here temp. Hen. III., either by the king himself, or by Peter de Rupibus, Bp. of Winchester; most probably, however, by the former, since it was dedicated not only to the Virgin, the usual patroness of Cistercian houses, but also to Edward the Confessor, the especial patron of the king.—*Moody*. The monks were brought here from

Beaulieu. Subsequent benefactors much enriched it, though it was by no means wealthy at the Dissolution, when its annual revenue was 160*l*. The site and manor were granted to the compliant Sir Wm. Paulet, the 1st Marquis of Winchester, from whom they passed to the Earl of Hertford, son of the Protector Duke of Somerset, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1560. By its new owner the abbey was fitted up as a private residence, in which Charles, second Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, was born; he was baptized in the church. The abbey afterwards passed to the Earl of Huntingdon, by whom a portion of the church was used as a tennis-court, a small part still retaining its sacred character as a domestic chapel, while the nave became a kitchen and other offices. In 1700 the Abbey became the property of Sir Berkeley Lucy, who sold the materials of the great church (till that time entire) to a builder of Southampton named Taylor. Of this person a remarkable story is told, which Spelman would have inserted with no small pleasure in his 'History of Sacrilege.' After Taylor had concluded his contract with Sir Berkeley Lucy some of his friends warned him against touching the remains of the abbey, saying "that they would themselves never be concerned in the demolition of holy and consecrated places." Their remarks made a great impression on Taylor, who dreamt that, in taking down the roof of the church, the keystone of the arch, above the window, fell from its place and killed him. He told his dream to Mr. Watts, a schoolmaster in Southampton, and the father of Dr. Isaac Watts, who gave him the somewhat jesuitical advice "to have no personal concern in pulling down the building." This advice was not followed; and Taylor's skull, it is said, was actually fractured by a stone which fell from the window.—*Moody*. The acci-

dent had the good effect of staying the destruction of the abbey, which has since been uninjured except by time and tourists. The ruins are now the property of T. Chamberlayne, Esq., of Cranbury Park, near Winchester, who has done much for their preservation. During the works several interesting discoveries were made, which are described by the Rev. E. Kell, *Collect. Archæol.*, vol. ii., pt. 1, 1863.

Much of the wood which formerly closed in the ruins has been felled; but the scene is still one of extreme beauty, and justifies Walpole's raptures. "How," he writes to Bentley, September, 1755, "shall I describe Netley to you? I can only by telling you it is the spot in the world which I and Mr. Chute wish. The ruins are vast, and retain fragments of beautiful fretted roof pendent in the air, with all variety of Gothic patterns of windows wrapped round and round with ivy. Many trees are sprouted up among the walls, and only want to be increased with cypresses. A hill rises above the abbey, encircled with wood. The fort, in which we would build a tower for habitation, remains, with 2 small platforms. This little castle is buried from the abbey in a wood, in the very centre, on the edge of the hill. On each side breaks in the view of the Southampton sea, deep blue, glistening with silver and vessels; on one side terminated by Southampton, on the other by Calshot Castle; and the Isle of Wight rising above the opposite hills. In short, they are not the ruins of Netley, but of Paradise. Oh! the purple abbots! what a spot had they chosen to slumber in! The scene is so beautifully tranquil, yet so lively, that they seem only to have retired into the world."

The situation, among woods, is the favourite one for Cistercian abbeys, and 30 years ago was quite solitary. A road now passes close

to the ruins, and the vicinity of the military hospital brings great traffic under the old walls. Villas have been built, rows of ill-favoured small houses have sprung up all round, and the charm of the place is lost. There are many so-called "hotels," and an abundance of "neat flies" offer themselves for hire. Until 1860 the ruins were utterly neglected, and the vicinity of Southampton brought crowds of visitors, by whom the place was horribly desecrated. Feasts of tea and shrimps were in constant operation: and the archæologist,—

"Exceedingly angry, and very much scandalized,

Finding these beautiful ruins so vandalized,"

might well have followed the example of Thomas Ingoldsby,—

"And say to the person who drove his shay
(A very intelligent man by the way),

'This don't suit my humour—so take me away.'"

Since the ruins came into the possession of Mr. Chamberlayne they have been most carefully kept. An admission fee of 2*d.* has been established, which, however unromantic, has operated beneficially in promoting quiet and order. By Mr. Chamberlayne's directions also, extensive excavations have been made in the ruins; tons of rubbish have been carted away, and the floors laid bare; and trees, which threatened the stability of the walls, have been felled, for a while depriving the ruins of some of their picturesque beauty, but time is repairing this, as young trees also have been planted. Many windows which had been blocked up have been opened, and much of the brick-work, introduced by its lay occupants, removed. The immediate result was a trimness, which contrasted unfavourably with its former romantic wildness, but the general improvement is undeniable, and will be thankfully appreciated by the archæological visitor.

The ruins consist of the outer walls of the church with the exception of the N. transept, which has entirely disappeared, but its outline is marked; the cloister court, with the chapter-house, day-room, and other monastic offices to the E. and S., and the shell of the abbot's house. The whole are in the same style, E. E., verging upon Dec., but not of one date. The visitor enters at the S., and crossing the greensward, which conceals the foundations of the refectory (here, as at the mother house of Beaulieu, projecting southwards from the centre of the S. walk of the cloister), and passing through some modernised buildings, with the site of the monastic kitchen to the rt. and the porter's lodge (modern) to the l., deposits his 2*d.* and is admitted into the *Cloister*, or, as it is often called, from a conduit formerly existing in the centre, the *Fountain Court*, 114 ft. square, shaded by noble trees. The entrance is by the old refectory door; one of the E. E. shafts may be seen peeping out of the later work. The view here is most striking. To the N. is the wall of the S. aisle of the ch., with E. E. triplets. To the E., the S. transept, with its ivy-clad gable, and the 3 exquisite arches between the cloister and chapterhouse, and the adjacent buildings form a most picturesque group. The narrow slits between the larger windows of the later occupants, mark the monks' dormitory, which ran over the buildings on this side. On the S. wall the remains of the lavatory may be traced. The weatherings of the cloister roofs, and the corbels that supported them, will be noticed. Two doors in the N. walk admit to the church, 211 ft. long by 58 wide. This is throughout E. E., but of more than one date. The choir and transept are the earliest. Then come the S. aisle, the N. aisle, and W. front. The E. window, not unlike those of the chapter-house of Salis-

bury, was of 4 lights, with an 8-foiled circle in the head, the arch 5 times recessed. The caps and bases of 4 shafts remain in each of the jambs. The shafts themselves, and the secondary mullions, are gone. The side windows of the choir and transepts are of 2 lancet lights, with a common arch within, having E. E. shafts in the jambs. Those of the S. aisle are triplets, the centre light foliated. In the N. aisle the detached lights have developed into a 3-light window with real tracery. The W. window, fatal to Mr. Taylor, is the latest in the church. It has lost its mullions and tracery, but the arch remains. Of the arcade nothing remains but the stumps of the piers of the crossing, and one or two in the nave. The clerestory came down to the spring above the arches, and there was no distinct triforium. The church was vaulted throughout. In the S. transept the springing of a rich roof of late character, which was perfect up to a recent period, is still conspicuous. The nave was of 8 bays, the choir of 4, the transept of 3. The bases of the 3 chief altars remain, with piscina and aumbry. The E. aisle of the S. transept retains its plain quadripartite vaulting. The S. bay is said to have been the *Lady Chapel*. The clerestory here is perfect, and access is obtained to it by a spiral staircase at the S.E. angle of the choir. This is worth ascending for the sake of the view of the ruins it affords. The central tower is said to have served as a sea-mark.

Leaving the transept, we enter the *Sacristy* (with the *Muniment-room* above), plainly vaulted, where remark the altar-steps, the piscina, and aumbry, laid bare by Mr. Chamberlayne. Further S. is the *Chapter-house*, 33 feet square, with its 3 beautiful open arches and clustered shafts, and 3 fine E. E. windows of 2 lancet lights, with foliated circles in the heads. "The arches are

richly moulded with the round and fillet, deep hollows, and the scroll moulding."—*J. H. P.* The bases of the 4 pillars which supported its vaulted roof are to be seen. Beyond this is the passage to the abbot's house, which is succeeded by what is usually shown as the refectory, but was really the *Monks' Day Room*, or locutorium, 70 ft. by 25. This was a vaulted room of 5 bays, divided down the centre by a row of pillars (a usual Cistercian arrangement, as at Furness and Beaulieu). One lancet remains to the E.; the other windows have been altered, and are 2-light square-headed Dec. with transoms. Proceeding still to the S., we are shown the *buttery* and *kitchen*, which, though they may have filled that character in the post-reformation days (when the buttery-hatches were opened), had a far different designation originally. The so-called kitchen, it is evident from the fireplace of domestic, not culinary character, the long drain which traverses it, and the small cells crossing the channel, was the monks' *calefactory* and *garderobe*, a portion of the monastery always arranged with scrupulous care. It is a noble room, 48 ft. by 18, with windows that deserve notice, and vaulted roof peeled to the grouting. The fireplace is a good example of 13th-century work. "It is partly destroyed; but the trusses, part of the shafts, and a bracket remain, the chimney of which is carried up in the thickness of the wall to the corbel table, and terminates between 2 of the corbels," a mode of contriving the chimney, of which many examples occur in Norman castles. The brickwork observed in the walls of the domestic buildings, which some authorities are disposed to regard as original, certainly belongs to the period after the Dissolution.

The abbey garden is on the E. of the cloister court, and commands the best general view of the ruins. The

Abbot's House adjoins. The vaulted substructures are lighted by E. E. lancets.

The Abbey was entirely surrounded by a moat, part of which may still be traced; and beyond it, E., are the hollows of two large fish-ponds.

The *Castle* to which Walpole alludes, originally the gate-house of the Abbey, is now occupied as a private residence. It is close to the water's edge, and was, at the Dissolution, strengthened from the materials of the Abbey and converted into one of the many small forts built by Henry VIII. for the protection of the southern coast. The tower was added in 1826, when it was altered into a dwelling-house.

About a mile S. of the abbey, and connected with it by a straggling line of mean houses, beershops, &c., is the great *Military Hospital*, established immediately after the Crimean war to supply a want then severely felt. It is one of the many legacies bequeathed to the country by the practical wisdom and active benevolence of the late Prince Consort. Many objections were made to the site, in Parliament and elsewhere, on the score of the supposed unhealthiness of the mudbanks uncovered at low water. Experience, however, has proved that these objections are unfounded, and that the position is as salubrious as it is convenient. The first stone was laid by the Queen, May 19, 1856. It is built of red brick with a profusion of white stone dressings, and is striking from its immense length, a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and the stateliness of its outline, broken by a central cupola and several strangely shaped turrets, though it is hardly calculated to enhance the credit of our country for architectural genius. The cost of the land and buildings was 334,172*l.*, or 294*l.* per man, for the number of patients it is meant to receive. Yet, whatever be its artistic faults, its arrangements are ex-

cellent in every respect, and it has the merit of being admirably fitted for its purpose. It contains 138 wards and 1065 beds, with about 1700 cubic ft. of space for each inmate. A corridor of a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, for indoor exercise, runs along each of the 3 stories, and in fine weather marquees are pitched on the lawn in front, well provided with seats for convalescents. Each wing contains 45 wards. In that to the N. are the sick wards. To the S. are those for convalescents. The centre contains the official departments and rooms for the officers and nurses. The chapel, a large cold-looking apartment of the concert-room order, stands in the rear of the main building. To the N., standing on higher ground, and injuring the effect of the main edifice, is a large detached and very plain building for the medical staff, the library, and museum. The visitor will obtain permission to inspect the interior, and the services of an intelligent serjeant as guide, by application at the orderly-room, at the N. end of the building. In front of the museum is an octagonal monumental cross in memory of the medical officers who died in the Crimea; the first stone was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Aug. 1, 1864.

The *Netley Rly.* turns off from the main line at *Portsmouth*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and has stats. at *Bittern-road*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Woolston*, 4 m., *Sholing*, 5 m., and *Netley*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., but this last stat. is at a very inconvenient distance from either the Abbey or the Hospital. Near *Sholing* stat. is *Pear-tree Green*, on which is *Jesus Chapel*, a place of interest in the history of the ritual of the Church of England, since it was for its dedication, Sept. 17, 1620, that the service on which that still in use for the consecration of churches and churchyards is based was drawn up by Bp. Andrewes.

(3) Another most interesting excursion from Southampton is to

Beaulieu (pronounced *Bewley*) *Abbey*, less known than *Netley* because more difficult of access. It could formerly be readily visited from the *Beaulieu-road* Stat. on the *Dorchester Rly.*, but that is now closed, and the rly. traveller can get no nearer than the *Lyndhurst* or *Brookenhurst* Stat., each nearly 7 m. distant (*Rte.* 26). It is now most readily approached by crossing the *Southampton Water* to *Hythe*, 2 m. (20 min., cost 6d.), and proceeding thence either by carriage or on foot. The distance from *Hythe* to the abbey is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. At *Hythe* (*Inn*: *Drummond Arms*: the *Church* is a red-brick E. E. edifice, built 1874) conveyances may be hired.

The walk from *Hythe* leads over an open heath, rich at the end of summer with purple heather, commanding views of *Castle Malwood-hill* (*Rufus' Stone*), the *Southampton Water*, with the *Netley Hospital*, and the *Isle of Wight*, broken by three large barrows called the *Nodes*. Keeping in view the landmark of firs, planted by the eccentric Duke of *Montagu*, known as "John the Planter," the "Hill-top gate" is reached, passing through which one rapidly descends the hill to *Beaulieu*. Among the woods to the rt. is to be seen the *Monks' Conduit*, which, after long disuse, now again supplies the village with water.

The way from *Lyndhurst* is over the open heath until the disused *Beaulieu-road* Station is reached (3 m.), after which the scenery improves, and continues well wooded to *Panerley-gate*, where we come upon the little stream of the *Exe*, and keep it in sight for the rest of the journey.

In proceeding from the *Brookenhurst* Stat. the scenery is very varied. On reaching the first elevation beyond *Brookenhurst Park* (*J. Morant, Esq.*), there is a fine view across the *Forest* into *Dorsetshire*, and also towards *Lymington*. About a mile further is *Lady Cross Lodge*, occupied by a

forest keeper, the name marking the boundary of the sanctuary of *St. Mary's Abbey*. On the heath, which is soon reached, extensive views are obtained of the *Isle of Wight* from *Osborne* to the *Needles*. There are several conspicuous barrows, one known as the *Pixey's Cave*.

Beaulieu Abbey (now the property of the Duke of *Buccleuch*), and the quaint, old-fashioned village which has grown up about it, stand at the head of a long, narrow creek, stretching up from the *Solent*, and here receiving the little forest stream, the *Exe*. The site is exactly such an one as the *Cistercians* preferred, surrounded by deep woods, and on the banks of a stream, where there were meadows to be reclaimed and enriched by the industry of the *White Monks* (so the *Cistercians* were called, from the long robe of white wool worn by them). The vine- and rose-covered cottages attest the sheltered warmth of the situation. Some years ago the village suffered much from low fever, owing to the unwholesome water drunk by the inhabitants. The late proprietor, Lord *Montagu*, constructed a large reservoir, and had water from the *Monks' spring* conveyed to every house in the village, which has effectually remedied this. There is a very tolerable inn in the village of *Beaulieu* (*Montagu Arms*), with a noble tree overshadowing it, at which the tourist can procure refreshment.

Beaulieu Abbey ("*Abbatia in Nova Foresta, quæ vocitatur Bellus locus*") was founded by King *John* circa 1204, and shares with *Hales Owen* in *Shropshire* and *Faringdon*, *Berks*, the distinction of being the sole religious houses founded or endowed by that monarch, who was far more anxious to "shake the bags of hoarding abbots" than to add to their contents. According to a story told in the *Chartulary* of the abbey (preserved among the *Cottonian*

MSS.), John, who for some unexplained reason had become fiercely enraged with the English Cistercians, ordered their abbots to attend a parliament at Lincoln, and then threatened to have them trodden to death under the feet of wild horses. But during the following night a terrible dream came to visit the king on his couch. It seemed to him that he was led before a certain judge, beside whom the insulted abbots were ranged in order. The judge, having heard their complaint, ordered them to inflict a severe scourging on the royal back. This they did; and when the king woke the next morning he declared that he still suffered from the effects of the punishment. Much alarmed, he consulted one of his chaplains, who persuaded him to forgive the abbots, and to make some further expiation for his crime. He accordingly founded Beaulieu Abbey, and peopled it with a colony of 30 monks from the parent house at Cîteaux.

However legendary this story may be, it is certain that much land, both here and in Berkshire, was bestowed by King John on his foundation, which he designed to be his burial-place. The district surrounding the abbey was disafforested, and released from all ordinary "suits and services," whilst valuable rights of common were bestowed. Innocent III. granted the right of sanctuary, and freed the abbey from episcopal jurisdiction. It was not, however, until 1246 that the works were completed, and solemnly dedicated, in the presence of Henry III. and his queen, Richard Earl of Cornwall, and a long train of prelates and nobles. The king, it is said, was so gratified with the splendour of the dedication feast, that he remitted a considerable fine which the abbot had incurred by a trespass in the New Forest.

Like other great abbeys, Beaulieu remained a sanctuary after the right had been greatly curtailed, and, ac-

cording to the received account, it afforded refuge to two unfortunate royal ladies at the same eventful crisis. Ann Neville, wife of Warwick the King-maker, fled hither, Easter Eve, 1471, the day before the battle of Barnet, where her husband fell, and was speedily joined by the unhappy Margaret of Anjou, who had landed at Weymouth on the very day of the battle; but this is an error. Recent researches have shown that Margaret proceeded from Weymouth to Cerne Abbey (see *Handbook for Dorset*), and remained there with her son Edward, until the arrival of the Duke of Somerset and others, fugitives from Barnet, who persuaded her to set forth for the fatal field of Tewkesbury.

In 1497 Perkin Warbeck, after landing at Whitsand Bay and besieging Exeter, suddenly fled from the army of Henry VII. which he had encountered before Taunton, and took sanctuary at Beaulieu. Lord Daubeney at once invested the abbey with a body of 300 men, so as to prevent all hope of escape; and Warbeck, after remaining here for some time, was persuaded to deliver himself up on promise of life; but after an imprisonment in the Tower he died a felon's death at Tyburn. Less distinguished personages, however, sheltered themselves from justice in the sanctuary of Beaulieu; and when in 1539 the abbey was suppressed, Langton, the monastic visitor, described the misery that would fall upon the "32 sanctuary-men who were here for debt, felony, and murder, if they were driven forth, or sent to other sanctuaries. They had here their wives and children, and dwelling-houses, and ground, whereby they live with their families." (*Froude, Hist. Eng.*, iii. 414.)

At the Dissolution the annual revenue of the abbey was 326*l*. It was granted to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and passed into

the hands of the Duke of Montagu through his marriage with a daughter of Lord Southampton, temp. Will. III. From the Montagus it descended by marriage to the house of Buccleuch. The estate is 28 m. in circumference.

The remains of the abbey stand very picturesquely on a reach of the Beaulieu Creek, near the point where the Exe river joins it and forms a lake-like sheet of water. Crossing the bridge (adjoining which is the modern representative of the old mill of the abbey), and passing through the gate-house, overhung, like the long wall of the precincts, with thick masses of ivy, you find yourself in front of what is styled the Abbot's Lodging, but more probably the *Gate House*, now called the *Palace House* (Lord Henry Scott). It has been restored by *Blomfield*. Immediately within the entrance is a groined apartment or hall, of Dec. character, a "remarkably good specimen of the kind of entrance-hall frequently found in buildings of this class."—*J. H. P.* In the upper rooms is some good wooden panelling, temp. Hen. VIII., with an unusual fringe to the napkin. Remark the grotesque heads of the exterior stringcourse. The moat, with the turreted wall now surrounding the building, are said to have been the work of "John the Planter," 2nd Duke of Montagu (1709-1749), who feared that, unless his house were thus defended, some French privateer might take advantage of the creek, and carry him off prisoner.

A path across the meadow leads to the most interesting portion of the remains, the old *refectory*, now converted into the parish *Church* (St. Bartholomew). Very slight alteration was necessary, and "it has very much the same appearance as if it had been built for the purpose, except that it stands N. and S., and has no chancel arch." It is throughout late E. E. The roof

has unfortunately been lowered, and a hideous buttress was built against the centre of the S. wall, blocking up the middle light of the fine triplet, by Duke John, to keep up the roof. In either wall is a fine range of simple lancets, the space of 2 to the W. being occupied by the celebrated stone pulpit, and its arcaded passage, themselves lighted by a 2-light window, and 3 smaller lancets filled by glass by O'Connor, who also filled one of the larger lancets. The end window is a very fine triplet with intervening shafts, the central one blocked by the buttress. The bosses of the roof deserve notice. Among the royal and ecclesiastical personages represented are John (the founder), Richard King of the Romans, and Pope Innocent III. The church has been well cared for of late years, especially the chancel, which is admirably arranged and fitted. The pulpit is that originally intended for the monastic reader (who edified the brethren, during their repasts, reading history, "rotundius," and sermons, "attractius"), and is approached by a staircase and passage in the thickness of the wall, with a very beautiful open arcade in front, supported by slender shafts of Purbeck. The pulpit is ornamented with the dog's tooth or flower moulding. The S. door of the church has some very ancient iron-work, which should be noticed. Against the N. wall is a monument, with effigy, for Mary Do, d. 1651, with a curious acrostic:—

Mercless fate, to our great grieve and wo,
A prey hath here made of our deere Mall
Do;
Rakte up in dust, and hid in earthe and
clay,
Y et live her soule and virtues now and
aye.
Deathe is a debte all owe, which must be
payde,
O h! that she knew, and of 't was not
afraide."

In the churchyard formerly existed

a tombstone with a curious inscription to the memory of Mary Dore (*not* "Mall Do"), a famous witch who died at Beaulieu in the early part of the last century. It was asserted that she could change herself into a hare at will, and possessed sundry other magical powers. The tombstone and inscription were placed here by direction of the Duke of Montagu, probably the only time that a village witch has been so distinguished.

The N. door of the refectory opens into the ruined *cloisters*. The walls are ruddy with *Dianthus armeria*, and fragrant with the esculent thyme, probably escaped from the monastic garden. The 3 fine arches on the E. side indicate the entrance to the *chapter-house*. The pillars had small clustered shafts of Purbeck interspersed, which have been removed. On the site of the chapter-house are a stone coffin and some sepulchral slabs. There are traces of adjoining buildings. To the l. (N.) is the sacristy; to the rt. (S.) a passage to the abbot's residence, succeeded by the day-room of the monks, divided, as at Netley, by a row of columns down the centre. The base of one is visible, the others have been traced. The monks' dormitory was above, and the stairs descending into the S. transept are to be seen. In the S. wall, near the refectory door, are the remains of the lavatory. Seven large arched recesses in the W. wall may have been the monks' cells. Much of the old pavement remains. All this is of the same date as the refectory, late E. E. verging upon Dec. Along the W. side of the cloister is a long range of buildings, with vaulted substructure, and above, the *dormitory* of the "*hospitium*," long used as a dwelling-house, afterwards as a carpenter's shop, but now cleared of accumulated rubbish, and the incongruous brick and timber patchings, and with its ancient doors and windows restored. The staircase

communicating with the S. aisle, and the base of the S.W. tower of the church have been laid open. In the cloister are stored many fragments of capitals, pillars, bosses, &c., collected from the walls and buildings around, and others from Park (*post*). Some brought from Hurst Castle, built by Henry VIII. from the ruins of the abbey, have been restored to their original site after 3 centuries' divorce.

Two doors in the N. wall of the cloister opened into the great church, of which the foundations were very carefully traced by the skilful hand of a late vicar, the Rev. F. W. Baker, by direction of the Duke of Buccleuch, and every pillar and buttress marked. It was about 335 feet long, consisting of a nave and two aisles, central tower, transepts with aisles, and a circular apse, with procession path and chapels beyond, forming a double aisle, a most unusual arrangement in England. All is marked out by a low stone fencing. Ancient graves are indicated by wooden posts. Among the great personages who were laid to rest in this church,

"And thought it should have canopied their bones
Till Domesday,"

was Isabella, first wife of Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, and brother of Henry III. Her grave was discovered in 1862 in front of the high altar, and a stone still exists bearing her name. There is a tradition that Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of Henry II., the mother of the founder and of Cœur-de-Lion, was interred here, but she was really buried at Fontevraud, where her tomb may still be seen.

N. of the church are the remains of a large building, traditionally called the brewery and winepress. Its true appropriation, however, is uncertain. The fields lying beyond it are still called "the Vineyards;" "and I am informed by Lord Mon-

tagu's steward that he has in his cellars at this house a small quantity of brandy made about 70 years ago from the vines then growing on this spot."—*Warner's S. W. Parts of Hampshire*, 1793. A kind of long terrace is connected with the building, which contained an aqueduct, the water of which was led from a spring at some distance. The general situation is well seen from this spot. Woods encircle the abbey now, as in King John's time; and in the green oak-dotted meadows surrounding the ruins we may picture the Cistercians quietly labouring. To the N. a broad green plot, called Cheapside, is the site of the old market. The monastic fish-ponds are seen E. of the church. The wall of the precincts, the greater part of which remains, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference.

The Beaulieu Creek, or Exe river, winds seaward picturesquely, with its shores overhung by low wood. Just below the village is the quay at which small vessels unload, the earlier or monastic work being still traceable above it. Upon the W. shore of the creek, midway to its mouth, is *Bucklershard*, a village once of considerable reputation for its shipbuilding, but the yards are now closed. At Bucklershard, John, second Duke of Montagu (whose sobriquet of "John the Planter" is justified by the miles of avenues at Boughton), Master General of the Ordnance (temp. Geo. II.), projected a town and docks, as a depôt for the produce of the West India island of St. Lucia, then belonging to him, which was to rival, if not surpass, not only Southampton, and all other ports on the S. coast, but even Bristol itself. The duke died in 1749, his successor had not his enthusiasm, and when, at the peace of 1763, St. Lucia was ceded to France, the scheme was abandoned.

On the same side of the creek there were formerly 3 granges on the [*Surrey, &c.*]

abbey manor, with chapels attached. No trace beyond the name remains of the most northern, *Bowery*, the Ox-farm. At *St. Leonard's* (2 m. S.) the gables of the chapel remain, and form a most picturesque object. Here also are the ivy-covered ruins of a barn, 226 feet long, the great "spicarium" of the monastery; and fragments of a small Dec. chapel. At *Sowley*, on the Solent, is a pond of 90 acres, anciently called Colgrimes mere, and more recently Freshwater. It was one of the monastic fish-ponds, but afterwards served as a head of water to work the great hammer of the Sowley iron-works, long since closed, where the ironstone from Hordwell Cliffs was smelted. The chapel at *Park* (2 m. E.), about 42 ft. long, divided into 2 compartments by a stone division reaching to the roof, was destroyed about the beginning of the present century, but fragments have of late years been collected, and are now preserved at Beaulieu. The farmhouse, which is ancient, should be noticed, and the views through the wood, across the Solent to the Isle of Wight, are very beautiful.

On the l. bank of the creek, near the mouth, is *Exbury*, a chapelry of Fawley. The church, built by one of the Mitfords, is modern (1827) and wretched. A little to the N. is *Exbury House* (Sir G. Stucley, Bt.), once the residence of Col. Mitford, the historian of Greece. The manor still belongs to his family.

2 m. E. from Exbury is the hamlet of *Leap*, where traces of a Roman road, connecting it with Southampton in one direction and Ringwood in the other, may still be traced. Boats still ply, when needed, between Leap and the Isle of Wight (but the tourist is advised to make a bargain before he embarks; 2s. 6d. is a fair sum), and in the time of Elizabeth "the common passage of the Isle" was between it and Gurnard Bay, where the Roman road

reappears at Rue-street, and, passing W. of Carisbrooke, makes its way to the S. of the island. On this side we find Rue Copse, Rue Common, and King's Rue. It was probably the road by which the tin was brought from the west to Ictis, as stated by Diodorus; and Warner states that a large mass of tin was picked up on the line of this Roman way. The young King Henry II. landed near here, Dec. 7, 1154, to take possession of the throne, having narrowly escaped shipwreck; and tradition asserts that Louis the Dauphin embarked here after the defeat of his army at Lincoln. A highly improbable tale brings Charles I. here from Titchfield on his passage to the island, Nov. 13, 1647.

ROUTE 22.

BASINGSTOKE TO READING, BY MORTIMER [STRATFIELD SAYE, SILCHESTER].

15½ m.

A branch line from Basingstoke to Reading connects the Great Western (London to Bristol) and South Western (London to Southampton) Railways. This branch affords the easiest access to *Stratfield Saye* and *Silchester*. The only stat. is at *Mortimer*, 8 m. from Basingstoke, and just within the Berkshire border.

3½ m. S.E. of the stat. is *Stratfield Saye*, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, K.G.

Stratfield Saye is one of 3 parishes, the other 2 being *Stratfield Turgis* and *Stratfield Mortimer* (the last mainly in Berkshire), which derive their names from the great Roman road (*street*) running from Bath through *Silchester* to London. The road is still visible for much of its course, and is called the "Devil's Highway." The house and park of *Stratfield Saye* are in Hampshire; but the parish formerly extended into the adjoining county. The Berkshire portion is now a separate parish, with its church, *St. Mary the Virgin*, *Beech Hill*. The surrounding country is pleasant, with (on the Berkshire side) much waste heath dotted with fir plantations, among which hamlets and detached cottages occur at wide intervals.

From the *Mortimer* station the park of *Stratfield Saye* will be entered on its N. side, by an avenue of Cornish elms 1 m. in length.

"These are the groves a grateful people gave
For noblest service: and from age to age
May they to such as come with listening ear
Relate the story."—ROGERS.

Few trees are more fitted for an avenue than the Cornish elm, and the general effect here is very fine. The park, about 1 m. broad by 1½ long, contains 1500 acres. It is much diversified, and has some fine old trees, oaks, elms and thorns, scattered over its heights and hollows. Through it flows

"The Loddon slow, with silver alders
crowned,"

which near the house is expanded into several sheets of ornamental water.

The house itself, to which the elm avenue forms the principal approach, dates for the most part from the reign of Queen Anne. It lies low, the walls are of a yellowish tone, and from the grey slate roof rise stacks of tall chimneys, backed by thick masses of leafage. There is nothing striking or imposing with-

out; and within, the arrangements, although thoroughly good and comfortable, are scarcely more remarkable.

The principal ornament of the spacious *Entrance Hall* is the fine picture by *Barker* of the Duke, accompanied by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, descending the Pyrenees; it is large and striking, with full-length figures, is well known, and has been very beautifully engraved. Opposite is a picture of the duke's triumphal entry into Madrid, with full-length portraits of the present duchess and of the Marquis Wellesley on either hand. Among other paintings is an interesting portrait of the horse *Copenhagen*, which carried the duke at Vittoria and Waterloo. The hall is surrounded by fine busts mounted on cippi of the celebrated contemporaries, or the companions in arms, of the great duke—among these is a very striking bronze of Masséna. The most interesting historic relic, however, is the duke's banner, which formerly hung over his stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, as K.G. In the pavement are set two ancient mosaic floors, and a portion of a third, removed from Silchester (*post*), and placed here to preserve them.

In the *Dining-room* are fine portraits of the two great leaders of armies, Marlborough and Washington, with some large hunting-pieces; and in this and the adjoining apartments is the series of portraits of the family of Charles V. of Spain, from the Duke of Alba's collection, purchased by the duke at the instance of Mr. Ford. They are all copies, but of high interest, nevertheless. Notice especially "*Jeanne la Folle*" and "*Katherine of Aragon*."

In the *Library* are many pictures, though none of very conspicuous value. Over the fire-place is a half-length of the duke, as he looked at his prime, from the pencil of *Sir Thomas Lawrence*. This most in-

teresting picture delineates a very different person from the traditional idea, and it is said to be regarded by his Grace's family as the best likeness extant of him at the period when he fought the battle of Waterloo. Beside the paintings, there are, in various rooms, numerous engravings, mostly of historical events, but including also choice portraits of George IV., of William IV. and Queen Adelaide, and of the Queen and Prince Consort, all of whom had been entertained at Stratfield Saye by the Great Duke.

On the S. side of the house is the conservatory, containing some fine orange-trees. Here the duke used to read his letters; and at the back were his private apartments, very simply furnished. A footpath communicates with the church (*post*), which stands within the park.

In the grounds N. of the house, which are well kept, are some fine cedars of Lebanon, and some tulip-trees said to be the largest in England. The gardens contain extensive pineries and forcing-houses. In a paddock near the S.E. corner a circular railing encloses a spot, planted with Irish yews, beneath which is the grave of *Copenhagen*, who spent the last 10 years of his life in this paddock, receiving a daily allowance of bread from the hands of the duchess. He died in 1825, and was interred with military honours. The duchess used frequently to wear a bracelet made of his hair.

Stratfield Saye, which belonged, soon after the Conquest, to the family of Saye, passed by marriage to the Dabridgecourts in the reign of Richard II. In that of Charles I. it was purchased by Sir William Pitt, Comptroller of the Household (ancestor of the great Lord Chatham, who resided here often, as did his son). The 4th in descent from Sir William was created Lord Rivers in 1776; and from his representative

the estate was purchased and presented by the nation to the duke in 1815. A first grant of 100,000*l.* for the purchase of an estate had been made to the duke in 1812, after the battle of Salamanca. It was followed by 2 additional grants, of 400,000*l.* and of 200,000*l.*; the last after the battle of Waterloo. The estate is held of the Crown by the annual delivery of a tricoloured flag at Windsor on the 18th of June. These are hung in the guard-room, above the duke's bust. Blenheim is held by the Duke of Marlborough in a similar manner. The duke laid out the greater part of the rental in permanent improvements, draining, &c., rebuilding labourers' cottages, schools, farm-offices; all plain and practical, nothing without use.

The Church of Stratfield Saye (St. Mary the Virgin) is in the park, at no great distance from the house. It was rebuilt in 1784, in the form of a Greek cross, and contains some monuments removed from the older church. The most important is that (with effigies) of Sir W. Pitt, the comptroller, d. 1636.

A drive leads from the church to the S. lodge, opening into the little village of Stratfield Turgis, where is a tolerable Inn (the Wellington Arms). Outside the Heckfield lodges, on the Reading road, is a Monument to the duke, erected in 1866, as the inscription states, by "his son, and the tenants, servants and labourers on the estates." It consists of a bronze statue of the hero in the uniform of a field-marshal, designed, modelled, and cast by the Baron Marochetti, placed on a pillar of Cornish granite; the total height is 82 feet.

A short distance E. of Stratfield Saye is *Heckfield Place* (Viscount Eversley), in a small, but finely-wooded park. The parish church, adjoining Highfield park, needs restoration, but contains some monuments which may repay examination.

Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, was born at Heckfield.

About 2 m. S.W. of the Mortimer station are the remains of *Silchester*, the ancient Calleva, which the archaeologist will of course visit; and the tourist who is only in search of the picturesque will find the place sufficiently attractive. There is much wood; and the old Roman walls are completely shrouded in ivy. "It is," wrote Lord Jeffrey, "about the most striking thing I ever saw; and the effect of that grand stretch of shaded wall, with all its antique roughness and overhanging wood, lighted by a low autumnal sun, and the sheep and cattle feeding in the green solitude at its feet, made it a picture not soon to be forgotten."—*Life* by Lord Cockburn. The site, to which access is freely accorded, is the property of the Duke of Wellington, who has expended considerable sums on its systematic excavation. The articles discovered are preserved, with the view to the formation of a Museum at a future day: and after careful plans and drawings have been made, the excavations are covered up, and the land returned to agricultural uses.

Antiquaries are now agreed that Silchester occupies the site of the British *Caer Segint*, the chief town in the country of the Segontiaci, a tribe which inhabited the greater part of the present Hants and Berks. Under the *Atrebates*, their conquerors, it became Calleva [*Vindomis*, which it was formerly supposed to represent, is now generally fixed either at Whitchurch or at St. Mary Bourne, Rte. 23], a name retained by the Romans. The Brito-Roman city was taken by the Saxon *Ælla*, on his march to Bath, soon after the destruction of *Andredesceastre* (Pevensey) in 490; and like that, it seems to have been afterwards all but deserted. Its Saxon name, *Silchester*, the castle in the wood

(*sel*, A.-S.), no doubt refers to the thick forest with which it was then surrounded. It stood in the direct line of the great Roman road passing west to Bath from London; and branch roads connected it with *Sorbiodunum* (Salisbury); and *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester). As in so many instances, the lines of these ancient roads are nearly followed by those of existing railways.

The Roman walls of *Silchester* are 2670 yards in circuit, and inclose an area of 102 acres (about as large as that within the old walls of London). A few cottages and a little *Inn* stand on the adjoining common, but the parish church and a farmhouse are now the only buildings within the area; the rest is divided into fields, along which, in dry weather, the lines of the ancient streets may be distinctly traced, and a "relic of imperial Rome" may be seen at the farmhouse door, where part of the shaft of a column does duty as a horse-block. There were, as usual, 4 principal streets, facing the cardinal points, with which the lesser ones ran parallel. The walls, which have lost at least one course, are now in general about 12 ft. high and 9 ft. thick at the base, and, unlike those of Roman towns generally, form an irregular polygon, possibly following the limits of the older British town: no tiles are used in them, but double courses of limestone supply their places, resembling the bondings at *Porchester* (Rte. 19). The mass of the walls is built of rudely-dressed carstone (said to be dug about 6 m. S.W.) and of flints, disposed so as to run in as regular courses as their form would allow. The wall is most perfect on the S. side, where it is about 15 ft. high. A small postern in this part of the wall is known as "Onion's Hole," from a tradition that a giant so named once lived here; and the coins which are constantly turned up are popularly called "Onion's

Pennies." The internal level is 8 or 10 ft. higher than the external, partly, no doubt, as at *Pevensey*, resulting from the original arrangement, and partly from the accumulations of centuries. On the N. half of the area are the remains of a fosse, 100 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep, much of which is generally filled with water.

About 150 yards from the N.E. angle of the walls are the remains of an *Amphitheatre*, the largest known to exist in Britain with the exception of that at *Dorchester* (*Silchester*, 50 yards by 40; *Dorchester*, 73 by 46). "This is still unopened, and remains nearly as it has been for centuries."—*J. G. J.* The whole is now overgrown with trees; but the N. and S. entrances and the ranges of seats may be distinguished; and the visitor may enjoy a pleasant hour of day-dreaming, as he rests on the bank with the greenwood shade above him instead of the purple awning of the Roman era. There is a fine and never-failing spring near the amphitheatre, with some faint remains, possibly, of a *Nymphæum*; but this has not been examined, the land not belonging to the duke.

Scarcely any Roman site of importance has been found so entirely barren of inscribed stones as this; and of the few discovered, only one—a sepulchral inscription, mentioned by *Camden* as in the possession of *Lord Burleigh*—is now known to exist: it is preserved in the Library of *Trinity College, Cambridge*. An inscription to the *Hercules* of the *Segontiaci* is given in *Dr. Ward's* paper ('*Philos. Trans.*' Dec. 13, 1744), but its present locality is unknown. The recent excavations in the Forum and the *Basilica* have yielded only a few fragments, of which nothing can be made. Not a single seal has been found, and but a very few rings. One gold ring, found about 1785, and now in the possession of *W. L. W. Chute, Esq.*, of the *Vyne* (Rte. 21), is, under the

name of Senecianus's ring, the subject of a paper by Lord Arden, read before the Society of Antiquaries ('*Archæol.*' vol. viii. p. 449).

Silchester was planned (not very accurately) by Stukeley, in 1722, and has since been described by others; but, although the site of a Roman house was laid bare by accident in 1833, and coins were constantly turned up by the plough, it was not until 1864 that any systematic exploration was attempted. This has been carried on ever since, at the expense of the Duke of Wellington, under the direction of the Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A., Rector of Stratfield Saye (to whose courteous communications we are greatly indebted), and the results are of very peculiar interest. "Though the tide of Roman life," says Mr. Joyce, "was not here arrested at a moment, yet it bears in one particular a curious similarity to Pompeii, and one in which scarcely any other Roman remains can be said to participate to the same extent. Silchester has never been lived upon, or built over, by any subsequent civilization. It remains at this hour exactly as it was when the hand of destruction first overtook it. Hence almost every detail of plan and dimension is complete. It is needless to add that so unique a relic possesses almost more than a national value, for it has a peculiar charm for every educated man, whatever may be the language he may use to express his thoughts."

Up to the present time (Oct. 1875), seven blocks of building have been uncovered and carefully examined; the earth in general was found not more than from 9 in. to 1 ft. in thickness above them. For convenience they have been numbered by Mr. Joyce, in the papers communicated by him to the Society of Antiquaries ('*Archæol.*' vol. 40), and to the Archaeological Institute (vol. 15). Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, are private dwellings; Block 5, the Forum and

Basilica; and Block 7 a temple. The Forum and Basilica stand at the S.E. angle of the intersection of the two main streets; Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4 lie to the N.; Blocks 6 and 7 to the S. Of the private buildings, Block 2 is the most important; it is a structure of large size, presumably the residence of some official personage (*post*). The remains of the temple consist of two rings of masonry, one within the other, the outer having a diameter of 66 ft.; they form externally a polygon of 16 sides, but the interior is circular.

The great E. gate has been discovered, as also a smaller gate, 260 ft. N., which led to the amphitheatre. Of the former, the mere footing of the masonry remains, in the farmyard, but this shows that an extent of wall 46 ft. long was recessed 9 ft., and in the centre stood a massive gate, about 28 ft. square, having in each gateway-pier two guard-rooms: one pier is 13 ft., the other 12 ft. thick. Contrary to what is usually observed in Roman towns, the gate faces S.E., as if tilted round out of its proper place, whilst the lines of street within are true to the cardinal points. Hence, "unlikely though it may appear, we are left to the conclusion that the great London road soon after it entered must have deflected to the right, to strike the straight line of the principal via from the W., still so plainly visible. There appears also to have been a second and an important street, parallel in direction to this last, and about 150 yards from it, which led direct from the E. gate to the middle of the Forum."—*J. G. J.*

Block 2, which Mr. Joyce considers was in all probability the actual residence of one of the *Duumviri*, covers an area of 150 ft. in length by 110 ft. in breadth. It has in the centre an open rectangular space, round 3 sides of which ran a suite of corridors, or long narrow passages, having the various apartments on their outer side. It

was originally smaller, its successive enlargements on the N. and W. sides being plainly traceable, and exhibiting the inferior work of a comparatively late Roman period. There were 2 hypocausts, one of which, that for warming the triclinium or dining-room, was found very perfect; the other, which appeared intended for use as a vapour-bath, had been filled up and built over. Some mosaic pavements discovered were in such peril from exposure that it has been judged necessary for their preservation to remove them to Stratfield Saye (*ante*). Very many coins were found in the various apartments, ranging from Claudius I. (A.D. 50) to near the time of the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain. "A small hoard of 42 lay together upon the still existing floor of coarse tesserae, in a room next to the triclinium, upon the W.; they were chiefly of the reign of Carausius, and several among them were curious from the unusual circumstance that they are palimpsest impressions, being in truth the coins of Gallienus, Postumus, and some other Emperor, passed through the mint of Carausius, and re-struck; retaining, however, quite enough of their original impressions to be easily identified."—*J. G. J.*

At the distance of about 120 yards S. stretched the N. face of the Forum, which, with its double ambulatory, shops, and Basilica, occupied a space of 310 ft. by 275 ft. This is of very singular interest, as it remains entirely perfect in plan, and the original purposes of most of the various halls, chambers, and shops, have been accurately determined. The Forum occupied the eastern and larger part, having shops on the N. and E., and various public offices on S. From articles found therein, the shops have been assigned to, among others, money-changers, butchers, a dealer in poultry and game, and a fishmonger, the latter having a complete stratum of oyster-shells on his premises.

On the W. side of the Forum extends the Basilica, a noble hall, 276 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, with one tribunal at its N., and another at its S. end, and a space for assemblies between. On the W. side is a series of 6 large chambers, presumably legal offices, except the largest one, at the N. corner, which, judging from a passage in Vitruvius (*De Foro*, lib. v. c. 1), is conjectured to have been the place of meeting of the merchants, like the modern Exchange. Of all these spacious chambers, however, nothing remains but the outline of their several floors. No statues, altars, or inscriptions are found, nothing indeed beyond "some fragments of capitals of a very enriched style and excellent workmanship, such as might be assigned to the reign of Hadrian, and could not have been produced in the time of Diocletian or of Constantine the Great. Not one pillar, nor even a base, has been found standing where the Roman workmen originally placed it. Everything here has not alone sustained the shock of time, but has also passed through an ordeal of violence and fire."—*J. G. J.* Fragments of white marble sawn into thin slabs to veneer the walls, and pieces of polished Purbeck; a few of the locks belonging to an Imperial head of more than life size, and a bronze eagle, presumably the head of a legionary standard, found under a layer, 10 in. in depth, of burnt wood in the Basilica, are all that remain to tell of the public life of the city.

But if such remains are far more scanty than might be expected, the relics of another kind, belonging to domestic affairs, are abundant, and highly interesting in many cases from showing the antiquity of some things usually considered of modern invention; this is especially noticeable with the locksmith's art. Broken mill-stones have been dug up in almost every building, and

the supply of pottery is abundant, red Samian, Durobrivian, and grey Upchurch ware, but no perfect vessels occur. Of glass there is little: one drinking cup, and some fragments of window glass. Coins have been found, from Augustus to Arcadius, a period of almost five centuries, giving the heads of sixty-four Imperial personages. Many tiles occur, some bearing the prints of the nailed boots of the makers, one with some fragments of hexameters, ending with "PUELLAM," and another on which is rudely scratched the name "BIRGILIUS" (Virgilius).

The great bulk of the relics exhumed is of iron or bronze. These include, of the first, hinges of various sizes, pairs of rings for the leaves of double doors (from the Basilica), many keys, especially from the shops in the Forum, spring lock-bolts with snap to close the end of a chain, the same to fasten the lid of a heavy chest, a variety of great nails and iron clamps; also knives, chisels, axe-heads, and the small trimming hammer of a worker in mosaic floors, found along with a stock of tesserae. In bronze are some few enamelled brooches, many fibulae, of the ordinary type (some very perfect); children's toys, such as a tiny chopper, a gridiron, an anchor, a game cock, a little horse like a rocking-horse; single and double studs, a lock-bolt, with intricate wards in the bolt itself, finger rings, two of which have keys forming a portion of the hoop; hair-pins, tweezers, and small toilette implements; and one very small statuette of a man wearing the Gabinian cincture.

It is remarkable that not a single gold coin has been found in these recent excavations (though some have occurred formerly), nor any, even the faintest trace, of British occupation.

Of the articles found, many, as

the legionary eagle, some mosaic pavements, and numerous coins, are preserved at Stratfield Saye House, but the great bulk are temporarily at Mr. Joyce's Rectory, where he has identified and mounted them, so that they may now be inspected by the antiquary, and at some future time be placed in a Museum, if possible at Silchester. This is much to be desired, as occasionally the fact that the site and its treasures are private property seems not to be understood.

Near the S.E. corner of the wall stands the *Church* (St. Mary), believed to occupy the site of a Roman temple. It is mainly E. E., with Norm. portions, but is disfigured by a heavy brick buttress at the W. end, and brick gables with casement windows on the S. side. The interior has an open timber roof, and a good carved oak screen. In the churchyard is a curious coffin-shaped stone, of the early Dec. period. A very remarkable tithe-barn, built with oak timbers so curved that the roof resembled the reversed bottom of a ship, having become superfluous in consequence of the commutation of tithes, was pulled down a few years ago.

Upon Mortimer Heath, N. of Silchester, is a small square intrenchment, the N. side of which forms the boundary between the counties of Hants and Berks. The boundary is marked in another place by a stone called the "Imp Stone" (probably some portion of an inscription, IMP., was once visible) is by local tradition said to have been thrown from Silchester by a giant, whose finger-marks may still be seen on it. Two farms in this neighbourhood, called "Dane's" and "Alfred's" Acres, perhaps indicate the site of a battle.

ROUTE 23.

BASINGSTOKE TO SALISBURY, BY
OVERTON, WHITCHURCH, AND
ANDOVER [KINGSCLERE, BURGH-
CLERE, HIGHCLERE, WEYHILL].

*London and South Western Railway,
Andover and Salisbury Branch.*

36½ m.

Leaving Basingstoke (Rte. 21), we pass on N. the new church of *Worting*, and travel for about 4 m. on the Southampton line. Then that line turns off in a S.W. direction, and we reach at

4½ m. *Oakley* (Stat.). Between the stat. and the village of Church Oakley is *Oakley Hall* (W. W. B. Beach, Esq.). The *Church* (restored) was rebuilt by Abp. Warham, and is mainly Perp.; it has the arms and crest of the Warham family, impaled with those of the See of Canterbury, in the spandrels of the W. door. In the tower has been inserted a curious piece of sculpture, dug up in the vicinity, representing a man with a dog's head surrounded by a halo, supposed to be Anubis. *Malsanger* (W. S. Portal, Esq.), rt., is a modern mansion on the site of the ancient residence of the Warhams (of which a lofty octagonal tower still remains), the birthplace of William Warham, Abp. of Canterbury from 1503 to 1532 (see *Canterbury, Handbook for Kent and Sussex*). His tomb is in the cathedral). Farther E. are *Manydown Park* (E. Bates, Esq.), and *Tangier Park* (Hon. Slingsby Bethell), adjoining each other. Both houses are ancient, and stand in the midst of finely wooded grounds. The restored church of *Wootton St.*

Lawrence, E. of *Tangier*, is mainly E. E., but has an enriched Norm. doorway.

In the parish of *Dean*, through which the railway now passes, are the principal sources of the river Test. The *Church*, l., is modern, and was rebuilt in 1818 by W. Bramston, Esq., at a cost of 7000*l.* At a short distance S.W. is *Ashe Park* (Lt.-Col. Portal), a meet for the Vyne hounds.

7½ m. *Overton* (Stat.). The town formerly had a market, and at an early period sent its two members to Parliament; afterwards it had a silk mill, which employed many of its people, but now it is "chiefly and almost only attractive to the fisherman, for the trout of the little stream, which are extolled." The sheepfarmer, however, will find attractions in its large sheep fair, one of the most numerous attended in the kingdom, on July 18. *Overton* is the centre of the Vyne Hunt. The church, almost rebuilt in 1853, is as little remarkable as the town.

[Either from *Overton* or from *Basingstoke* (the latter is perhaps the more desirable point of departure), a pleasant *Excursion* may be made among the chalk hills which form the whole N.W. of the county; and whose steep, camp-crested heights are seen in the distance N. of the line. This picturesque country, "where high downs prevail, with here and there a large wood on the top or side of a hill, and where you see in the deep dells here and there a farmhouse, and here and there a village, the buildings sheltered by a group of lofty trees," has received the especial praise of Cobbett. "I like to look at the winding side of a great down, with 2 or 3 numerous flocks of sheep upon it belonging to different farms; and to see, lower down, the folds, in the field, ready to receive them for the night."—*Rural Rides*. The tourist will find himself

in the midst of scenery of this character, if he proceed either from Basingstoke or Overton to Kingsclere; thence visit Burghclere and Highclere, and return to the railway either at Whitchurch or Andover. From Highclere the hills may be explored toward Coombe, the extreme N.W. corner of Hampshire.

If the start is made from Overton, the way for the first half of the journey lies over the open tract called the Warrens, with the village of Hannington on a hill in view N.E.; then we fall into the Reading road, and at 6 m. reach Kingsclere. The road from Basingstoke is 1 m. longer, but, running mostly in the low ground, is easier for a carriage.

The little town of *Kingsclere* (Pop. 2781) stands on a small stream, a tributary to the Enbourn, and on the N.E. edge of a valley about 5 m. long and 2 broad. This valley, a miniature "Weald," lies between two steep escarpments of the chalk (which unite at either end, and on which Kingsclere stands), and is of considerable interest to the geologist. The bed of the valley, which is traversed from E. to W. by an anticlinal axis (prolonged eastward beyond it), is formed of the upper greensand. Causes such as produced the denudation of the Weald have no doubt been in operation here. (See *Lyell*, Book IV., ch. xxii.)

The *Church* of Kingsclere is Norm., with a central tower, and will repay a visit. In the S. chancel are some 16th century brasses of no great interest. The Saxon termination *Clere* is said to indicate a noble residence; two of which, in this part of Hampshire, are recorded in Domesday—Kingsclere, belonging to the king, and Highclere, to the bishop of Winchester. The etymology, however, is uncertain. S. of Kingsclere was the park of *Freemantle* (no house remains, and the park has long been ploughed up), a favourite hunting-lodge of the Plantagenet kings, at which John often

resided, and continuing part of the crown lands until the reign of Elizabeth. The patent rolls, May 31, 1212, record a gift of 5s. to the groom of Master Ernald de Auckland, for a wolf caught by his master's dogs at Freemantle. The gift proves at once the rarity of the animal, and the wild character of the district about Kingsclere, the greater part of which, toward the Berkshire border, and along the course of the Enbourn, was still covered with forest. Along these downs Charles I. marched from Whitchurch to Newbury. The king "lay at Kingsclere on Oct. 21, 1644, the troops at Newtown."

From Kingsclere proceed along the valley to *Burghclere*, 3 m. W. Midway, on N., is the *Church* of *Sydmonton*, formerly belonging to Romsey Abbey. It was rebuilt in 1865, in the Dec. style, preserving the enriched Norm. chancel arch, by W. Kingsmill, Esq., of Sydmonton Court, and deserves a visit. It contains a memorial window to Mrs. Kingsmill's father, Abp. Howley. There are two churches in Burghclere: the one modern, 1838, de-based Perp., but since remodelled; the other, the old parish church, nearer Highclere Castle, disused for many years, but restored in 1861 by the Rev. George Wallace, the rector, with the assistance of the present Earl of Carnarvon, and his mother the Dowager Countess. Some of the windows are good, and there is a very fair pointed W. doorway. In the Carnarvon vault are interred the three Earls (d. 1811, 1833, 1839), and several other members of the family, including Mr. Edward C. Herbert, "murdered by Greek banditti near Athens, April 21, 1870," as the inscription states.

Burghclere was one of the preferments held by Dean Field, of Gloucester (d. 1616), memorable for his own worth and learning, as well as for his friendship with Hooker. He spent the greatest part of his time

here, "liking a more retired life, where he might with more freedom serve God and follow his studies." In this parish is one of the two chalk hills so conspicuous from the railway, viz. *Beacon Hill*, rising to 870·4 ft.; the other, *Sidon Hill*, in Highclere, the highest ground in Hampshire (940 ft.). Noble views are commanded from both. "From these hills you look at one view over the whole of Berkshire into Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, and you can see the Isle of Wight. On the N. side the chalk soon ceases, the sand and clay begin, and the oak woods cover a great part of the surface."—*Cobbett*, 'Rural Rides.' *Sidon Hill* (covered with wood) is within the park of *Highclere* (Earl of Carnarvon), one of the most picturesque and varied in scenery of the domains of Hampshire. *Beacon Hill* is close outside the lodge of that name. On the summit of the hill is one of the numerous intrenchments which attract the attention of the tourist throughout this part of Hampshire. The form is irregular, with a very deep trench; some circular elevations within the area have been called the foundations of huts, and are said to be pitched with flints. There are many tumuli on the neighbouring downs; and on *Ladle Hill* (1½ m. E. of *Beacon Hill*) is a circular camp, inclosing an area of about 8 acres. This wild corner of Hampshire seems to have served as a march or frontier to many different tribes, at different periods—to the Belgic Britons, the Brito-Romans, and the Saxons: hence the number of strongholds, the original constructors of which it would be difficult to ascertain, though they were probably occupied by each new comer in turn. Highclere is most easily reached from Newbury, whence it is distant about 4 m. (*Handbook for Berks.*)

The domain of *Highclere*, beautiful at all times, and commanding very striking views from different points in the park, should be visited during

the blossoming of the rhododendrons, which here attain very unusual size and perfection (a very fine variety, *R. Altaclerense*, has been named from this place, where it was first raised). The points to be visited are—*Sidon Hill*, already mentioned, the greater part of which is covered with wood of about 80 years' growth; drives cut through the plantations wind upward to its summit;—*Tent Hill*, on the N. side of the park, looking toward *Sidon Hill*;—*Milford Water*, surrounded by wood, through which there are drives to *Clere Brow*, where the view is worth seeking;—and *Penwood*, the N. part of the park, a wide tract of oaks and hollies.

The Castle, which name was adopted by the 3rd Earl, when the mansion was altered in the Jacobean style, after the designs of Sir Charles Barry,—stands 587 ft. above the sea-level. The interior is approached by an entrance-hall paved and adorned with various coloured marbles, after the designs of Mr. Butterfield; and the inner and larger hall, lighted by a roof of glass, and hung with old stamped-leather hangings, owes its mouldings and carvings to Mr. Allom, and its heraldic shields to Mr. Willement. The rooms contain 6 pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 5 of them portraits of members and friends of the Herbert and Acland families; two by Gainsborough, a portrait of the first Earl, and the celebrated *Wood-gatherers*; 8 family pieces by Beechey, including one of his happiest works, a portrait of the first Earl; 2 by Kneller, one being Margaret Sawyer, Countess of Pembroke; Philip Earl of Pembroke, and his daughter the Countess of Carnarvon, both by Vandyck; some admirable copies of Vandyck by Brompton; a large equestrian figure of Charles I., attended by M. de St. Antoine, and also 2 children of Charles I., both works by Old Stone: a reduced copy of Vandyck's Wilton Family Group; Dead Swan and Peacock, by

Weenix ; 3 views of Venice by Canaletti ; and many specimens of the English and Foreign Schools. There are a few busts of English statesmen, and a beautiful marble group of the present Earl, and his sister the Countess of Portsmouth, when children, sculptured by Tenerani at Rome in 1839. The park, however, 13 m. in circumference, is the chief glory of Highclere ; it is unusually varied, and the views from its higher grounds are well worth coming from some distance to enjoy. "This is according to my fancy the prettiest park I have ever seen. * * * I like this place better than Fonthill, Blenheim, Stowe, or any other gentleman's grounds that I have seen."—*Cobbett's Rural Rides*. The Lebanon cedars, mostly sprung from those at Wilton, are numerous and picturesque. Two of them spring from a cone brought direct from Lebanon by R. Pococke, Bp. of Meath, grandson of the excellent Mr. Isaac Milles, Rector of Highclere, whose "holy, hospitable, diligent, loving course was animated by the example and influence of Ken," his neighbour at East Woodhay. (See his *Life* by his son Thomas, Bp. of Waterford.)

Highclere was one of the many rural residences of the bishops of Winchester. Here, on one occasion, William of Wykeham spent nearly four months, and on 17th February, 1397, delivered the pall to Roger Walden, the new Abp. of Canterbury. In the reign of Edward VI. the manor was resigned by Bp. Poynt to the king, who granted it, with Burghclere, to the Fitzwilliams ; from them it passed through the Kingsmills and the Lucys of Warwickshire, until, by purchase from the latter, it became the property of Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney-General to Charles II. and James II., but displaced in 1688, and ever to be honourably remembered for his unfeigned defence of the seven bishops. His only child married Thomas Earl of Pembroke,

Lord High Admiral of England, and their second son, the Hon. Robert Sawyer Herbert, inherited Highclere and Burghclere. On his death without issue the estates passed to his nephew, who afterwards became the first Earl of Carnarvon. The *Church*, near the mansion, rebuilt by Sir R. Sawyer in 1688, contained a few monuments of interest, but had no architectural beauty ; it has now been replaced by a very handsome E. E. structure, built by the Earl of Carnarvon in 1870, from the designs of *Sir G. G. Scott*, on a site nearer the village ; it contains a memorial window for Mr. E. C. Herbert. At a short distance from the old church in the park, and attached to the parish burial-ground, is a mortuary chapel, built at the cost of Henrietta Countess Dowager of Carnarvon, after the designs of Mr. Allom. It contains an elegant mural brass to the memory of James Robert Gowen, Esq., who did much, as an amateur, to promote the cultivation of rhododendrons and azaleas, and to introduce new trees and plants in the Highclere domain. At the W. end of the chapel is the very handsome tomb of the Countess of Carnarvon (d. 1875) ; it is of red granite, surmounted by a cross of white Sicilian marble.

On the Enbourn river, between Highclere and Newbury, which here forms for some distance the boundary between Hampshire and Berks, is the little church of *Newtown*, rebuilt in 1865, the single church occurring for 12 m. along the course of the stream, although the banks of the Test and Itchen are so thickly studded with them ; "one proof, among many others, of the wild character retained by this district to a very late period."—*Moody*.

A wild and solitary country, with occasional farms nestled among their ash-trees at the foot of the downs, stretches away N.W. from Highclere toward *Coombe*, and will be best

visited by the pedestrian. Here, in the parish of *East Woodhay* (which numbers among its rectors no less than three bishops, Ken, Hooper of Bath and Wells, and Lowth; the church is modern), are the springs of the *Enbourn*; and from the high ridges of the chalk the view stretches away over the plains of Berks and Wilts, and among the waves of high land in the direction of Inkpen Hill, the greatest elevation of the chalk in England (972·8 feet). The *Church of Coombe* was attached to the priory of Okeburn, a cell to the Abbey of Bec (Abp. Lanfranc's home), granted by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.

From Highclere you may proceed by the main road to *Whitchurch* (about 9 m. S.), passing, on E., *Litchfield*, "the field of corpses," the traditional scene of a great battle during the Saxon period. The pedestrian, however, should rather follow the spur of the chalk that extends S. to *Whitchurch*, above *St. Mary Bourne*, where the (restored) *Church*, with Norm. pillars and arches, deserves notice. The font, square, of black marble, is of the same type as those of Winchester and East Meon. In the Wyke aisle, S., is a military effigy of one of the Dandely family (circ. 1280), "in its perfect state no doubt a beautiful specimen of the art of the period. Its chief interest now arises from the arms represented on the surcoat, a circumstance which rarely occurs at so early a period."

—*Blorc.* In the churchyard is a yew 21 feet in girth. At the farmhouse at Wyke, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., are some remains of the Manor-house of the Oxenbridges. There is a tradition current that when James II. was retreating from the Prince of Orange in 1688 he passed through Bourne and inquired "where Will Kingsmill lived." Some of the Kingsmills then resided at *Hurstbourne Tarrant*. Upon *Egbury Hill*, in this line, is a remarkable intrenchment of an irre-

gular pentagonal form, which many archæologists are inclined to regard as the ancient *Vindomis*, one of the principal towns of the *Segontiaci*, a theory hardly borne out by the distances on the itineraries. The Roman road from Old Sarum to *Silchester*, called the *Portway*, crossed the *St. Mary Bourne* stream about 250 yards S. of the church, where there is still a ford. This road may be traced through *Bradley Copse* to *Freemantle Park*, N.E., and passing to the N. of *Andover* by *Monkston*, *Amport* (where is the *Foss Farm*), and *Grately*, to the S.W. At the foot of *Finkley Hill* (identified with *Vindomis* by Sir R. C. Hoare) it was crossed by the Roman road from Winchester to *Cirencester*. At *Chapmansford*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further S., the stream is crossed by the ancient *Oxendrove*, used from time immemorial by drovers from the W. of England to London. It is well marked in places, and only one gate is said to occur on it between *Andover* and London. The ancient roads of this quarter all point in the direction of *Silchester* (Rte. 22), and thence onwards.

The main road may also be descended from Highclere to *Andover* (10 m.). At *Crux Easton*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., on this road, rt., was the grotto built by 9 sisters of the family of *Lisle* (post, *Moyle's Court*, Rte. 28), and celebrated in the lines of Pope—

"Here, shunning idleness at once and praise,
This radiant pile nine rural sisters raise;
The glittering emblem of each spotless
dame,
Pure as her soul, and shining as her fame:—
Beauty which nature only can impart,
And such a polish as disgraces art;
But fate disposed them in this humble sort,
And hid in deserts what would charm a
court."

The "radiant pile" has long disappeared. *Crux Easton* (*Croc's Easton*) is so named from *Croc* the hunter (*Croch venator*), who possessed it at the time of the Domesday survey. It is now the property of Lord Carnarvon, whose park it adjoins. Con-

tinuing along the high road, we pass through Doyly Wood, one of the extensive woods of this district, and reach 5 m. *Hurstbourne Tarrant* (the church of which, restored in 1853, contains some monuments to the Paulet family), the birthplace of Anthony Purvis, a self-taught translator of the Bible. He died at Andover in 1777. Further on we pass *Knight's* and *King's Enham*, 2 m. from Andover, where was an ancient residence of the kings of Wessex, from which a collection of laws was promulgated at some uncertain period during the reign of Æthelred the Unready. The Church of Knight's Enham is E. E., with an arch in the S. wall, which perhaps indicates it to have been originally larger. In the E. end are 3 small lancets, that in the centre trefoil-headed; all so low in the wall, that probably a circular window is built up above. The Norm. font, circular, with leaf-like ornaments at the sides, should be noticed.]

Leaving the Overton station, and passing, 1, *Laverstoke House* (Melville Portal, Esq.). [In the adjoining village of Laverstoke—where Mr. Portal's admirable cottages attract the attention of every passer-by as models of elegance, convenience, and economy—is a mill at which the paper used for the notes of the Bank of England is manufactured; it was established here in the reign of George I. by the Portal family, French Protestant émigrés], we reach

11½ m. *Whitchurch* (Stat.), about ½ m. from the large straggling village, Pop. 1965 (*Inn*: White Hart), on the old Salisbury road, which, before the Reform Act, returned 2 members, and in coaching days was a bustling little place, standing at the crossing of the great Salisbury, and Oxford and Winchester roads. It was here that J. H. Newman

commenced the '*Lyra Apostolica*' with the lines beginning—

"Are these the tracks of some unearthly friend?"

while waiting for the down mail to Falmouth, Dec. 1832, when about to start with R. H. Froude on his southern tour.—*Apologia*. There is a silk-mill here of some extent. The Church, originally E. E., restored 1868, contains an elaborate Jacobean monument in the chancel, and a late brass in the aisle. A library bequeathed by the Rev. W. Wood contains some rare theological books.

About 1 m. W. of Whitchurch is *Hurstborne Priors* (Earl of Portsmouth), in the midst of a large, well-wooded park. The trees in the more recently planted parts are, for the most part, disposed in thick masses, but there are some fine single beech, ash, and white-thorns of great age and size. The deer abound in the ferny coombes and hollows. The house, a large, plain, brick structure, built in 1785, stands well, and looks across the valley to a fringe of blue distance, seen between low wooded hills. It contains some pictures worth notice; and the MSS. of Sir Isaac Newton, which came to the Portsmouth family through Sir Isaac's niece, Lady Lymington, and have been used by Sir David Brewster in his *Life of Newton*.

In the *Hall* are 4 large mythological subjects by *Luca Giordano*, of no great interest. In the *Dining Room* remark the following portraits:—Col. Henry Wallop: *Vandyck*. Sir John Wallop: assigned to *Holbein*, but apparently much later. Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Oliver Wallop: *Nicholas Hilliard*—the latter (exhibited at Manchester) a rare specimen in large of this celebrated miniature-painter. Alicia Borlase, wife of John Wallop, and mother of the 1st Earl of Portsmouth: *Kneller*. Urania Countess of Portsmouth: *Hoppner*. John Wallop (1740):

Hudson. Sir Isaac Newton, head size, signed *G. Kneller*, 1689. This picture (exhibited at Manchester in 1857) should be inquired for. It is one of the best existing portraits of the great philosopher, whose career so nobly illustrates the lines of Lucretius, selected by Sir David Brewster as the motto for his volumes—

“Ergo vivida vis animi pervicit, et extra
Processit longe flammantia moenia mundi;
Atque omne immensum peragravit mente
animoque.”

In the *Drawing Room* remark:—a violin-player: *Guercino*. The Descent from the Cross: *Herri van den Bles*. Hope and Charity: *Giuseppe Chiari*. Two military subjects by *Vandermeulen* (?). Paradise, and the Morning after the Deluge: *Roc-lant Savery* (1576–1639). In the *Corridor* is a cartoon in red and black chalk, which claims to be *Raffaello's* original design for the “School of Theology” in the Vatican. It is in fact a careful chalk study or copy, done in the last century, from the left-hand lower portion of the fresco, same size as the original, and is well deserving of notice. The *Billiard Room* contains another head of Newton, by *Kneller*. 1702. Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington: *Kneller*. The Annunciation, assigned to *Albert Durer*, but earlier. The Five Senses: *School of Guercino*, and indifferent. Two heads which hang below are much better. In the *Library* is the 1st Earl of Portsmouth, in blue velvet, by *Reynolds*; also a very interesting portrait of Newton without his wig, by *Sir James Thornhill*. The portraits (and pictures) throughout the house have very properly been named and inscribed; but how far accurately is, in some instances at least, questionable.

Hurstborne Priors takes its name from its wooded position on the little stream which in due time becomes the Test, and from its having belonged to the Priory of St. Swithun's at Winchester, to which it was granted

by Edward the Elder. At the Reformation it passed to the Duke of Somerset; on his attainder to Sir John Gates, executed for high treason in the Duke of Northumberland's rebellion; and subsequently by sale to the Oxenbridges and (1634) Wallops; it has been the seat of that family since the reign of Charles II., before which time they resided at Farleigh Wallop, near Basingstoke.

The family of Wallop is of great antiquity, and in all probability descended from a Saxon thane who was lord of Upper Wallop, between Andover and Salisbury, at the time of the Domesday survey. Its various representatives filled high offices, and were always conspicuous in their native county. Sir John Wallop, admiral of an English fleet in 1515, made distinguished reprisals on the coast of Normandy, after the French had been burning and plundering on that of Sussex. His nephew, Sir Henry Wallop, temp. Elizabeth, was active in Ireland, where he d. 1599. His grandson Sir Robert Wallop was one of the regicides, and on the Restoration he was degraded from his honours and sentenced to be imprisoned for life. He sent more than one petition to the king, begging him to take pity on him, now old and diseased, and to grant him to breathe the pure air before he died; but his petitions were refused, and he died in the Tower, Nov. 16th, 1667. In 1720 his grandson Sir John Wallop was created Viscount Lymington and Baron Wallop, and was made Earl of Portsmouth by George II. in 1743. His great grandson, the 4th Earl, assumed the name of Fellowes, on succeeding to the property of his maternal uncle. The little Norm. and E. E. Church outside the park of Hurstborne Priors has a Norm. doorway; it has been restored. There is a fine tomb, with the effigies of Sir R. Oxenbridge (d. 1574,) and his lady. At his funeral Sir Robert willed that “2 bullocks and 6 sheep should

be killed, a quarter of wheat made into bread, and a tun of ale brewed and given to the poor of Whitechurch, Longparish, &c."

The *Church of Longparish*, 1½ m. S. of Hurstbourne, and on the rt. bank of the Test, is mainly Trans.-Norm., with early Dec. windows inserted. Tho tower dates from 1520. It has been well and richly restored. There is much modern stained glass and a richly decorated reredos. "The roof is new, and very successful in effect."—*J. H. P.*

The railway proceeds through an open country of downs, of no great height, but, if the tourist will see with Cobbett's eyes, not without a beauty of their own. "The home-steads in the sheltered bottoms, with fine lofty trees about the houses and yards, form a beautiful contrast with the large open fields. The little villages, running straggling along the dells (always with lofty trees and rookeries), are very interesting objects even in the winter; you feel a sort of satisfaction when you are out upon the bleak hills yourself at the thought of the shelter which is experienced in the dwellings in the valleys."—*Rural Rides*. A course of 7 m. brings us to

18½ m. *Andover Junction Stat.* A line goes off on S. to Stockbridge, Romsey, and Southampton (Rte. 25). The town (Pop. 5501; *Inns*: Star and Garter, White Hart) stands at the head of the canal, constructed in 1789 to join the Southampton Water at Redbridge, which, after proving a most unprofitable speculation, has been converted into a rly. Andover is the agricultural centre for N.W. Hampshire, and is cheerful, bright, and clean, with a very pretty market-place, but contains nothing to detain the tourist. The style of the Town-hall may be guessed from its date, 1825. The *Church* (St. Mary), rebuilt in 1848 at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, head-master of Win-

chester, long resident here, is of considerable size and importance, with a lofty tower serving as a landmark for miles round. The design is for the most part E. E., but there is a mixture of details, and it is to be regretted that, where so many thousands have been liberally expended, a more satisfactory result has not been obtained. A much enriched late Norm. doorway, which belonged to the old church, now forms one of the entrances to the churchyard. A fragment of ivied wall in the churchyard is a portion of the priory founded by William the Conqueror as a cell to the abbey of St. Florence, near Saumur, to which the church of Andover belonged until the dissolution of alien priories, temp. Henry V., when it was conferred on the College of Winchester.

It is uncertain whether Andover represents any Roman town or stat., although it stands near the Roman road from Salisbury to Silchester, at a ford of the Ann, or Ande (Andovera). Stukeley identifies it with the Andearcon of Ravennas; Sir R. C. Hoare places *Vindomis* at E. Anton, the junct. of the 2 Roman roads. Some British gold coins in the British Museum, with emblems of the usual character, bear on the obverse the letters ANDO., which, it has been suggested, may perhaps refer to this place. Andover was a royal manor and residence during the Saxon period, and was the scene of the oft-told tale of King Edgar's profligate tyranny, when the outrage intended for a maiden of noble birth was diverted by her mother's artifice to a slave, whom the monarch, on discovering the trick, made free, and set her as mistress over her former lady. More than one witenagemot was held here. And here also, in 994, the Norse king, Olaf Tryggvason, who, with Sweyn of Denmark, had been wintering at Southampton at the cost of the people of Wessex,

was royally entertained by Ethelred, at whose instance he was baptized and received confirmation at the hands of Bp. Elphege of Winchester (for his murder by the Danes when Abp. of Canterbury, see *Handbook for Kent*, ed. 1868, p. 108), and promised never again to visit England as an enemy. Andover was burnt in 1141 in the struggle between Stephen and Matilda. Henry VII. visited Andover on his return from the suppression of P. Warbeck's rebellion; and it was here that James II., lingering on his return from Salisbury after the landing of William of Orange, was deserted by his son-in-law Prince George of Denmark, with Lords Ormond and Drumlanrig. The trio had supped with him the evening before, and when the king heard of the Prince's defection he said bitterly, "What, is *Est-il possible* gone too? truly a stout trooper would have been a greater loss."

The town, reduced to 1 member in 1867, occupies a distinguished place in the electioneering annals of the last century. "Sir Francis Blake Delaval, of the fine old Norman Delavals, the rake and humourist of about a century ago, was one time canvassing Andover. There was a voter there, as far as every appearance went, insensible to all temptation. Money, wine, place, flattery, had no attractions for the stoic. Sir Francis puzzled himself in endeavouring to discover the man's weak point. At last he found it out. He had never seen a fire-eater, and doubted if there existed a class endowed with that remarkable power. Off went Delaval to London, and returned with Angelo in a post chaise. Angelo exerted all his genius. Fire poured from his mouth and nostrils—fire which melted that iron nature, and sent it off cheerfully to poll for Delaval! This was the Delaval whose attorney sent him the follow-

ing bill after one of his contests:—'To being thrown out of the window of the George Inn, Andover; to my leg being thereby broken; to surgeon's bill and loss of time and business; all in service of Sir Francis Delaval, 500*l.*'"—*Quart. Rev.*, No. 203. The Bibury Club, of sporting notoriety, meets here, but the races have been transferred to Stockbridge.

The Anton river flows from the chalk hills N.W. of the town, and falls into the Test at Testcombe below Wherwell. The valley is prettily wooded, and contrasts strikingly with the bare downs rising above it.

On the side of Bury-hill, only a few minutes' walk from the centre of the town, is the *Ladies' Walk*, a wide green terrace leading to a bridge over Micheldever-road. It commands a wide sweep of country.

The town and valley are well seen from *Bury-hill*, about 1½ m. S.W., crested with an ancient camp of unusual size and importance. The form is nearly circular, with an entrance at the S. side. Remark the great depth of the fosse, and the sharp cutting of the work, almost like an escarpment of Vauban's. A wide view is commanded N. toward the borders of Berks and Wilts; N. E. rise the camp-crested hills about Highclere, Egbury, and Beacon-hill; due W. is seen the remarkable intrenchment on Quarley-hill; and S. (marked by a clump of firs) is the great camp of Danebury. From this spot, but still better perhaps from Quarley-hill (*post*), the tourist overlooks a range of wild border country which must have been the scene of many fierce struggles as each successive wave of invasion broke upon the southern coast. The steep conical chalk hills afforded admirable sites for a long chain of fortresses, which became places of refuge for both invaders and invaded. Like other camps in this neighbourhood, Bury-hill is

probably of British origin, though Roman helmet and Saxon or Danish spear may have glittered in turn above its green lines of fortification. A picturesque view of Andover, with its lofty church-tower, is gained from this hill.

Under Bury-hill, W., lies *Abbot's Ann*, the church of which formerly belonged to Hyde Abbey, and other portions of the manor to the Abbey of Wherwell. The name has no doubt given birth to sundry monastic pleasantries; but the Ann here loved of abbots was the clear stream of the Ann, or Anton, with the rich green meadows that fringe its margin. The present brick church was built in 1716 in the debased classic style by Governor (or "Diamond") Pitt, the ancestor of the great Lord Chatham and his still greater son, adjoining what was then the family residence.

Between Abbot's Ann and Andover, on the high ground N. of the river, is *Balksbury* or *Folksbury*, a large square intrenchment, probably formed for the sake of securing the passage of the morass between it and Bury-hill opposite. It adjoins the road on N., and is well defined. The archæologist will also find distinct vestiges of an ancient boundary to the E. of Andover called the Devil's Ditch or Dyke, which seems to have partly defended the heights between the Anton and the Test. (The greater part of this line was, however, covered by the thick woods of Harewood and Doles; the Devil's Dyke closing in the open space of downland between.) The Dyke is best seen at a railway cutting about 2 m. E. of the town, close under Tinker-hill, which it ascends from the railway. From the section exposed at the cutting it appears that the ditch was about 8 ft. below the surface of the ground, and the ramparts the same above it. The ditch is on the W., toward which quarter are all the openings. About half-

way up Tinker-hill the Dyke suddenly turns with a sharp angle, well preserved.

[The churches of Thruxton and Amport (both well deserving notice) may be visited either from Andover, or from the next station, at Grately. The road from Andover to Thruxton (5 m. W.) leads by *Weyhill* (3 m.), famous for its ancient six-days' fair, commencing on old Michaelmas Eve (Oct. 10), which was to the agriculturist and to the West Country clothiers what the great fair of St. Giles at Winchester was to the general merchant. Part of the village stands on high ground, commanding wide views; and at its W. end, sheltered by large beech-trees, are a number of low slated buildings, for the use of the traders who attend the fair. The scene has something peculiar and un-English, and, although completely without visible relics of antiquity, carries back the imagination to an earlier age. The period at which the fair began to rise into importance is uncertain, though, if the line in 'Piers Ploughman's Vision,'

"At Wy and at Winchester I went to the fair,"

alludes, as is most probable, to the fair of Weyhill, it must have been famous long before the reign of Elizabeth, by whom, in 1599, a charter was granted to the corporation of Andover, conferring on them the right of holding it. Horses, sheep, cheese, and hops are the principal things brought here for sale. As many as 150,000 sheep have changed hands in one day; and the hop fair (though much decreased) is still of great importance. The "Farnham Row" is reserved expressly for the hops from that place, the best in England. The 2nd day of the fair (old Michaelmas-day) is the great hiring day for farm servants and labourers in this

part of Hampshire and the adjoining districts of Wilts; the carters appear with a piece of plaited whipcord fastened in their hats; the shepherds have a lock of wool, and the threshers an ear of wheat.

The chancel of *Weyhill Church* (St. Michael) (or, as the parish is properly called, *Penton Grafton*, a corruption of *Grestein*, the Norm. abbey to which the manor belonged) is early Norm. The church has been well restored, and laid open to the road. A monument by Westmacott to one of the Gawler family of *Rambridge* deserves notice. *Rambridge House* (M. H. Marsh, Esq.) occupies the site of an ancient manor-house belonging to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. The *Church of Penton Mewsey* (Holy Trinity), about 1 m. further N., is ancient and deserves notice. It has been restored. At the W. end is a very good specimen of the bell-turret.

Thrupton Church (Holy Rood), 2 m. beyond Weyhill, is for the most part very late E. E.; it has been restored, and contains several painted windows. The tower, opening with a circular arch to the nave, is Norm. Between the chancel and the vestry is a rich late Perp. arch. Remark the pillar piscina. The monuments here, however, are more interesting than the church itself. On the S. side of the chancel is the much-worn effigy of a knight, temp. Rich. I., with a large shield on his breast. Opposite, and on a Perp. altar-tomb which is perhaps of later date than the figures themselves, are the effigies of a knight and lady, temp. Hen. VI., and deserving of all attention. The knight wears a collar of SS, to which is suspended (very unusually) a Latin cross. In spite of the armorial bearings on the surcoat, these effigies do not seem to have been satisfactorily appropriated. On the floor, and generally covered with matting, is the very

fine *Brass* of Sir John Lisle, lord of the manor of Wootton in the Isle of Wight, d. 1407, but the brass is c. 1425. This is an early example of complete plate armour (*Haines*, Mon. Brasses, p. 189).

The tourist will now seek in vain for the beautiful mosaic pavement discovered in this parish in 1823; the whole has been covered up, in order, it is said, to preserve it from harm. The pavement measures 16 ft. square. In the centre was a figure of Bacchus riding on a panther; and an inscription on the upper part contained the words "Quintus Natalinus et Bodeni," the letters V. and O. being all that were traceable in a lower line. The pavement probably belonged to a banqueting room; and judging from the character of its design, and from the dates of the coins found here, the villa which it decorated may have been built toward the beginning of the 4th century. It lay a short distance off the Roman road from Silchester to Salisbury. For an excellent engraving of the pavement, see *Proc. of the Archæol. Instit.*, Salisbury vol.

From Thrupton the pedestrian may pass by a field-path to *Amport*, 1½ m. S.E. The restored *Church* (St. Mary) is for the most part late Dec., with a central tower, the arches supporting which deserve attention. Remark the flamboyant tracery of the chancel side windows. The nave was rebuilt in 1867-8. The font is modern. There are no monuments; but the 3 swords in pile and the "Aimez Loyauté" of the Paulets appear on hatchments hung round the walls.

Amport House (Marquis of Winchester), rebuilt after Elizabethan designs by Wm. Burn, stands in a pleasant, undulating park, much dotted with single trees. *Amport*, anciently *Anam-le-port* (so named from the great Norm. house of de Port, the common ancestors of the

St. Johns and Paulets), has been in the hands of a branch of the latter family from a very early period. George Paulet of Amport succeeded to the Marquisate of Winchester (the premier Marquisate of England) in 1794.]

Passing through a country of open downs, with very little beyond their broad expanse in sight, we reach at 25 m. *Grately* (Stat.). Grately, immediately S. of the great Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, was a place of some importance during the Saxon period. A witenagemót was held here under Athelstane. There is a tradition that Grately possessed 5 churches at that time; it is now a small village with an E. E. Church, restored, and containing some very fine fragments of E.E. stained glass, removed here from Salisbury Cathedral at the time of its "restoration" by Wyatt. They consist of ornamental borders and scroll-work, of a fragment of a medallion representing the Annunciation, and of a very fine circular medallion (complete) with the Martyrdom of St. Stephen. The saint's head is painted on a piece of light ruby glass, an usual mode of indicating the effect of wounds. Remark the countenances of the men at his back, both decidedly Jewish. Below is an inscription in Lombardic characters, "Stephanus orans expirat." The date of this glass is the first half of the 12th century, the same as that of the Jesse in the W. window of Salisbury Cathedral.—*C. Winston.*

1 m. N. of Grately is *Quarley*, with an ancient church, mixed stone and brick. A short distance S.W. is *Quarley-hill*, crowned by one of the largest intrenchments on the Hampshire border. The form is irregular; and the vallum is double on the S. side. The main entrance is from the N. Remark

traces of what seem to be hollow ways ascending the hill from Grately, and also on the N. side. Much of the area of the camp has been planted with beech. Quarley Mount, as it is called, is seen over half the county, and the view from it is worth seeking by the tourist, though he may be no archæologist. A great extent of Hampshire and Wiltshire is visible. The view is finest toward the N.E., where it extends over a broad rich country, with patches of wood and corn-lands, sweeping away toward the foot of the distant chalk hills. Below, scattered villages and church-towers, and the peaked roofs of solitary farms, rise from the midst of their encircling trees—remains of the forest that once covered all this part of Hampshire. Amport woods and park are spread out beyond Grately. Toward the S. the view is barer, extending over the chalk hills on the borders of Wilts. The long ridge of *Danebury* (known to the sporting world as the training ground of John Day), with dark firs marking the position of the camp on its summit, is here conspicuous. The intrenchment, which is of considerable size, resembles Quarley and the others in the neighbourhood; and forms one of a line of 3 forts (*Tatchbury*, *Nursling*, *Worldbury*), extending along the western border of the county. Some ancient implements, called, and probably rightly, "armourer's tools," found within this camp, are now preserved in the Museum at Winchester. On the downs adjoining are some large barrows (one of which is called "Canute's"), of uncertain date.

The tract of open country with its curiously formed hills, stretching away S. below Quarley Mount, is known as the "Wallop Fields," a name in which Dr. Gualt is disposed to recognise the "Gualoppum" of Nennius, the scene of one of the last battles of Vortigern with the invading Saxons. The name is at all events

of great antiquity; and the *Churches* of the two Wallops, on either side of the old high road from Andover to Salisbury, are ancient and worth notice. In that of *Lower Wallop* are some *Brasses*, the earliest, that of a prioress, Maria Gore, dating 1436. The tower was built in 1702. Cromwell was at Wallop two days after the taking of Basing House, on his way to Langford, near Salisbury, and despatched a letter thence to Fairfax, Oct. 16, 1645. A stream called the "Nine-mile Water" rises in the parish of Upper Wallop, and flows into the Test. A flock of 25 bustards, probably the greatest number last seen together in England, was encountered on the Wallop Downs by Mr. Chafin, author of the curious 'Anecdotes of Cranbourne Chase,' toward the beginning of the century. The bustard formerly roamed in flocks over all the chalk downs of the S. of England, and was hunted with dogs; now it would seem to be extinct there, not one bird having been noticed since 1864.

On the S. side of Quarley-hill is the "Hampshire Gap," a depression in the hills, through which the old high road passes out of the county. About 3 m. N., and on the extreme limit of Hampshire, is *South Tedworth Park* (E. Studd, Esq.), formerly belonging to the celebrated Thomas Assheton Smith. Throughout the house, which was rebuilt by Mr. Smith, slate from his Llanberis quarries was used instead of marble wherever practicable.

The kennels were built from his designs, and were well worth a visit. In the stables, in the time of this "mighty hunter," there would be 50 horses all in first-rate condition, and each as familiar with the Squire as a pet lapdog. Mrs. Smith being ordered to Madeira in 1845, he determined instead to bring Madeira to her, and built a vast Conservatory, 308 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, for her to take exercise in. Here, too, shortly before

his death, the Squire himself would amble up and down mounted on one of his favourite hunters. It was sold in 1871, and has since been re-erected at Pokesdown, near Bournemouth, with the design of opening it as a Winter Garden. The whole of the adjacent district teems with memories of this veteran of the chase, whose "iron will and undeviating purpose" metamorphosed the formerly untractable woodland country about Tedworth—"nothing," writes Nimrod, "but beds of flint, and dense and ungovernable tracts of woodland,"—into rideable fox-coverts. The farmers, we are told, "began to preserve foxes as if they were prize pigs."—*Life of T. A. Smith*. The church is a small ancient structure, but cottages at Tedworth are models of neatness and comfort.

For the remainder of the route to Salisbury see *Handbook for Wilts.*

ROUTE 24.

BISHOPSTOKE TO SALISBURY, BY ROMSEY.

South Western Railway, Salisbury Branch. 23½ m.

Leaving Bishopstoke Stat. (Rte. 21), we reach at 2 m. *Chandler's Ford* (Stat.).

On the high ground on N. is *Cranbury Park* (T. Chamberlayne, Esq.), and beyond it, N.W., *Hursley Park* (Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.) (Rte. 20).

On S. notice *Chilworth*, where a church with a very conspicuous spire was erected in 1854 by P. Serle, Esq. Beyond is the *Church of North Baddesley*, which has portions from Norm. to Perp., and contains the effigy of a Knight Templar. The church belonged to the Preceptory of the Templars at South Baddesley, near Lymington.

7½ m. *Romsey* (Stat.). *Inns*, White Horse, Dolphin.

Romsey, a municipal borough, with 2056 inhab., lies on the Test, "the queen of Hampshire rivers, with broad and strong current, and water so clear that you may see every pebble at the bottom, with a high reputation as a trout stream." The town received its charter from James I., and its woollen manufactories and paper-mills were at one time of importance, but have now quite disappeared; it is supported by the rich agricultural district to which it serves as a centre. In the Market-place is a bronze statue of Lord Palmerston, by *Noble*, as also the *Town Hall*, a fairly good structure, built 1866. The surrounding country is pleasant, much wooded, and deserves a visit. But the great object of interest at Romsey is the noble Abbey Church, which the archæologist will make a point of seeing.

According to tradition, Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred, died at his domain, called Stanbridge, near Romsey, and it is certain that a religious house was founded here at the commencement of the 10th century by Edward the Elder, son and successor of Alfred. It was rebuilt by Ethelwold, Bp. of Winchester, during the reign of Edgar, and was then filled with Benedictine nuns (who its former possessors were uncertain). From this time the abbey was greatly favoured by royal patrons. The Saxon Matilda, "good Queen Molde," the first wife of

Henry I., was educated here under the care of her aunt, the Abbess Christina, sister of Edgar the Atheling. Mary, daughter of King Stephen, was for some time Abbess of Romsey, but broke her vows to become the wife of Matthew, son of Theodore Count of Flanders. She had herself succeeded, by the death of her brother, to the county of Boulogne. Certain of the later abbesses seem to have set a still more indifferent example. On two occasions their "immoderate habits of intemperance" incurred the severe censures of the Bishops of Winchester. The abbey was very wealthy at the Dissolution, when its gross annual revenue amounted to 538*l*. The greater part of its lands are now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. W. Cowper-Temple and the trustees of the late John W. Fleming, Esq.

Almost the only existing relic of the abbey is its venerable *Church*, purchased at the Dissolution by the parishioners for 100*l*., which still dominates over the town, and has of late years been restored at considerable expense. This is approached from the town by the abbey gateway, a plain late building. The greater part (choir, tower, and transepts) is Norm.; the nave, Tr. and E. E. Some Dec. and Perp. insertions also occur. The church "is valuable as presenting the outline and general aspect of a purely Norman conventual church more completely than any building of equal dimensions in England. For although a considerable portion of the nave belongs to a later style, yet if we notice how carefully the later part of the fabric is made to harmonize with the earlier, and compare the whole with the more perfect Norman naves which remain, we shall be led to conclude that the dimensions and proportions intended by the original architects are preserved throughout, and the whole

design followed as nearly as the difference of styles would permit.”—*J. L. Petit*. The choir, transepts, and tower are substantially unchanged, except by the flattening of the roofs to the great injury of the outline; most Norman churches have undergone far greater alterations.

The church is cruciform, with a very low lantern tower, only 92 ft. high, at the intersection. Both nave and choir have aisles, those of the latter extending eastward of its termination, and forming a transverse aisle behind the altar. The transepts have circular apses to the E., now blocked off from the church. The choir, as is usual with unaltered Norman churches, is short, extending only 3 bays (52 ft.) beyond the transept. The ritual choir, with the nuns' stalls, extended some way into the nave. This arrangement explains the very slight projection of the tower piers into the centre of the building, which may be observed in many large conventual churches beside Romsey. The interior length is 240 ft., width of nave and aisles 72 ft.

The visitor should begin his examination with the *Norm.* portion of the church (choir, tower, and transepts), probably commenced a little before the middle of the 12th century; “and it would be difficult to find a purer, grander, or more characteristic specimen of the style.”—*J. L. P.* The piers in the choir and transepts are rectangular, with engaged shafts. The triforium, a most original composition, consists of a large round arch, under which are 2, with a shaft between them: “but the composition presents this peculiarity, that from the common spring of these 2 arches, immediately above the shaft, rises a smaller shaft which runs up to the head of the principal arch; the subordinate arches being detached from the wall, and having, which is very unusual,

an outside curve corresponding with the archivolt.”—*J. L. Petit*. The clerestory consists of a triplet with shafts; the central arch being pierced for light, the semi-circular heads having been lowered in the choir, when the present poor coved ceiling was constructed.

The arrangement of the E. end is not very usual, and should be noticed. The space is divided by a central pier, to which a flat external buttress corresponds, having a window on either side of it. This bisection of a front is common in the transepts of *Norm.* churches, and occurs occasionally at the W. end, but is rare at the E., where we usually find an apse. The choir aisles terminate in apses, curved only within, the outside walls being flat. A similar arrangement (but of the *principal* eastern apse) occurs in the cathedral at Worms.—*Petit*. The apses of the transepts are circular without. An E. E. (or perhaps early Dec.) chapel (the Lady Chapel) was added at the E. end of the choir, but is now destroyed. Two of its windows are clumsily inserted as the E. windows of the aisle. Two windows of the earliest Dec. character, with 3 lights, wide mullions, and geometrical tracery, ornamented with rich knops of foliage, were inserted in the E. wall of the choir in place of the old *Norm.* windows. “Their date is probably earlier than the cloisters and chapterhouse at Salisbury.” Some windows of a later date, of which the tracery has disappeared, occur in the N. aisle of the choir. In the apse of the N. aisle is a fragment of early Dec. stained glass, representing our Saviour bearing his cross.

The mouldings and details all deserve careful attention. The capitals of the piers and shafts are richly sculptured; and the “corbel tables alone would form a valuable study.” Against the W. outside wall of the S.

transept is a sculpture of Norm. date, representing the Crucifixion. The Saviour has the full aureole; and an open hand is stretched from a cloud above his head. The weathering of the roofs show that this sculpture stood in a small chapel, of which it formed as it were the *reredos* at the E. end of the N. cloister walk. A much enriched Norm. door, now walled up, led from the S. aisle of the nave into this chapel. Above the crucifix is a remarkable Norm. triplet. Another rude bas-relief of the same sacred subject is inserted in the wall filling up the S. arch formerly leading into the Lady Chapel. There is a curious but mutilated Norm. piscina in the E. aisle, where are deposited several stone coffin-lids. There is a fine altar-tomb in the N. aisle of choir, and several memorials of the St. Barbe and Palmerston families, as to the father, mother, and two sisters and brother (Sir W. Temple) of the Minister; the epitaph on the first Lady Palmerston is by her husband, his grandfather.

Some traces of ancient painting will be found in the E. aisle, behind the altar; and some cinquecento paintings on wood, which formed part of the screen. An ancient piece of embroidery (of the early part of the 15th century), now used as an altar-cloth, should also be remarked. In the S. transept also is the tomb (itself Dec.) of an unknown lady, whose effigy is probably earlier than E. E. On the S. side of the choir is a plain slab (now covered by pews), with the inscription "Here lays Sir William Petty." He was the founder of the Lansdowne family, b. 1623, the son of a clothier, and a native of Romsey. He became physician general to the army of Cromwell in Ireland, was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and d. 1687. A monument to his memory, with recumbent effigy, was erected by

the 3rd Marquis of Lansdowne at the W. end of the nave. Observe nearly opposite a tomb to Alice Francis, with a very graceful figure of a sleeping child, suggesting to the spectator Chantrey's famous Lichfield group, but with much independent merit.

The *central tower* was originally open as a lantern, and the old arrangement has been partly restored. It has two ranges of arches on the inside. "Of the upper tier it may be remarked that they are as purely Roman in their design as any specimen of antiquity." From the top of the tower a beautiful view is obtained over the rich surrounding country. An apple-tree, which duly ripened its fruit, and was of considerable age, was growing on the wall here until about 1820, when it was cut down under the apprehension that it endangered the tower.

Passing into the *nave*, the first 4 bays are evidently still Norm. as high as the stringcourse under the clerestory. The arrangement of pier and triforium arch recalls that at Christ Church, Oxford. The clerestory above them is Tr.-Norm., passing into E. E., with pointed arches, but still retaining the square abacus, a strong Norm. characteristic. The 3 western bays of the nave are pure E. E.; but are made to assimilate, by rectangular basements of piers, &c., with the older work, on the foundations of which it evidently rests. The arches are made segmental to correspond in height and breadth with the spaces already marked out for them. "The points of correspondence and of contrast in the two adjacent bays," as well as the gradual transition of one style to another, "ought to be carefully studied."—*J. L. P.* The coved timber roof is a good modern reconstruction. The cloisters on the S. side of the nave are completely destroyed, but the corbels of the roofs, in two tiers, remain. There is a much enriched Norm. door

(walled up) in the S. aisle of the nave; and fine E. E. doors (those now used), with shafts, and capitals of foliage, on the N. and S. sides of the nave.

The *west front* is remarkable, and very fine, "not exceeded in grandeur by any structure of similar dimensions."—*J. L. P.* The centre is occupied by a triplet of lancets, one 40 ft., the others 36 ft. high; they are filled with painted glass by *Clayton and Bell*, "exemplifying the idea of government descending from heaven to earth," as a memorial of Lord Palmerston. There is no W. door. A wide pointed arch, reaching into the gable, and having in its head an elegant cinquefoiled opening, comprehends the whole. The aisles have each a pointed window of one light. There are massive buttresses, with a basement "remarkably bold and characteristic." The clerestory on the N. side forms a continuous arcade, and is singularly beautiful.

The external pilasters, nearly the whole height of the building, which in the choir and transept fronts form the impostes of blank arches, deserve notice as indicating "that the development of those principles which formed the Gothic style was at hand."—*Petit*. The Gothic, in fact, grew naturally out of the Norm., "which, as we meet with it in our own country, is much nearer to the Gothic than it is to the Roman." How completely the two styles (Norm. and Goth.) may be made to assimilate appears in the nave.

Romsey was visited by James I., Aug. 5, 1607, the anniversary of the Gowrie conspiracy, when a sermon was preached before the king and his court by Bp. Andrewes.

Close to the town of Romsey, S., and on the E. bank of the river Test, is *Broadlands* (Rt. Hon. W. Cowper-Temple), originally belonging to the St. Barbes. (Edward St.

[*Surrey, &c.*]

Barbe was the host of James I.) The house, of white brick, with stone dressings, was built from a design by "Capability" Brown, who laid out the grounds, and improved by the 2nd Lord Palmerston, the father of the Minister, from designs by Holland, the builder of Carlton House. It contains a collection of pictures of some importance, also made by the 2nd Lord, among which are specimens of *Salvator Rosa*, *Rubens*, *Vandyck*, *Reynolds*, &c., "The Infant Academy," bequeathed by Sir Joshua to Lord Palmerston; "the Children in the Wood," also by Reynolds; "the Forge," by Wright of Derby; and a copy by Domenichino of Daniele da Volterra's "Descent from the Cross," deserve special notice. Some antique statuary is also preserved here. The Premier's favourite room overlooks the Test, and the lawn slopes from the house to the river, which abounds with trout. There are some pleasant walks in the grounds, but the park is small and little varied. 2 m. N. of Romsey is *Stanbridge*, where a gabled and pinnaced house, with a porch dated 1652, but with an early pointed arch to the windows in the rear, is supposed to occupy the site of Ethelwulf's manor.

About 3 m. W. of Romsey is *Embley Park* (S. Smith, Esq.), a place which will hereafter be regarded with at least as much interest as Broadlands, though of a different kind. Much of the house, the home of Florence Nightingale (her birthplace was the city after which she was named), is Elizabethan, but of no very marked character. The gardens are very beautiful, looking across to the low wood-covered hills on the Wiltshire border, and famous for their rhododendrons, which attain a very unusual size in this part of Hampshire.

The *Church of E. Wellou*, 2 m. further, immediately on the border

of the county, and serving also as the parish church of West Wellow, in Wilts, contains some wall-paintings representing the Saviour with the 12 Apostles. They were discovered beneath the whitewash, and deserve notice.

11 m. *Dunbridge* (Stat.) 1 m. S.E. is *Mottisfont* (Lady Mill), but it is more readily reached from the Mottisfont Stat. on the Andover line (Rte. 25), where it will be found described.

3½ m. N.W. is *East Tytherly*, with a small restored E.E. church. *Lockerley Hall* (F. G. Dalgety, Esq.) is a handsome modern Elizabethan mansion. The old Manor House is now a farm. Hence to *Dean* Stat. (14½ m.), where the line passes into Wiltshire, the country rises into somewhat bare downs on S., but is well wooded on N. East and West Dean are inconsiderable places, but a Roman pavement was found at the latter in 1741, and in its church are some fine monuments of the old family of Evelyn of Dean House, and of the Pierreponts.

4 m. N. of East Dean, and on the border of the county, is *Norman Court* (W. Baring, Esq.), a stately mansion built about 100 years since. The park is large, and is famous for the size and beauty of its beech-trees. This place, which lies on the line of the Roman road from Winchester to Salisbury, is interesting as being, according to tradition, the spot at which the Conqueror received the homage of the "men of Sarisberie." The Saxon delegates from the western counties had assembled at Old Sarum, and came on here, where they became the "liege men" of King William.

For the remainder of the road to Salisbury, see *Handbook for Wilts.*

ROUTE 25.

ANDOVER TO SOUTHAMPTON, BY STOCKBRIDGE.

South Western Railway. 26 m.

For *Andover*, see Rte. 23.

The railway, which has superseded the Andover canal, and for the most part is constructed on its bed, follows very nearly the line of the Anton river as far as Testcombe, and thence accompanies the united streams of the Anton and Test to Redbridge, at the head of the Southampton Water. The archaeologist may make a pleasant round from Andover, visiting the churches of the Clatfords, Chilbolton, Barton Stacey, and Longparish, from whence he may either return to Andover or proceed to the railway station at Whitechurch; the distance is about 14 m.

2 m. *Clatford* (Stat.) ½ m. N. is the *Church of Upper Clatford*, which the archaeologist should visit. The nave is separated from the chancel by 2 slightly pointed arches, resting on a massive circular pier in the centre, and on 2 semicircular ones at the sides. The chain moulding round the slender abacus should be noticed. The soffites of the arches are quite plain. Above them is apparently a solid mass of wall. This work is Tr.-Norm.; but the windows and arrangements of the chancel beyond have been so altered that it is impossible to tell their original state. There is a N. door in the nave (now blocked up), which is no doubt Norm., and one plain Dec. window remains. The tower has been much altered, but should be noticed. The

shell is perhaps Norm. The manor of Upper Clatford belonged to the king at the time of the Domesday survey.

A mile down the stream is the *Church of Goodworth, or Lower Clatford*, which has been restored. The nave is Tr.-Norm.; the chancel E. E. with trefoil-headed lancets. Remark the heads at the capitals of the last bay of the nave, and the brackets for figures in the N. aisle. The font is E. E. There is some tolerably good modern stained glass. 1 m. S.W. is *Red Rice House* (Rev. Thomas Best). The avenues of beeches were planted by a former owner, General Webb, one of Marlborough's veterans, in commemoration of the battle of Malplaquet. The drawing-room of this house is one of the reputed localities of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose uncle, Mr. Errington, was then its owner. (See Brambridge, Rte. 20.) The marriage really took place in her drawing-room at Marble Hill, Twickenham.

From Lower Clatford you may stretch across the country l. to the stream of the Test at *Wherwell* (about 2 m. S.E.). The valley of Wherwell, richly wooded, opens very strikingly from the bare fields on the hill-side above. It was here that Elfrida, the widow of King Edgar, founded a Benedictine nunnery, of which she became herself the first abbess, in expiation of her two murders—that of her first husband Ethelwold, killed at her instigation by Edgar, and that of her step-son Edward the Martyr, stabbed in her presence at the gate of Corfe Castle. Elfrida, who was buried at Wherwell, is also the reputed foundress of the abbey of Amesbury in Wiltshire. It was to this abbey that Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor, was sent by her husband, and there committed to the custody of the abbess, his sister. The revenue of Wherwell Abbey at the Dissolution was 339*l*. It was

granted to the first Lord Delaware; and the site of the abbey itself, together with the adjoining manors, have since passed into the hands of the Iremongers. The present house of *Wherwell Priory* (Lord Gardner) is entirely modern, with the exception of the cellars, which are the vaults of the old buildings. There is a small but good park, through which the Test in two or more streams sparkles pleasantly. The *Church of Wherwell* was rebuilt in 1858, in good taste; it contains several memorial windows, chiefly for the Iremonger family. Some figures found in the foundation of the old church are now in the Museum at Winchester.

Extending over the hills N. between Wherwell and Andover are the remains of the old forest of *Harewood*, a tract of open copses and intersecting green roads, among which the pedestrian may easily lose his way. (In this wood, and in others about Andover, the beautiful *Daphne mezereon* grows wild, and may be tracked in the early spring by the powerful scent of its blossoms.) In an open glade of Harewood forest (on the side toward Andover) a short obelisk has been erected with the following inscription:—

"About the year of our Lord 963, upon this spot, beyond the time of memory called *Dead Man's Plack*, tradition reports that Edgar, surnamed the Peaceable, King of England, in the ardour of youth, love, and indignation, slew with his own hands Earl Ethelwold, owner of the forest of Harewood, in resentment of the Earl's having basely betrayed his royal confidence, and perfidiously married his intended bride, the beauteous Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar Earl of Devonshire, afterwards wife of King Edgar, and by him mother of King Ethelred II.; which Queen Elfrida after Edgar's death murdered his eldest son King

Edward the Martyr, and founded the nunnery of Wherwell."

The story of the "base betrayal of the royal confidence" by Earl Ethelwold occurs in William of Malmesbury, and is well known. Other places have been suggested as the scene of the murder (among others, Harewood and Warleigh, both in Devonshire), but a constant tradition has fixed on this spot; and the forest here was (it is asserted) in the hands of Earl Ethelwold at the time.

Beyond Wherwell Priory, and near the junction of the Anton and Test, is the restored *Church of Chilbolton*, E. E. and Dec. The tower is modern. Chilbolton, at the period of the Domesday survey, belonged to the Bp. of Winchester, and is said to have been granted to that see by Athelstan, in commemoration of the overthrow of the Danish giant Colbrand by Guy of Warwick (see Rte. 20, Winchester). It need hardly be said that this overthrow is legendary, although Athelstan's grant is authentic.

The *Church of Barton Stacey*, about 2 m. E. of Chilbolton, is interesting, and deserves a visit. It is cruciform and E. E., with a Perp. tower. There is some interesting early screen-work. The coping of the churchyard wall is original.—*J. H. P.* Near Bransbury, in this parish, is Van dyke, a bold earth-work on the crest of the hill adjoining *Drayton Park* (J. W. Birch, Esq.), crossed by the road from Andover to Micheldever.

5½ m. *Fullerton* (Stat.). Fullerton is a tithing of Wherwell. ¼ m. S. is *Leckford*, and 1 m. W. *Longstock*, under Longstock-hill, and overlooking the downs around Stockbridge, but, beyond the wide view, presenting nothing of interest.

8 m. *Stockbridge* (Stat.). Stockbridge is a borough by prescription

(Pop. 853), which returned M.P.s from the time of Elizabeth till disfranchised by the first Reform Act. It consists of one long street, with a Town-hall (now used as a National School), built by the 1st Marquis of Westminster, but contains nothing to delay the tourist unless he be a brother of the angle. The trout-fishing in the Test is excellent; but, as throughout the county, it is strictly preserved. The church (St. Peter) was rebuilt in 1866 in the centre of the town, and the site of the former structure is used as a cemetery.

After the flight of the Empress Matilda from Winchester Castle in 1141, she was overtaken at Stockbridge by the soldiers of Stephen, where her half-brother, Robert Earl of Gloucester, who fought desperately to cover her retreat, and then sought a refuge in the church, was taken prisoner. The Empress herself escaped to the castle at Devizes.

Stockbridge, like Andover, is famous in electioneering story. The venality of the free and independent burgesses, most of whom received a substantial "compliment" from their honourable member, gaining for them the name of "sixty-pounders," is alluded to in *Gay's* 'Journey to Exeter.'

"Sad melancholy every visage wears;

What! no election come in seven long years?

Our streets no more with tides of ale shall float,

Nor cobblers feast six years upon a vote."

Sir R. Steele was one of its members for one parliament, but was advised not to present himself again, as he had failed to send "an apple stuck full of guineas," according to promise, to the wife of the bailiff.

The Stockbridge races, organized by the Bibury Club, which has its head-quarters at Andover, have some celebrity in sporting circles. They are usually held towards the end of June, on Danebury-hill, about 3 m. N.W. of the town. "Stockbridge

and its neighbourhood are a sort of Southern Newmarket, and the racing partakes of the purely business character which marks the head-quarters of the turf."

A road winds westward between the hills from Stockbridge toward Salisbury, crossing the Hampshire border at the 6th milestone. A short distance S. of this road is *Broughton*, lying on the old Roman road between Winchester and Salisbury, and probably representing the intermediate station of Brigis or Brige, which is said to be still traceable in the woods. The font in the church is worth notice.

11 m. *Horsebridge* (Stat.), 1 m. W. of *King's Sombourn*, a parish of considerable interest to the philanthropist, as the place where the great educational experiment of raising the character of the teaching of a village school, and at the same time making it self-supporting, was so successfully tried by the then vicar, the Rev. R. Dawes, afterwards Dean of Hereford. The influence of Mr. Dawes' work is stated by Bp. Sumner of Winchester (*Conspectus of Diocese*, p. xiv.) to have been "beneficially felt through the whole diocese, and to have extended to the rest of England." The Church, which adjoins the high road, is Tr.-Norm. (nave) and Dec. (chancel). On the N. side of the latter is a sepulchral recess, in which is placed a stone coffin, with a figure in low relief, the head destroyed, but the trefoil canopy remaining. On the edge of the slab is the name William de Bras, 1186. The tower is of wood on 3 sides, but the W. wall of it is of stone, with an E. E. corbel table.—*J. H. P.* The ruins of a large mansion once existing near the church, but removed for the schools, are said to have been those of a palace of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," to which duchy a great part of the parish is still attached. Very large and

ancient yew-trees abound near the ruins.

The Church of *Little Sombourn*, 2 m. N., is plain E. E., but with some pilaster buttresses on the N. side resembling those of Corhampton. The walls are covered with ivy; and within, occupying the place where the altar should be, is a family pew!

On the down N. of Little Sombourn, traversed by the high road from Stockbridge to Winchester, is *Worldbury Mount*, the summit of which is intrenched, and contains an area of about 20 acres. On the side facing the road is the figure of a white horse cut in the turf, but of no great antiquity.

Ashley Church, about 1 m. S.E. of Little Sombourn, is Norm., and retains most of the original small windows. In the W. gable are round-headed openings for 2 bells, with Norm. imposts (comp. Littleton and Corhampton, Rtes. 18, 20). The chancel arch is very small, with an opening on each side more than half as wide as the arch itself.—*J. H. P.* The poor-box has the date 1595.

W. of the line is the village of *Bossington*, with a church, rebuilt in 1839, where, on the line of the Roman road, which here crosses the Test, a pig of lead, of nearly 156 lbs., now in the British Museum, was discovered in 1783. It bears an inscription referring it to the 4th consulate of Nero, A.D. 60 to 68. It is supposed to have been lost in the morass when on its way from the country of the Oangi, whose name it bears, to Clausentum for exportation. *Bossington House*, a modern Elizabethan mansion, Tyrwhitt Walker, Esq.

14 m. *Mottisfont* (Stat.). The village and church lie a short distance W. Almost adjoining is *Mottisfont Abbey* (Lady Barker Mill), where are some remains of an Augustinian priory. A Saxon foundation pro-

bably existed here; but the priory was endowed after the Conquest, by Ralph Flambard, Prior of Christ Church, and afterwards Bp. of Durham, who has usually been regarded as its founder. Other authorities make the founder William Brewer, early in King John's reign. He had a brother known as "the Holy Man in the Wall," famous for his miracles, who made large benefactions to the priory. Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., was also one of its principal benefactors. Henry VIII. exchanged the priory with Lord Sandys for the manor of Chelsea; and after the sale of the Vyne the Sandys family continued to reside here until the beginning of the last century, when it became extinct in the male line; one of the sisters of the last Lord Sandys, to whom Mottisfont fell, married Sir John Mill of Nursling, ancestor of the late baronet. The house is ancient, and built on the site of the old priory, the cellars of which remain. Some part of the cloisters is also preserved. (Leland says that Lord Sandys "began to translate the old building of the Priory and to make a fair Manor Place, but the work is left onperfecte.") In the house is an ancient painting of some interest, representing 2 legendary events in the life of Thomas Aquinas. In the 1st compartment he receives a visit from SS. Peter and Paul, after having passed 3 days and nights in fasting and prayer, in order to discover the meaning of a passage in Isaiah. In the 2nd he is writing, with the Holy Spirit, in form of a dove, hovering at his ear.

At *Timsbury*, 2 m. S.E., is an intrenchment of uncertain date. *Timsbury Manor* (Hon. R. H. Dutton).

17 m. *Romsey* (Stat.), Rte. 24.

From Romsey the tourist may use the rly. to Southampton (9 m.), but, at least as far as Redbridge (5 m.), will do better to take the

road by Broadlands and near the Test. By this latter course he will pass *Nursling* or *Nutshalling*, interesting as the "Hnutscilling" of the Life of St. Boniface. At the close of the 7th cent. a small Benedictine monastery existed here, in which Winfrid of Crediton, the future apostle of Central Germany, passed his earlier years. It seems to have disappeared (possibly destroyed by the Northmen) before the Conquest, at which time Nursling belonged to the Bp. of Winchester. The church here is mostly Tr.-Norm., but with later additions. There is an ornate 17th-cent. monument to Sir R. Mill and his wife, d. 1613. In this parish is *Grove Place*, a Tudor building, with a noble avenue of lime-trees. Near to it is *Rownhams*, the seat of the late Mrs. Colt, where there is a good Dec. church, built by her as a memorial of her husband.

For Redbridge and the remainder of the journey to Southampton, see Rte. 26.

ROUTE 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO RINGWOOD, BY BROCKENHURST.

The New Forest.

S. W. Rly., Southampton and Dorchester Line. 25½ m.

[Some very picturesque parts of the New Forest, lying along the W. shore of the Southampton Water, may be visited by water from Southampton. Beaulieu Abbey may be reached from Hythe (Rte. 21, Exc.

b, from Southampton), and the corner between the Beaulieu river and the Southampton Water is worth exploration (Rte. 21). Good views of the Channel, and of the opposite Isle of Wight, are occasionally commanded. The drive from Southampton to Lyndhurst (10 m.), and thence to Stoney Cross (6 m.) and back, altogether a round of nearly 40 m., will show the traveller some of the most interesting scenery in the forest. The best centres, however, for a thorough enjoyment of this district—as delightful as any part of England—will be found to be *Lyndhurst* and *Brookenhurst*, near both of which there are railway stations. At either of these places the tourist may fix himself for some days, sure of finding interesting and most picturesque scenery about him in all directions.]

The West-end Southampton Stat. is at *Blechynden*, at the head of the estuary, whence we proceed to *Millbrook* (2 m.), where, in the cemetery near the Ch., Robert Pollok, the poet, is buried. *Redbridge* (3½ m.), and *Totton* (4 m.), the last two forming in reality but one town, which is a busy place, with a quay, and a flourishing trade in corn, coal, and timber. *Redbridge*, which stands at the junction of the Test with the Southampton Water, here crossed by the railway on a timber viaduct, ¼ m. long, is supposed to be the “*Hreutford*” and *Vadum Arundinis* of Bede, who describes a small monastery as existing there in the 7th century, the abbot of which, by name Cynibert, failing in his attempt to save the lives of the two sons of Arvald King of Wight, who had fallen into the hands of Ceadwalla, delayed their death till he had brought them to Christian baptism. (*H. Eccles.* iv. 16.) It had quite disappeared before the Conquest.

1 m. S. of Totton is *Eling*, called

Edlinges in Domesday, where the *Church* (St. Mary), restored by *Ferrey*, has some points of interest. It is chiefly Dec., “but there is a rude Romanesque arch at the E. end of the N. aisle of the nave, which probably was part of the Saxon church; its simple form and characteristic masonry prove it to be of very early date, and may be taken as a confirmation of the opinion offered by Mr. Wise, in his work upon the ‘New Forest,’ that William was not guilty of the entire destruction of churches traditionally ascribed to him” (*B. Ferrey*, in *Gent’s Mag.*, Aug. 1865, p. 211). 2 m. S. is *Marchwood*, where there is a costly but disappointing *Church*, erected by the late Mr. Holloway, of Marchwood Park, from designs by Mr. Derrick, of Oxford. Here also are the largest powder-magazines in the kingdom, capable of storing 76,000 barrels of 100 lbs. each, and standing on 17 acres of ground. Each of the seven carefully isolated magazines is a “well-lit and ventilated, and beautifully clean pine-wood cabinet of vast dimensions, wall, ceilings, and fittings gleaming in all the bright dry freshness of that wood, with not a speck of dirt to soil a lady’s pocket-handkerchief, or sign of cobweb or stain of any kind.”—*Times*, Nov. 3, 1864. There is also a barrack for a garrison of about 70 artillerymen. It need hardly be said that the approach of a stranger is regarded with most jealous suspicion. The magazines are now generally looked on as dangerously near Southampton, and their removal is sought.

About 2 m. N.W. of Totton is *Tatchbury Mount*, with traces of an intrenchment on its summit, one of a chain of camps which extended along the western border of the county. On the further side of Tatchbury is *Paultons* (W. Hans Sloane Stanley, Esq.), containing a good collection of pictures. •

Leaving Totton, the rly. bends S., crosses Netley Marsh, and enters the forest at

7 m. *Lyndhurst-road* (Stat.). There are omnibuses 3 times a day to the town of Lyndhurst, 2½ m. S.W.; the walk or ride is most picturesque. The tourist may establish himself at the Crown, a very good *Inn*, standing on a terrace with a flower-decked front. Lyndhurst is in effect the "capital" of the New Forest; and a general description of the district in which it stands will be best introduced here.

The whole of the triangle between the Southampton Water, the Avon river, and the border of Wiltshire, seems to have been a densely wooded district from the earliest period. It is in all probability the "Natan leaga," the "Leas of Nate," of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which asserts that the country was first so named after a battle in the year 508, of which Netley Marsh (which we have first passed over) is assigned as the site, when Cerdic and Cynric conquered the British chief Natanleod (Ambrosius).—*Dr. Guest*. The name by which it was known during the later Saxon period was Ytene, or Ythenie, the etymology of which is uncertain. Its present name of "the New Forest" dates of course from the Norman Conquest, when the entire district was afforested. Fictile vessels of the Roman period have been found in different parts of the forest, and the site of a kiln fixed; it is supposed, therefore, that more than one pottery must have existed on the spot. No traces of ancient buildings have, however, been found.

The formation of the New Forest, in 1079, just thirteen years after the battle of Hastings, like the devastation of Northumberland, is generally fixed upon as one of the most prominent instances of the Conqueror's despotic cruelty. An

examination, however, of the Domesday record, in which the manors contained in each hundred are duly inserted, with their respective values at the time of the Confessor's death, and after their afforestation by William, proves that the ordinary accounts of wanton destruction are not to be received without considerable modification. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicler, who states that he was the Conqueror's contemporary, says, "He planted a great preserve for deer (*He sætte mycel deor frith*), and he laid down laws therewith, that whosoever should slay hart or hind should be blinded. He forbade the harts and also the boars to be killed. As greatly did he love the tall deer as if he were their father." The Norman kings, as we know from their records, were as avaricious as they were tyrannical, and would not willingly sacrifice their revenue even for the sake of their sport. Hence they turned to their own use the thickly wooded parts of the district, without driving away the inhabitants of the rest, and left the churches untouched, if they did not stand in the way of the hunters. Mr. Ferrey asserts that "many of the churches in the forest still retain portions of undoubted early work," and we know that soon after the afforestation a church was built at Boldre, in the very wildest part of the forest, and another at Hordle. The Domesday record, moreover, proves that, although 30 manors in the very heart of the district ceased to be cultivated after the afforestation, the great majority continued in tillage as before.

Among the earliest writers who bring specific charges of absolutely wanton devastation against William are William of Jumièges and Orderic Vitalis, who wrote 50 years or more after his death. After them the story increases in horrors and in minute detail, until at last Knyghton, in the 14th century, informs us

that 22 mother churches, with "villas," chapels, and manors, and, according to some, 52 parish churches, were destroyed and removed during the formation of the forest. Orderic had already asserted, what all his successors copied from him, that before the expulsion of the inhabitants the district was a very populous one; covered with farms and fertile fields, from which abundant supplies were conveyed to the city of Winchester. The geology of the New Forest shows that this cannot have been the case; and in the matter of the destroyed churches, it is enough to say that no trace or foundation of any one of them has ever been discovered, while the only two churches mentioned in Domesday, Milford and Brockenhurst, stand to this hour. The real grievance was the subjection of the entire district to the savage forest law of the Normans, a law which seems to have regarded the life of a stag as of far more value than that of a peasant, and naturally brought all sorts of oppression and cruelty in its train. Much of the New Forest had been a royal hunting-ground in earlier times; but although the Saxon monarchs delighted in the chase, their forest laws never approached the severity of those introduced by the Normans. Their forest code, aggravating here the calamities resulting from the conquest in every part of England, was the main cause of the "bad eminence" given to the New Forest in the stories of the chroniclers; and the deaths of the Conqueror's two sons, William and Richard, within its bounds, supplied fresh reasons for enlarging on the cruelties supposed to have occurred at its formation. Their deaths were regarded by the conquered race as divine judgments. All the relics of Saxon heathendom which lingered under the shadows of the great forest oaks awoke to new life; and it was commonly thought that the

whole district was the especial haunt of evil spirits, of the arch fiend himself, and of the dwarfs and mischievous elves—the "malfees" of the rhyming chroniclers. For the story of the Red King's death, see "Stoney Cross," *post*.

As formed by William, the forest is supposed to have had an area of 60,000 acres, which was increased to 92,000 by his successors (*Wise*), or to 140,000 according to others; but very large portions, both in the central parts and on the borders, have been alienated and disafforested at different times, and projects have been entertained of enclosing the whole. Defoe proposed to colonize the forest with the Palatine refugees from the banks of the Rhine; and the removal of the deer, some 25 years ago, was avowedly meant as the first step to reducing what woodland still exists, either to arable and pasture or unsightly larch "intakes" (plantations). The present boundaries of the forest are comprised within a triangle formed by Calshot Castle on the E.; the Black Hill on the Wiltshire border, N.W.; and Durley Chine, within 1½ m. of Poole Harbour, S.W. The scenery within this district, although throughout of a wild and sylvan character, where not marred by inclosures—open heaths spreading out where the oaks and beeches cease—presents strong local variations. The corner toward the Southampton Water and the Beaulieu river contains some fine trees, and has a good sea-border, an important element in the views. This part of the forest is generally called the most picturesque, a judgment first pronounced by Gilpin ('Forest Scenery'), and echoed by all his successors. It may be doubted, however, whether some parts of the district N. of the railway are not better entitled to this distinction. About Boldre and Brockenhurst the trees close in thickly, and afford some excellent, close, woody scenes

Farther W., and toward the coast, there is much fir plantation; but the most remarkable portions of the forest are those stretching N. from Lyndhurst toward Minstead, and thence W. to Ringwood. This part is the least affected by modern changes, always excepting the great loss—that of the deer. The wide extent of the scenes, the holts and deep woods clustering down the hill-sides toward the reed-grown valleys below, the stretches of open heath, and the absolute want of any background save that afforded by the forest itself, thus preventing the intrusion of any other association—all combine to carry back the imagination to the old days of the

"fair forêtte
Among the levis grene,
Wherein men shoot both east and west,
With bowes and arrowes kene."

"The best advice which I can give to see the forest," says Mr. Wise, in his admirable monograph on the New Forest, "is to follow the course of one of its streams, make it your friend and companion, and go wherever it goes. It will be sure to take you through the greenest valleys, and past the thickest woods, and under the largest trees. No step along with it is ever lost, for it never goes out of its way but in search of some fresh beauty."

There are still some few spots where the ancient trees remain untouched, as thoroughly mediæval in their character as the nave of a great cathedral, or the tapestried hall of a baron's fortress, but the proceedings under the Deer Removal Act of 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 76), threaten to destroy them all.

The principal trees of the forest are oak and beech, with yews, hollies, and thorns of noble size, and there is an under-growth of holly and gorse that is very troublesome now it is not browsed down by the deer. There are two kinds of oak in the forest—*Quercus pedunculata*, with the

acorn on a long stalk (the staple tree of the country); and *Q. sessiflora*, with the fruit stalkless. The oaks for the most part "have a character peculiar to themselves. They seldom rise into lofty stems, as oaks usually do in richer soils, but their branches, which are more adapted to what the shipbuilders call knees and elbows, are commonly twisted into the most picturesque forms. Besides, the New Forest oak is not so much loaded with foliage as the trees of a richer soil."—*Gilpin*.

"Nothing," says Mr. Wilkinson, "strikes a stranger in the forest more than the absence of animal life. There is hardly a blackbird even on the wing. The cause, doubtless, is want of food. A few black game are found in the wilder and more unfrequented parts." The animals now to be found there are foxes, in great plenty; badgers, but rapidly disappearing; squirrels in thousands; rabbits in equal abundance; the New Forest pig, parent of the famous Hampshire bacon, which, properly cured, rivals the hams of Westphalia or Bayonne; and the New Forest pony. The wild pigs, of which so many strange tales have been told, exist only in imagination. Any swine the tourist may happen to catch sight of are only the tame pigs of the villagers, which are regularly turned out during the "pannage" month, which begins at the end of September, and lasts for 6 weeks. The borderers on the forest have the right of doing this by paying a small annual fee in the Steward's Court at Lyndhurst. The pigs luxuriate in the acorns and beech-mast, the latter being the originator of the true bacon (the low Latin word *baco* is no doubt formed from the Teutonic names of the beech, *boc*, *buc*). The Boldrewood walk, W. of Lyndhurst, affords thicker beech woods than any other part of the forest.

The *New Forest pony*—"no longer a pony, but an ugly galloway with a big head"—*Wilkinson*—belongs to the original wild breed scattered over the whole of northern Europe, of which the diminutive pony of Shetland and the Hebrides, and that of Dartmoor and Exmoor, are only varieties. It is the "mannus" or small British horse, which, like the tutored ponies at Astley's, used to figure in the amphitheatres of ancient Rome: and the herds of "equi silvatici"—wild horses—which the Domesday survey records as existing on various manors throughout the S. of England were no doubt of this breed. The breed has been attempted to be improved by Arabian horses, which for some years were sent by the Crown into the forest, but they have lost the action and form for which they were once celebrated, and are still degenerating. Herds of 20 or 30 ponies are occasionally to be seen in the forest. They are to be bought at all the neighbouring fairs, where from 15*l.* to 20*l.* is now the usual price.

Since the death of Rufus the forest has not been the scene of any very remarkable event, but notices of its affairs are numerous among the public records. We see from them the ceaseless encroachments of the neighbouring landowners, the cutting down of the timber by the forest officers, who sold it for their own profit, and the complaints of the Navy Commissioners, who found it more difficult to deal with them than with private owners. In 1643 Charles I. mortgaged the forest, with other Crown lands, to Sir R. Spencer and others, but the Parliament held possession, and made great havoc alike with the oaks and the deer. In consequence, Charles II. issued an order that no deer should in future be killed except in his presence, or by a warrant from the master of the buck-hounds, and he seems usually to have visited

the forest when in the neighbourhood.

During the 18th centy. the demand for navy timber was very great, and much unlawful destruction also occurred, the greatest offenders, according to what appears to be trustworthy local tradition, being the forest officials themselves. They are accused of selling valuable timber at the price of firewood, beside giving 20 "sticks" (so the trunks, when lopped of branches, are called) to the dozen, to their confederates, who had timber-yards at Totton, &c., and who sold the plunder at its full value to the Dockyard at Portsmouth. Poaching and smuggling were the main occupations of the poor, debtors and criminals found a safe refuge, and became "squatters" on the waste; many of their rude wattled huts still remain, now principally occupied by charcoal-burners, who also did their part in the destruction of the woods; in short, the whole district gained a lawless character, something like Waltham Chase (Rte. 19). No one, however, had any right to interfere with the Crown lands, and things remained much the same until 1831, when the subject of their management was brought before Parliament. About 1850 an official inquiry was made into the state of the New Forest, and in consequence the Deer Removal Act was passed, by which it was provided that the Crown should receive 10,000 acres of land as compensation for its forest rights, and a commission was appointed for ascertaining the extent and nature of the rights of pannage, vert and turf-cutting, claimed by the various estates and towns in and near the forest. The result has been very unsatisfactory. The officials in charge are stated to have since cut down the woodland on 11,000 acres, and to have condemned 5000 more, "including nearly all the old woods, and constituting the last relic of the

virgin woodlands of England," not only to the great detriment of the commoners, but to the regret of every lover of nature. The subject was brought before the House of Commons in March 1875, and is still under consideration; but in the meantime the axe of the destroyer is stayed, a Parliamentary committee having reported strongly in favour of preserving what still remains of the old woods, and unrestricted access thereto. Both red and fallow deer were formerly preserved in the forest, but they had become comparatively scarce in the southern part by the end of the last century, though they abounded in the northern part till removed in 1851. Some red deer have been killed weighing without head and entrails 280 lbs. There are a few good heads in the hall of the Queen's House at Lyndhurst. The Queen's hounds used to hunt the wild red deer in the forest, and on one occasion upwards of 30 masters of hounds, about 1500 redcoats, and at least 300 carriages of all sorts assembled at the meet. The rush at the first burst after the stag was like that of a charging regiment; but in about 10 minutes only 7 men remained with the hounds. These divided in the course of the run; but the hunted deer was eventually taken by John King, Esq., the then master of the Hambledon Hunt—who, not without considerable difficulty, managed to secure him in a barn at one of the keepers' lodges. He was afterwards taken to Windsor, where he was called "King John." No such "solemn hunting" can now take place within the bounds of the forest, though a very famous pack of New Forest hounds is kept.

The New Forest is estimated now to contain about 66,000 acres, one-half of which is private property. It formerly had its Lord Warden, one of the latest of whom was the Rt. Hon. Sturges Bourne, who cased the Rufus stone with iron (*post*), but

it is now in charge of the Woods and Forests Department. In 1873 the receipts were 10,850*l.*, and the expenses 8761*l.* The forest is divided into 9 bailiwicks and 15 walks, two or three of which, becoming somewhat populous, have been erected into parishes, and had churches and schools built, of late years. The gipsies, once numerous, and for the reclamation of whose children a school formerly existed near Fordingbridge, have now almost wholly disappeared. There was once, as in other forests, a long train of woodwards, regarders, foresters and under-foresters, but the number of *employes* has been greatly reduced since the removal of the deer. The chief local authority now is the Deputy Surveyor (L. H. Cumberbatch, Esq.), who resides at the Queen's House, Lyndhurst, and who executes all warrants for felling timber, for the sale of wood, or for executing other works in the forest. There are also four verderers (at present, Sir H. C. Paulet, Sir Edward Hulse, W. H. Sloane Stanley, and J. Morant, Esqs.), who hold a forest court at the Queen's House every 40 days.

We may now return to *Lyndhurst*, the name of which (A.-S. *linde*, and *hyrst* = the linden, or lime-tree wood) suggests the idea that the lime-tree was known in some parts at least of England in very early days. It is mentioned in the A.-S. lay of the Battle of Brunanburh (A.D. 937: "The board-wall they clove, they hewed the war-linden;" explained by Thorpe, as "shields made of the lime or linden tree"); whence it would seem that Spielman's bringing it to Kent in the 16th century. was only a reintroduction (*Handbook for Kent*, Dartford). The town (Pop. 1544) contains nothing to interest the visitor, except the Church and the *Queen's House*, the latter a plain building dating from the reign of Charles II., in which the Forest

Courts are held. It was the official residence of the Lord Warden (an office abolished in 1850) when he visited the forest; and in it George III. spent a week in 1789, when on his road to Weymouth. The only part shown to strangers is the hall, fitted with green-covered magisterial seats, and with a grim criminal dock of remarkably massive timber. A few forest spoils are hung on the walls; and over the chimney is an ancient stirrup-iron of uncertain date, but probably not older than the reign of Henry VIII., traditionally said to be that used by William Rufus on the day of his fatal hunting:—

“And still in merry Lyndhurst hall
Red William's stirrup decks the wall—
Who lists the sight may see;
And a fair stone in green Malwood
Informs the traveller where stood
The memorable tree.”

W. S. ROSE.

Lyndhurst was originally a chapelry of Minstead. The 13th-centy. Church (St. Michael) was replaced temp. George II. by a hideous brick structure, which in 1863 made way for a more worthy successor, also of brick (red inside and out, with courses of white and black), from designs by Mr. W. White; the style E. E., with many peculiarities. The spire serves as a sea-mark. The chancel columns are of Plymouth marble, window-shafts of Purbeck. The exquisite flower-carving of the capitals of the pillars deserves notice; also the fine painted windows (E. and S. transept), by Messrs. Morris and Marshall, in memory of Admiral Aitchison and Mrs. Pulteney; an altar-tomb by *Street*, for Mr. Hargreaves of Cuffnalls, and (from the old church) the monument by *Flaxman* to Sir C. P. Jennings. The most noteworthy feature of the church is the magnificent fresco representing the parable of the 10 virgins, the gift of the eminent artist F. Leighton, which covers the E. wall, a work of great beauty and power.

The roads from Southampton and Salisbury unite at Lyndhurst, and run thence to Lymington, passing through very fine scenery. In particular, the first 4 m. to Brockenhurst traverses beech-woods of great beauty, which have a park-like character (Rte. 27).

Lyndhurst is a favourite resort of summer visitors, and is remarkable for the number of gentlemen's seats which surround it. The principal are *Cuffnalls* (R. Hargreaves, Esq.), formerly the residence of the Rt. Hon. George Rose, the friend of Pitt. Many of the great minister's measures were discussed and matured here. George III. was often here, making it a kind of half-way house on his visits to Weymouth. Near the house is one of the oldest and largest rhododendrons known in England, planted by the celebrated Earl of Bute. *Fozlease* (W. G. Stevenson, Esq.), a bad imitation of Strawberry-hill—the magnificent oaks in the park deserve a better mansion. *Northerwood House* (Lord Londesborough), from which a very wide view is commanded of the Isle of Wight from Osborne to the Needles. *Linwood*, once the residence of the popular novelist Mrs. Gore.

The neighbourhood of Lyndhurst is much resorted to by entomologists. Several rare butterflies and moths are met with in the forest. The botanist will also find some uncommon plants, especially the *Spiranthes æstivalis*, in a bog on the Christchurch road; and the *Gladiolus Illyricus* or *communis*, which abounds among the fern at the end of June, on Vinney Ridge, near Burley, and elsewhere.

The tourist will find Lyndhurst an excellent centre for *Walks* and short *Excursions*; or, if pressed for time, he may make in a single day one long round from here which will show him all the most interesting parts of the forest N. of the railway.

He should first proceed by Minstead to Stoney Cross, and the scene of Rufus's death; thence along one of the main roads by Picket Post to Ringwood; from Ringwood he should return to Lyndhurst by cross roads through the forest, visiting Burley Lodge in his way. The entire distance will be about 25 m., and the latter part is hardly to be attempted without a skilful driver or guide. Those with more leisure will do well to give 2 days to the journey, sleeping at Ringwood.

Between Lyndhurst and Minstead, 1 m., lies the picturesque hamlet of *Emery Down*, where a church has been built from designs by *Butterfield*, at the cost of Admiral Boulton.

About 1 m. N. of Lyndhurst, a cross road turns off on W. toward *Minstead*, the little church of which (All Saints) retains some relics of the original structure among hideous red brick accretions. The *Manor House* (H. Compton, Esq.) is celebrated for its rhododendrons, covering whole acres with their brilliant flowers in early summer, and seeming perfectly wild. The village inn bears the sign of the "Trusty Servant," with the curious figure so well known to Wykehamists (see Rte. 20, Winchester).

The scenery from this point, ascending toward Stoney Cross, is perhaps as fine as any in the forest. The pedestrian will here have infinitely the advantage, since he can wander away into the remoter glades, in some few of which the scene is little changed since the Red King lay bleeding on the hill-side above him. Mr. Howitt's excellent description should here be read, still perfectly accurate with the exception of the deer, which must now unhappily be removed from the picture. "Herds of red deer rose from the fern, and went bounding away, and dashed into the depths of the

wood; troops of those gray and long-tailed forest horses turned to gaze as I passed down the open glades; and the red squirrels in hundreds scampered away from the ground where they were feeding. . . . I roved onward without a guide, through the wildest woods that came in my way. Awaking as from a dream, I saw far around me one deep shadow, one thick and continuous roof of boughs, and thousands of hoary boles standing clothed, as it were, with the very spirit of silence. I admired the magnificent sweep of some grand old trees as they hung into a glade or ravine; some delicious opening in the deep woods, or the grotesque figure of particular trees, which seemed to have been blasted into blackness, and contorted into inimitable crookedness, by the savage genius of the place."—*Rural Life in England*.

Many large and venerable hollies are scattered through the woods between Minstead and Stoney Cross, at which latter place the high road from Southampton to Ringwood is gained.

There is a wayside *Inn* (Compton Arms) at the primitive-looking village of Stoney Cross, where the tourist will find rough accommodation, and where he may at all events secure a luncheon. On the N. side of the road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the inn, is the stone which is said to mark the death spot

"Of that Red King, who, while of old
Through Boldrewood the chase he led,
By his loved huntsman's arrow bled."

Two members of the Conqueror's family had already fallen in the New Forest: Richard, one of his younger sons, and another Richard, an illegitimate son of Duke Robert. Both had been accidentally killed by arrow-wounds, the latter in May, 1100. On the 1st of August in the same year, William, with a long train of nobles and attendants, among

whom was his brother Henry (afterwards Henry I.), arrived at Malwood Castle, intending to hunt the next day in the forest :—

"The Red King lies in Malwood-keep;
To drive the deer o'er lawn and steep,
He's bound him with the morn;
His steeds are swift, his hounds are good;
The like in covert or high wood
Were never cheered with horn."

W. S. ROSE.

Malwood Keep, one of the royal hunting castles, lay a short distance E. of Stoney Cross. The moat may still be traced surrounding a keeper's *Lodge* on the rt. of the road from Minstead. On the l. the seat of General Parker still retains the name of "Castle Malwood," which extends to the "walk" of the forest in which it stood.

As with the narrators of the afforestation, the particulars of the death of Rufus are all the more minutely supplied, the further the writers are removed from the date of the event. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a contemporary, gives the following brief account: "On the morning after Lammas Day (Aug. 1), King William was shot with an arrow in hunting, by one of his men, and afterwards brought to Winchester, and buried in the bishopric. . . . On the Thursday he was slain, and on the morning after buried." This is much enlarged by Orderic Vitalis, William of Malmesbury, Matthew of Westminster, and others, who tell us, that terrible and mysterious appearances in the forest presaged the fate of William; and that during the night of his arrival, he was heard invoking the blessed Virgin, an unusual circumstance; after which he called for lights in his chamber. He had been disturbed by a frightful dream, and ordered his attendants to pass the rest of the night by his bedside. In the morning an artisan brought him 6 new arrows, 2 of which he

gave to Sir Walter Tyrrel, with the remark that "good weapons were due to the good sportsman." After dinner, at which the king "ate more meat and drank even more wine than he was wont to do," and whilst the grooms and huntsmen were making ready for the chase, a messenger arrived from Serlo, the Norman Abbot of Gloucester, whose business it was to acquaint William with a dream in which one of the monks of his convent had been warned of the king's approaching death. William despised the warning. "Give the monk a hundred pence," he said, "and bid him dream of better fortune to our person." "Does he think," he added, turning to Sir Walter Tyrrel, "that I shall imitate these English, who abandon their travel or their business because an old woman has sneezed or dreamt a dream?"

The royal party rode at once into the forest; and whilst the rest dispersed, the king and Sir Walter Tyrrel kept together during the day. Toward sunset, as they were resting in the thickets below Stoney Cross, a hart came bounding by, at which the king drew an arrow without effect. The hart paused and looked round startled; and William, who had no second arrow, called aloud to his companion, "Shoot, shoot, in the devil's name!" Tyrrel drew his bow; and the arrow, glancing against a tree (or "against the beast's grizzly back," according to Orderic), pierced the king's left breast, and entered the heart. He fell and died with a single groan. Sir Walter, finding him dead, mounted his horse, and galloped at once to the coast, whence he escaped to Normandy; he died many years after in the Holy Land. The body of the king was found, late in the evening, by a charcoal-burner, who put it into his cart and conveyed it to Winchester. At the first report of his death, his brother Henry

hastened to seize the royal treasures in the castle at Winchester, in which, after some dispute with William de Breteuil, who supported the claims of the elder brother, Robert, he succeeded. (For the tomb of Rufus in the cathedral, see Rte. 20.)

To this narrative local tradition has added some particulars. It was early asserted that the spot on which the Red King fell was the site of a church destroyed by the Conqueror. The tree against which the fatal arrow glanced was pointed out; and a chapel, in which masses were occasionally offered for the repose of the king's soul, existed near it in Leland's time. The charcoal-burner who found the body was, says tradition, named Purkess. He became the ancestor of a very numerous tribe, who always lived near Stoney Cross.

"And still—so runs our forest creed—
Flourish the pious yeoman's seed,
E'en in the self-same spot:
One horse and cart their little store,
Like their forefather's,—neither more
Nor less the children's lot."

W. S. ROSE.

The male line of the Purkisses died out about 1821. Mr. Lower, in his '*Patronymica Britannica*,' throws doubt on the tradition. "The family," he says, "may be ancient, and the tradition true; but the name is certainly not older than the 13th or 14th cent., being an obvious corruption of Perkins." It is said that Tyrrel, in his flight to the sea, stopped at a blacksmith's at Avonford (now often called Tyrrel's Ford, Rte. 27), S. of Ringwood, where he had his horse's shoes reversed, and killed the smith for fear of discovery.

The real circumstances of the king's death have never been ascertained with certainty. Tyrrel himself asserted on oath, before the Abbot of St. Denys many years after, when he had nothing to hope or to fear in relation to the matter,

that he never saw the king on the day of his death, nor entered the part of the forest in which he fell. All that is placed beyond doubt is, that William fell by an arrow-wound in the forest; and that his body was hastily interred at Winchester. It is quite uncertain whether Tyrrel himself shot the arrow, designedly or otherwise; whether William's brother and successor Henry had any hand in his death; whether the bolt was that of some outlawed Saxon; or whether the arrow was after all a chance one, the result of the wine and revelry at Malwood before the chase began.

The oak-tree against which the arrow was said to have glanced was, by the direction of Charles II., encircled with a paling. It has now completely disappeared; but in its place a triangular stone, about 5 ft. high, known as *Rufus's Stone*, was erected by Lord Delaware more than a century ago. This has since been cased with iron. The inscription runs thus:—

"Here stood the oak-tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel at a stag, glanced, and struck King William II., surnamed Rufus, on the breast, of which stroke he instantly died, on the 2nd of August, 1100.

"King William II., surnamed Rufus, being slain as before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city.

"That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place, anno 1745.

"This stone having been much mutilated, and the inscription on the three sides defaced, this more durable memorial, with the original inscriptions, was erected in the year 1841 by Wm. Sturges Bourne, Warden."

The stone stands in an open glade, surrounded by picturesque oaks of some age. The ground about it is broken and varied. The tradition which fixes on this spot as the scene of the king's death is evidently very ancient, and is supported by other

circumstances, as its vicinity to Malwood, and its full exposure to the sunset light, from which, according to Orderic, William was shading his eyes with his hand when he received the fatal wound. A short distance below the stone is a cottage, said to be that of Purkess, the charcoal-burner, into which the king's body was carried. It may occupy the site, but its bricks and beams are scarcely mediæval.

A little to the N. and W. of Rufus's Stone the Bracklesham beds, well known to geologists as the "Shepherd's Gutter," "Brook," and "Hunting Bridge" beds, are reached by sinking deep pits, and beautiful tertiary fossils obtained.

The oak against which Tyrrel's arrow glanced, so Camden asserts, used to send out its leaves in mid-winter. This was certainly the case with another remarkable tree at *Cadenham*, about 3 m. from Lyndhurst on the Salisbury road, and not far E. of Stoney Cross, which disappeared about the beginning of the present century. This oak, according to the popular belief, became full of shoots and young leaves on old Christmas-day (Jan. 5). Like the Glastonbury thorn, it was thought to do homage to the holy season, being perfectly bare and leafless before and after that particular day. The Cadenham oak was a "boundary tree" of the forest. It is necessary to satisfy inquiring tourists, so a successor to the fame of the ancient tree has been found, but it does not inherit its peculiarities.

The road from Stoney Cross to Ringwood (9 m.) affords some very striking scenery; "holts" and mossy hollows succeed each other in all directions; and from every eminence the eye ranges over a sea of foliage, the tender green of which in the early spring, or the richer tinting of autumn, will amply repay the

artist for any amount of laborious pilgrimage. About halfway, on S., is *Boldrewood*, through which the chase is said to have swept on the day of the Red King's death. Near Picket Post the geologist will remark some extensive sweeps of sand and gravel apparently resembling those of St. Catherine's-hill, near Christ Church (Rte. 27). S. of the road is a house rejoicing in the singular name of *Dilamgerbendi*, upon which the etymologist may expend his skill. The house itself, which commands a wide view with a border of sea and the Isle of Wight, is quite modern. Remark here and there, by the roadside, cottages of red cob, as in Devonshire, somewhat interfering with Mr. Ford's Phœnician theory. The road passes at last into Ringwood through a more cultivated country. (For Ringwood and its neighbourhood see next page).

The tourist may either conclude his day's work at Ringwood, or return to Lyndhurst by cross roads through a more southern part of the forest. (These roads are somewhat intricate, and he should take care to ascertain that his guide or driver knows them.) He should leave *Burley Manor* (W. C. D. Esdaile, Esq.) on his rt., and make for *Burley Lodge*, one of the foresters' lodges, now occupied as a farmhouse. Here, scattered over an open field, are the remains of 12 magnificent oaks, known as "the Twelve Apostles." Five only are now standing, 2 of which display very large and superb ruins. Like

"the huge oaks of Evandale,
Whose limbs a thousand years have worn,"

these shattered trunks must have been venerable on the day of Rufus's death. They call up more powerful associations of antiquity and "all-devouring time" than the most "reverend ruins" of cloister or of castle.

From the top of the hill beyond

Burley there is a very fine view in the direction of Lyndhurst, distant about 4 m. N.E.

Proceeding along the railway from Lyndhurst we reach

14½ m. *Brookenhurst Junction* (Stat.), Brookenhurst, by its name (A.-S. *brock*, a badger) recalls the old days of the forest. It is a small place (Pop. 1189), but the tourist will find fair accommodation, and, like Lyndhurst, is a very good centre for excursions. The village itself is shrouded in fine old trees, and the scenery immediately round it is very good. A branch railway runs hence to Lymington (5 m.); but the country will be better seen by the pedestrian, who should proceed to Lymington by Boldre and its church, a very pleasant part of the forest (Rte. 27).

The Church of Brookenhurst stands on an artificial mound about ½ m. S. of the village. It has a plain circular chancel-arch with chamfered edges, springing at once from the wall, without abacus, which *may* be Saxon, and is at least very early Norm. The chancel itself is E. E.; remark the arch of an Easter sepulchre (?) on the S. side. The S. door is late Norm., and its ornamentation should be noticed. Remark also the inner arch. The Norm. font is square, and of Purbeck marble. In the churchyard is an enormous yew-tree, the hollow trunk of which is 17 ft. in circumference, and an oak, measuring 21 ft., a grand ruin, covered with ivy.

Close adjoining is *Brookenhurst Park* (J. Morant, Esq.), in which are some very fine old oak-trees. At *Watcombe* (now a farmhouse) Howard the philanthropist once resided. The views in this immediate neighbourhood are somewhat confined; but occasional glimpses of blue distance open with very striking effect. Passing beyond Watcombe, and leaving Lady Cross Lodge (Col.

A. Bagot) on N., Beaulieu may be reached, in about 6 m. (Rte. 21).

After passing Brookenhurst the railway enters on wide, open commons, with distant views N. and S. The country, although not level, is nowhere of great elevation. Picturesque slopes and banks with coppice wood occur; but for the most part the brown swells of heathery moor depend for their effect on their own form and colour, often in fine contrast with bright green paths winding between the heath, fern, and furze, and water-plashes. Through this wild scenery we reach

19½ m. *Holmsley*, formerly the *Christchurch Road Station*. Conveyances may be had here to Christchurch, or the walk (7 m.) will be found agreeable. Much holly is scattered over the heath, and the views on approaching Christchurch are very fine; the grand old church, Hengistbury Head beyond it, and St. Catherine's-hill and the country W. For this and for Christchurch, see Rte. 27. About halfway between the station and Christchurch is *Hinton Park*, an ugly Georgian house, the residence of Sir G. T. Gervis. On E. is *Somerford*, one of the granges of Christchurch, with some Perp. remains.

25½ m. *Ringwood Junction Stat.* Branch line to Christchurch and Bournemouth (Rte. 27). (*Inns*: the Crown, the White Hart; the name of this latter inn is said to allude to a "white hart" which afforded royal sport to Henry VII., when with Philip le Bel and the princess Joanna, parents of Charles V., he visited the New Forest.) Ringwood (Pop. 1960) is the principal town in this corner of Hampshire, pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Avon, which here divides into three branches. The Roman origin sometimes claimed for Ringwood may be set aside without hesitation; the

manor was, however, of some importance at the period of the Domesday survey. The town *was* famous for its beer, which has lost its reputation, and still is for woollen and cotton gloves, which are knitted in great quantities for exportation as well as home use. It contains little to detain the tourist, except the large cruciform *Church*, which, originally E. E., was almost rebuilt in 1854, and is worth notice. There is a fine but mutilated *Brass* to John Prophete (?), Prebendary of Lincoln, Dean of Hereford and York, 1416, in cope ornamented with saints. A district church has been erected at Bisterne, 3 m. S. The *National Schools*, of brick with stone dressings, and Elizabethan *Alms-houses*, erected for 12 poor persons under the will of Mr. W. Clark, with the tapering spire of the cemetery chapel, also deserve a glance. At the Grammar-school Bp. Stillingfleet, author of the *Origines*, received his education. It was from Ringwood that the Duke of Monmouth addressed his abject petitions for mercy to James II. and Catherine of Braganza; he had been taken about 8 m. off, at Woodlands, in Dorsetshire. (See *Handbook for Dorset*.)

Lampreys and eels of great size abound in the Avon, which is here crossed by two bridges. Salmon and small trout are also found. The landlord of the Crown provides a day's fishing with man and punt at a fixed payment. The swans which frequent the river above the bridge descend from *Somerley* (Lord Norman-ton), the woods of which are seen on N., 2 m.

The house stands high and commands pleasant views, whilst "the close vicinity of stately trees is very peculiar and striking." It contains a fine collection of *Pictures*, only to be seen, however, by special permission. The gallery in which they are arranged is very successfully lighted. "No master is so well re-

presented here, either in number or quality, as Sir Joshua Reynolds, so that it may boldly be asserted that no one who has not seen this gallery can judge of the powers of the great English master in their whole extent."—*Waagen*. Remark especially the following pictures by *Sir Joshua* :—

Sketch for the Adoration of the Shepherds (the picture, reproduced in stained glass for the W. window of New College, was destroyed by fire at Belvoir Castle). The Virgin and Child, St. John and Joseph, in a landscape. A gipsy fortune-teller. Una with the lion; the background a midnight sky; "the whole picture highly poetical." Seven allegorical figures, life size—models for the painted glass in the lower part of the W. window of New College Chapel, Oxford. "There is no doubt that these figures are the most important works executed by Sir Joshua out of the field of portrait-painting. Though the designs are not near equal to the heads in point of finish, yet, as designs, they are very distinguished."—*Waagen*. They represent Justice with the Scales, Temperance, Charity ("the power and warmth of the transparent colouring is extraordinary"), Faith, Hope, Prudence, and Fortitude ("of extraordinary power of colouring"). Portrait of Lady Hamilton. His own portrait, still youthful. Portraits of Mrs. Inchbald and of Lady Pembroke. Two or three pictures of children. Portraits of Miss Gwyn, and of Nelson—the latter very fine; and the Infant Samuel; "in the beauty of the head, in the reddish warm colouring, and the very careful execution, this is the finest example I know of this picture."—*Waagen*.

Among other noticeable pictures of the English school are—Portrait of Pitt, *Gainsborough*, one of the finest examples of the master. Portrait of Lady Hamilton, *Romney*.

Portraits of 2 girls, *Hogarth*. Portrait of the Duke of Wellington, *Simpson* (a scholar of Reynolds). Landscape, *Morland*; "one of the best pictures of this careless master." Girl crossing a brook, *Creswick*. Of foreign schools remark—Portrait of the Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I., *Vandyck*. Virgin and Child and St. John, with SS. Jerome and Francis, *Innocenzo da Imola*. Landscape, *Artus van der Neer*. Sea-piece, *Willem Van de Velde*. Portrait called Lady Jane Grey, but inaccurately, *Holbein*, very fine. A Stormy Sea, *Backhuysen*. A Fresh Breeze, *Willem Van de Velde*. Sketch for Moses striking the Rock (picture at Seville), *Murillo*. 2 landscapes, and scene in a picture gallery, *Teniers*. Virgin and Child, *Carlo Maratti*. Venus and Adonis, *Titian*. 2 landscapes, *Adrian van Diest*, "very poetical and successful." Landscape, *Wouvermans*. Landscape with Tobit and the Angel, *Domenichino*. Moonlight landscape, *Artus van der Neer*. Marriage of St. Catherine, *Parmegianino*; "One of the most beautiful pictures I know by the master."—*Waagen*. Small landscape, *Paul Brill*. Moonlight, *Albert Cuyp*. Four Angels, life size (from a convent in Seville), *Murillo*. The Doge's palace, *Canaletto*. A female figure holding a branch of roses, *Guido*. Slave with a basket of flowers, *Murillo*. Landscape, *Ruyssdael*. The Infant Christ asleep, *Murillo*. Landscape with small waterfall, *Ruyssdael*. The Annunciation, *Lesueur*; "Seldom is such an important work of the master met with out of France."—*Waagen*. 4 pictures of young girls, *Greuze*. Portrait of William III. as Prince of Orange, *Caspar Netscher*; this was the picture sent to the Princess Mary in England, before her marriage.

In the *Library* are—Portrait of the Mother of the 2nd Lord Northampton, *Gainsborough*; sketch for

the picture of the Opening of the Will, *Wilkie*; and 2 Venetian views, *Guardi*.

In the *Dining-room* is a dying lioness by *Rubens*, "of the utmost truth and mastery." Here also is placed the statue of a girl about to bathe, by *Byström*, the Swedish sculptor.

About 3 m. beyond Ringwood the rly. crosses the Hampshire border, is joined by the Salisbury and Dorset line (Rte. 28), and proceeds onward to 34½ m. Wimborne, 40½ Poole, and 60½ Dorchester. (See *Handbook for Dorsetshire*.)

ROUTE 27.

BROCKENHURST TO BOURNEMOUTH,
BY LYMINGTON AND CHRIST-
CHURCH.

The New Forest.

By Road. 24 m.

For *Brockenhurst*, see Rte. 26.

We may proceed from Brockenhurst to Lymington, either by road or by rly., but the former is greatly to be preferred; the distance is about 5 m.

For some distance from Brockenhurst the country is open heath. In descending toward Hayward Mill, on the Lymington river, a striking view is obtained in the direction of Boldre; a steep wooded bank rises in front, and beyond it is seen the ridge of the Isle of Wight. At the bridge crossing the river the artist

will find a different picture. The mill is below, with some old oaks overhanging the stream. At some distance are the ruins of Hayward House, now called "the Mill House," covered with an enormous mass of ivy, from which rises a stack of moulded chimneys. A green meadow spreads out round it. This is the general character of the forest on the rt. bank of the stream. The heaths disappear, and are succeeded by meadows and oak coppices, covering low rising grounds.

A road through the wood leads upward to *Boldre Church* ("y Byldwr," the full stream), which stands on a hillock, but is so completely shrouded by trees that the tourist approaching from Brockenhurst sees nothing of it until he is actually within the churchyard; from the N.E. corner of which, however, there is a good view toward Lymington. The church itself has been much restored, but has Norm. and E. E. details resembling those of Milford (*post*). The tower is singularly placed, between the nave, chancel, and the end of the S. aisle, and the organ has been fitted into it. Some arches of the S. aisle are circular and quite plain, those of the N. aisle E. E. The church is perfectly solitary, without another building near it; and may have witnessed many a brief "messe des chasseurs" in the old time. On the N. side of the churchyard are buried the Rev. William Gilpin, the author of 'Forest Scenery,' and many similar works, and his wife. He was vicar of Boldre for 30 years, and died in 1804, aged 80. The inscription on his tomb is worth reading. In Boldre church, Southey married his second wife, Caroline Bowles. Notice a very large and fine maple-tree in the churchyard.

From the church the pedestrian may descend through the oak wood, and re-cross the river at Boldre bridge, thence gaining the South-

ampton road to Lymington. About 1 m. from the town, at a gate opposite a small cottage, is a very striking view of the river and the Isle of Wight. "It is what the painter properly calls a *whole*; there is a foreground, a middle-ground, and distance, all harmoniously united." — *Gilpin*. (The wood has, however, now closed over much of the scene.) — E. is *St. Austins* (Col. G. Close), formerly belonging to the Priory of Christchurch; and across the river is seen *Vicar's Hill* (E. J. Parker, Esq.). Leaving Buckland Rings and Ampress Farm W. (*post*), we soon enter

Lymington (Pop. 2474). *Inns*: Angel, Nag's Head. The town formerly consisted mainly of one long rather steep street descending to the river, which falls into the Solent, 2 m. below, but since it has become a rly. stat. it is extending northward. It is very conveniently placed for communication with the W. end of the Isle of Wight, steamers crossing in half an hour several times a day to and from Yarmouth; another boat runs daily to Cowes, Ryde, and Portsmouth, returning in the evening, a cheap and very interesting trip. The approach to Lymington, either by sea or land, is pleasant, but the town itself will not detain the tourist. There is, however, tolerable "salt water" (not sea) bathing; and the neighbourhood is very beautiful, affording many excursions of interest.

The salt-works formerly at the mouth of the creek were perhaps of British origin, since large heaps of wood-ashes have been found on the shore adjoining. (The British mode of procuring salt was to set on fire a pile of wood, and to pour sea-water on the ashes.) Saltmaking was once a flourishing trade here, upwards of 40 salterns being at work less than a century ago, when the amount of duty paid was very considerable.

They were gradually reduced, until the last two were closed in 1866, and the site converted into an oyster-breeding ground. This project having failed, a still older one, to construct docks in their place, has been revived. Some timber is shipped at this port; but the harbour is principally used as a station for yachts, and by outward-bound merchantmen and coasting vessels, during the prevalence of westerly winds. The yacht-building yard of Messrs. Inman is of some celebrity.

The manor of Lymington, called *Lentune* at Domesday, when Roger d'Ivry held it, came through the De Redvers, and Isabella de Fortibus, the "Lady of Wight" (Rte. 32), to the Courtenays, whose 3 bezants still figure in the town arms. The port was of considerable importance temp. Ed. III., 1345, when it contributed double the number of ships and men for the invasion of France that Portsmouth did. When the Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, the Mayor of Lymington, Thomas Dore, proclaimed him king, and raised a hundred men to join his standard. Lymington returned 2 M.P.s from the time of Elizabeth, but was reduced to 1 by the Reform Act of 1867. Gibbon, the historian, was for a short time one of its representatives.

It was near Lymington that the young King Henry II., who had narrowly escaped shipwreck, landed, Dec. 7, 1154, and twelve days afterwards was crowned at Westminster.

The *Church* of Lymington (St. Thomas of Canterbury), restored in 1864, is of little interest. It contains a monumental bust of Charles Colborne, Esq. (died 1747), by *Rysbrack*; and a monument for Captain Rogers, by *J. Bacon*, R.A. The parish register contains the following entry, dated 20th May, 1736: "Samuel Baldwyn, Esq., sojourner in this parish, was immersed without the Needles, in Scratchell's Bay,

sans cérémonie." His wife, says tradition, had threatened to dance over his grave, and her purpose was thus ingeniously defeated.

About 1 m. N. of the town is a large earthwork called *Buckland Rings*, forming an irregular circle, with deep trench and double vallum, and strong additional outworks N. and E. It deserves examination. The trench is now covered with wood—fir, holly, and oak; but has a path through it which may be safely followed. The area enclosed is very considerable. The camp (British?) commanded the creek, on the opposite side of which, about 2 m. S. E., is Mount Pleasant, a lofty mound of earth which may have served as a watch-tower. Signals made from it would be visible at Buckland Rings, and over a wide stretch of country.

Not far from the Rings, and on high ground, is the cottage occupied by Mrs. Southey (Caroline Bowles) before her marriage, and in which she died. The house is low, with a pleasant garden overlooking the creek, beyond which rise picturesque wooded hills. The quiet of the scene well fitted it for the abode of the gentle authoress, whose 'Chapters on Churchyards' were written here. *Ampress Farm*, nearer the river, below, received its name, according to Warner, from that of Ambrosius, "the last of the Romans," who here is said to have made an ineffectual stand against the Saxon Cerdic.

Excursions.

(a.) The tourist may make an excursion to Beaulieu Abbey (Rte. 21) from Lymington, 7 m. The road, which crosses Beaulieu Heath, is not very attractive, but the Abbey will make ample amends. There are also some pleasant drives along the coast, between the Lymington and Beaulieu rivers. *Buddesley*

(about 2 m. E.) was a preceptory of Knights Templars, the chapel of which remained until 1818. Adjoining, but nearer the sea, is *Pylewell Manor House* (H. W. Askew, Esq.), commanding a very fine view of the Isle of Wight. The village of Baddesley became famous toward the middle of the last century for its groaning tree; an elm which sent forth a strange noise from its roots, "like that of a person in extreme agony." It continued to groan for about a year and a half; when a hole was bored in its trunk, and the noise ceased. The tree was young, and apparently quite sound. No satisfactory explanation has been given. In this neighbourhood are *Newtown Park* (J. Duplessis, Esq.), and nearer Lymington, *Wallhampton* (Sir H. P. Burrard, Bt.).

(b.) Yarmouth, Freshwater Bay, and the Needles may easily be visited in a summer day's excursion from Lymington, but it will probably be necessary to pass the night in the Island, as the last steamer leaves Yarmouth at an early hour. See Rte. 34.

(c.) Hurst Castle may also be visited, though the approach is a matter of some difficulty. The best way is to go by the steamer to Yarmouth and there take a boat, which will land you on the rough jetty in front of the castle. Or you may proceed to *Keyhaven* (once the sporting quarters of the well-known Col. Hawker), a village on the coast about 4 m. W. from Lymington by road, 3 m. by the sea-wall, a pleasant walk when the tide is up, and thence take a boat for the castle. The passage is, however, intricate, on account of the mud-banks, where one may stick for some hours; the state of the tide should therefore be carefully observed. It is scarcely possible to drive or ride to the castle along the shingle; and the walk is sufficiently laborious.

Hurst Castle, which guards the

Solent Strait, here but 1400 yards across, is built on the extremity of a bar of shingle, that extends in a curve nearly 2 m. from the mainland, on the eastern shore of Christchurch Bay. This bank, formed much in the same way as the more famous Chesil Bank, consists of waterworn chalk-flints and gravel, derived from the alluvial drift which is so largely distributed over the coast district, and "brought up by the strong tides, aided by violent westerly gales."—*Wise*. "It is remarkable for its uncommon solidity; for it is merely a submarine cliff of shingle 200 ft. high, the depth of the channel close to the castle being 33 fathoms; and the tide flows through it with a rapidity which, at certain times, no boat can stem; yet this natural breakwater has remained unmoved for centuries."—*Sir H. Englefield*. Hurst Castle itself was one of the many "bulwarks" built along the S. coast during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., a circular tower, with lunettes, resembling, though on a larger scale, those of Sandown (now destroyed) and Deal. It and Cowes Castle on the opposite coast of the Solent were mainly built from the materials of Beaulieu Abbey (Rte. 21).

What now remains of the original castle forms a keep or central tower, on which is the date 1535. On each side extends a wall of granite, 1500 ft. in length, with numerous embrasures for heavy guns, furnished with iron shields. On the beach, beside storehouses, is a lighthouse, and also a signal station, connected with both the Isle of Wight and Lymington, by which means the approach of the great ocean-going steamers is notified to Southampton or London even before the vessel enters the Solent. Almost opposite Hurst Castle are the modern fortifications on the Isle of Wight, mentioned in Rte. 34.

From the Castle, which occupies

its remote position in solitary dignity, with seagulls for its only companions, there is a fine sea view toward and beyond the Needles. It has always been considered an important post, and for an attempt to betray it to the French, temp. Mary, one of the Uvedales (Rte. 19) suffered death. After the Restoration it was often used as a state prison, and a Franciscan monk, named Atkinson, died in it, 1730, after a confinement of almost 30 years. But the figure which chiefly fills the mind of the visitor is that of Charles I., who was detained here for 18 days, before his removal to Windsor. He had been seized at Newport by Colonel Eure, in the name of the army, and on the 30th November, 1648, was removed to Hurst. An account of the removal has been given by Colonel Firebrace, who was one of the King's attendants.

"The coach went westward [from Newport], towards Worsley's Tower, in Freshwater Isle, a little beyond Yarmouth haven, and thereabout his Majesty rested [in a hut where now stands the George Hotel, Yarmouth, according to local tradition] until the vessel was ready to take him aboard, and those few attendants. The King, after an hour's stay, went aboard, a sorrowful spectacle and great example of Fortune's inconstancy.

"The wind and tide favouring, they crossed the narrow sea in 3 hours" [evidently a mistake for $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour], "and landed at Hurst Castle. The captain of this wretched place was not unsuitable; for at the King's going ashore he stood ready to receive him with small observance. His look was stern; his hair and large beard were black and bushy; he held a partizan in his hand, and (Switzer-like) had a great basket-hilt sword by his side; hardly could one see a man of more grim aspect, and no less robust and rude was his behaviour. Some of his Majesty's

servants were not a little fearful of him, and that he was designed for mischief, especially when he vapoured, being elevated with his command and puffed up by having so royal a prisoner; so as probably he conceived he was nothing inferior to the governor of the castle of Milan; but being complained of to his superior officer, appeared a bubble; for, being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill becoming such a rhodumont, and made it visible that his humour (or tumour rather) was acted to curry favour, wherein also he was mistaken; for to give the Lieutenant-Colonel (Eure) his due, after his Majesty came under his custody, he was very civil to the King, both in his language and behaviour, and courteous to those that attended upon all occasions; nor was his disposition rugged towards such as in loyalty came to see the King, and to pray for him, as sundry out of Hampshire did, and the neighbouring counties."—*Firebrace's Memoirs.*

Charles remained at Hurst until the 18th of December, when he was conveyed to London, and thence to Windsor, where he arrived on the 22nd of the same month. The room said to have been occupied by him at Hurst Castle is nothing more than a closet in the thickness of the wall, on the 2nd story of the keep, with a small window looking W.; the dimensions are about 8 ft. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; and in the face of Colonel Firebrace's assertions of courteous usage, it is difficult to believe that this cupboard could have been more than his dressing closet, or at most his bed-chamber. "King Charles's Golden Rules" used to hang in this room, and were said to have been placed there by the King himself. They have been long removed. The keep now consists of 2 great rooms or barracks, surrounding a central winding staircase.

Returning to Keyhaven, the tourist may proceed on his way to Christchurch, keeping along the coast as much as possible. (The distance by the main road, from Lymington to Christchurch, is 12 m., but by the shore from Keyhaven 2 m. more.) The *Church of Milford*, about 1 m. W. of Keyhaven, and 2 m. S. of the main road, deserves a visit. It contains some Norm. portions (S. side of nave), but is for the most part E. E. and early Dec. The whole has been thoroughly well restored. The tower (which deserves notice) is apparently earlier (E. E.) than the chancel (early Dec.). Remark the exterior stringcourse of the tower with grotesque heads, and the long double lancets above. In the church is a monument by *Foley* to Admiral Sir William Cornwallis; and one by *Macdowel*, R.A. (with bas-relief), to Sir James Carnac. Close adjoining is *Milford Lodge* (Major H. W. Goodwyn).

From Milford the pedestrian should proceed along the cliffs to *Hordle* or *Hordwell* (2 m.). The locality is well known as one of high geological interest; but the view which the tourist will enjoy on gaining the cliffs beyond Milford is in itself sufficiently attractive. He here finds himself on the shore of Christchurch Bay, "a semi-elliptical excavation, about 11 m. long, formed by the action of the sea on the Hampshire coast, which is here composed of an extension of the eocene strata of the N.W. part of the Isle of Wight."—*Mantell*. The sea is gaining rapidly on the land, and the beach is covered with enormous masses of cliff, tumbled in wild ruin among the shingle. At the W. end of the bay appears Hengistbury Head; the E. end is formed by the long bar of shingle on which Hurst Castle stands. In front are the Needles, and the W. point of the Isle of Wight.

The entire line of cliff, from this [Surrey, &c.]

spot to its termination near Mudeford, is rich in fossils; but the marine fossil shells usually known as "Hordwell fossils" are in fact procured from Barton Cliffs, toward the centre of the bay. The London clay here joins a series of freshwater beds, consisting of alternating marl, sand, and clay. The alluvial gravel which forms the subsoil of so large a portion of this coast, appears at the top of the cliffs in a bed varying from 20 to 50 ft. in thickness.

The *freshwater deposits*, extending from Hordwell to Beckton Cliffs, contain shells of various genera, lacustrine and fluviatile; bituminous wood and seed-vessels; remains of mammalia, of an alligator known as "*Alligator Hantoniensis*," of lizards, serpents, and birds. These remains are no doubt due to the deposits of an ancient river which flowed westwardly into the sea (now represented by the beds of London clay). At Barton cliffs (2 m. W.), where the London clay joins this freshwater deposit, some species of marine shells are found mixed with the others; but are gradually replaced, as we proceed eastward, by those of freshwater origin—just such a succession as we should expect to meet in tracing the course of a river upwards from its mouth. The marine or London clay strata, stretching from *Barton Cliffs* westward, abound in fossils of the usual class. "These are most conveniently obtained from the low cliff near Beckton Bunny" (*bunny*, the *chine* of the Isle of Wight, is the local name for a glen with a brook running into the sea), "and occur in greatest abundance in the upper part of the dark green sandy clay. There are generally blocks of the indurated portions of the strata on the beach, from which fossils may be extracted." (For more ample details see *Mantell's* 'Geology of the Isle of Wight and adjacent coasts'.)

The cliffs are gradually melting into the sea; the old church of Hord-

well has disappeared, and the churchyard is within 100 yards of the precipice. The new church of Hordwell is tolerable E. E., with square tower. A fanatic community, called Shakers, established themselves in this parish about 1872, and excited considerable attention by their strange doings, but have now (1876) dispersed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Hordwell W. we reach *Beckton Bunny*, a bare wide gorge, with beds of heath and gorse fringing the cliff. At this point the brackish water beds end and the marine series commence. Continuing along the cliff, with grand views across to the white Needle Rocks and the coloured sands of Alum Bay, we reach, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hordwell, *Chewton Bunny*, a lovely glen fringed down to the very edge of the sea with oak coppice.

The pedestrian may proceed along the coast to Mudeford (close to Christchurch), keeping to the beach if he is sure about the tides (the shingle in parts, however, is uneasy walking); or by the cliff-path, commanding fine and extensive views; or a more inland course may be taken by Milton (*ante*). The cliff-path is preferable, for the land views here are not very striking; whilst the sea rolls in grandly, dashing, in stormy weather, magnificent shrouds of foam over the (literally) tottering cliffs.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Milton (and 9 m. from Lymington) is *High Cliff* (Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford). The house is approached from the land side through a thick wood of firs, and may be seen during the absence of the family. The estate belonged to Lord Bute (the Minister of George III.), who built a villa here, the site of which has long since been washed away by the sea. The present house, built by the late Lord Stuart de Ros-say at no great distance inland, is said to be in danger from the same cause (the landsprings,) although many years may elapse before its fantastic

turrets are overthrown. It is a modern Gothic edifice, a mixture of castle, abbey, and church, picturesque enough in itself, the style being determined by a number of fragments brought from monastic ruins in Normandy. Many of the window cases and arches, and the frame of an oriel window in the garden front, are from the abbey of St. Wandrille, on the Seine; they are beautiful specimens of the tracery and carving of the flamboyant style. In the open work of the parapet appear the two well-known lines of Lucretius—

“Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora
ventis,
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem.”

The sea view from this front, and from the tower above, is magnificent; and the amiable pleasure suggested by the Latin poet may no doubt be frequently enjoyed here in stormy weather.

The house contains some antique fragments of interest. In the *hall* remark some very fine oak carving of flamboyant character, brought from a convent in Normandy. The designs are from the life of our Saviour, the wall above is hung with good tapestry. The stained glass of the window (French and Flemish of the 16th century) also deserves notice. On the staircase are indifferent portraits of the 3rd Earl of Bute, of the 1st Earl of Sandwich, and of Wortley Montagu, beside other family pictures of no merit. An admirable case of stuffed birds and animals, arranged so as to represent the trial of a prisoner, should, however, be especially noticed. The magistrates are represented by a pair of owls, whilst a weasel acts as clerk. Two bantam constables hold between them the unlucky culprit, a rat who has killed a chicken, produced in court by its clamorous mother. Rats, a hedgehog, and other animals, compose the audience behind the bar, where is also

seen the wife of the prisoner with a baby in her arms. The whole is the work of Mr. Hart, a taxidermist residing at Christchurch, assisted by the suggestions of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley. The various expression of the heads is most curious and amusing. In the *Library* is a small cabinet, with a Crucifixion, attributed to *Antonello da Messina*, and perhaps worth notice. It is (like many of Antonello's works) very Flemish in character. Here is also a portrait of the Earl of Lindsay killed in the fight at Edgell. The *Drawing-room* contains 2 fine tapestries (date 1783), after Berthelemy, representing the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. In the *Dining-room* is a copy of the well-known portrait of Joanna of Naples.

Opposite High Cliff, inland, is *Beacon Lodge* (Major Heneage).

From High Cliff you may proceed along the cliff, still commanding a noble view of the open sea, 2 m. to *Mudeford*—the ford of the Mude,—or *Muddiford*, a little village at the N.E. corner of the estuary that stretches up to Christchurch. An omnibus leaves for Christchurch stat. at 9 A.M. There are 2 small *Inns*, lodgings are to be had in many of the houses, and the beach affords excellent bathing; the sands are level and extensive. The low, one-storied villa, at the extreme point l. as the road turns up from the sands to the village, is *Gundimore* (Misses Towns- end), formerly the residence of William Stewart Rose, who was visited here by Walter Scott in 1807. Scott was at this time at work on 'Marmion,' and several sheets of MS. and corrected proofs of the 3rd canto were despatched from here to Edinburgh, under covers franked by W. S. Rose; who alludes to this visit, among other associations connected with the place, in his poem of 'Gundimore,' extracts from

which occur in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott':—

"Here Walter Scott has woo'd the northern muse;
Here he with me has joy'd to walk or cruise;
And hence has prick'd through Ytene'sholt,
where we
Have call'd to mind how, under greenwood tree,
Pierced by the partner of his woodland craft,
King Rufus fell by Tyrell's random shaft.
Hence have we ranged by Celtic camps and barrows,
Or climb'd th' expectant bark, to thread the Narrows
Of Hurst, bound eastward to the gloomy bower
Where Charles was prison'd in yon island tower.

Here, witch'd from summer sea and softer reign,
Foscolo courted muse of milder strain.
On these ribb'd sands was Coleridge pleas'd to pace
While ebbing seas have humm'd a rolling bass
To his rapt talk."

Coleridge was in lodgings at Mudeford in November, 1816.

Near Mudeford is *Elmhurst* (Lord Bury), a small Strawberry-hill, and *Bure Homage* (M. Ricardo, Esq.), with very fine grounds.

To the N. of the Christchurch road lies *Burton*, with its 'Staple Cross,' where Southey and his wife, in company with Chas. Lloyd, spent the summer of 1797, was introduced to Chas. Lamb, and made the acquaintance of his correspondent and valued friend Rickman, "the sturdiest of jovial companions." He returned in 1799 with the purpose of settling here; took a cottage, "Southey Palace that is to be," got his books about him, and wrote a considerable portion of his 'Thalaba,' but was driven away by sickness and "the want of abler medical advice."

Beyond Gundimore, to the W., is *Wolhays* (T. Entwistle, Esq.), formerly belonging to Sir George Rose, the elder brother of Sir Walter's friend. In the grounds the arbutus, pinaster, and cistus flourish in pro-

fusion, the sandy soil well suiting them. There is a long and very pleasant terrace of greensward, completely overhanging the sea. Opposite rises the bold mass of *Hengistbury Head (post)*, to which the tourist can cross by a boat from the Haven Inn, and so reach Christchurch by a rather circuitous route. The direct course (2 m.) is by the pleasant walk on the E. shore of the estuary, with the stately mass of the venerable Minster in sight the whole way.

[Christchurch may also be reached by a *Branch line* of $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ringwood (Rte. 26). The scenery is striking from its contrasts. On W. runs a high and barren ridge, part of the Dorsetshire Downs, but with a break midway near the *Herne Station*, where the foliage of *Herne (or Heron) Court* (Earl of Malmesbury) relieves the eye; whilst on E. the Avon winds through a fertile country, where may be noticed Tyrrel's Ford, the ch. of Sopley, and the picturesque grounds of *Winkton (post)*.]

Christchurch *Stat.* is at the N.W. end of the town, the Minster at the opposite end.

19 m. *Christchurch* (a corporate town, which now returns 1 M.P. (Pop. 2094). *Inn*, King's Arms, excellent), stands at the head of the estuary that opens into the wider Christchurch Bay; and between the two rivers, the Avon and the Stour, that, descending the one from Wiltshire and the other from Somersetshire, here join the sea. Hence the Saxon name of the place, *Tweon-aeteam*, from the island or peninsula formed by the two streams. (One of the favourite schemes of the great Lord Clarendon, who had property here, was to render the Avon navigable to Salisbury, and to make the harbour an anchorage for men-of-war). The great Augustinian priory of *Christchurch*, however, founded

here before the Conquest, soon superseded this earlier name, although the place was still occasionally called "Christchurch Twineham." The Ang.-Sax. Chronicle alludes to *Tweoxneam* or *Twineham* in the year 901, when, during the contest for the crown between Edward the Elder and his kinsman Ethelwald, the latter took Wimborne and *Tweoxneam*. The manor of *Twineham* belonged to the Crown, and was granted by Henry I. to Richard de Redvers, whose descendants continued to possess it until 1293, when the Countess Isabella de Fortibus sold it to Edward I., together with the royalties of the Isle of Wight and the manor of Lambeth. A lease of the manor of *Twynham* was subsequently granted both to the Montacutes and to the Nevilles, Earls of Salisbury, whose descendant the unfortunate Countess Margaret, mother of Cardinal Pole, enjoyed it until her attainder in April, 1539. Christchurch was visited by Edward VI. in his southern progress in vain pursuit of health shortly before his death.

The town of Christchurch consists for the most part of two long, straggling streets, and, with the exception of its antiquities, has nothing to interest the tourist. It is, however, the only place in England which contains manufactories of fusee chains for clocks and watches. All the necessary implements for the work are made in the factory, as well as the chains themselves. The great attractions of Christchurch are its *Priory church*, and the ruins of a *Norman house* by the side of the Avon.

The *Church* stands at the extreme point of the meadows between two rivers, and its tower forms a noted sea-mark. The year in which the Saxon church was founded is unknown: but a religious establishment, consisting of a dean and 25 secular canons, existed here at the period of the Domesday survey,

which in the year 1150 (temp. Stephen) was converted into a priory of Augustinian canons regular, under the auspices of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, whose descendants continued to be liberal benefactors to the house. Most of the succeeding kings also made large grants to the priory, the annual income of which, at the surrender, was 519*l*. The prior is described in the commissioners' report as a "very honest, conformable (*sic*) person," and the house as "well furnished with jewells and plate, wherof some be meet for the King's Majesty's use." Leland had before declared that the library was all but empty, containing only one small volume on the old English laws; and tradition asserts that the townspeople distinguished the canons as "priory lubbers"—a name scarcely indicative of learning or activity. The priory lands have had various possessors. The site and entire fabric of the church, together with all its appurtenances, were granted in 1540 for the general use of the parish. Up to this time the western part of the nave alone had served as the parish church; the eastern portion and the choir being reserved entirely for the canons. Various works of well-directed restoration have been carried on under the direction of Mr. Garbett of Winchester, and Mr. Ferrey, during the last 60 years. The church is for the most part of two periods, Norm. and late Perp., both of which afford excellent specimens of their respective styles. The outline is somewhat disappointing, the single western tower, the loss of the central tower, and the lowness of the transepts, giving it much of a parochial character. Observe the gigantic *N. Porch*; the richly decorated circular *Norm. Turret* at the E. angle of the *N. transept*; and *St. Michael's Loft* above the Lady Chapel. The building affords one of the best remaining examples of

the union of a monastic and parochial church.

The visitor enters by the *N. porch*, as usual on the town side of the church (the priory buildings were on the S. side). This is E. E., and of very unusual size, projecting more than 40 ft., and rising nearly to the parapet of the main building. This porch has been beautifully restored, and paved with encaustic tiles; the vaulting, which had been destroyed, replaced; and the Purbeck marble shafts made good and polished. The upper story may probably have served as a muniment-room, or for the school which was attached to the priory from a very early period. Remark especially the recessed arch opening to the church, and the ornament in the tympanum. A figure of the Saviour no doubt occupied the central space. The windows and buttresses of the *N. aisle* are E. E., but the rest is of the original Norm. work with stone vaulting. The nave itself, of 7 bays, which now serves as the parish church, is Norm. to the top of the triforium; the clerestory above is E. E., and the stucco vaulting is modern. The Norm. portion is very probably the work of Ralph Flambard, the iniquitous minister of Rufus, called by Peter of Blois "omnium virorum in terra cupidissimus et pessimus." He was Dean of Christchurch before his elevation to the bishopric of Durham, and is known to have rebuilt the whole of the church and conventual buildings. The nave of Durham Cathedral, also built by Flambard, should be compared throughout. The *S. aisle* retains its original stone vaulting, and has a fine Norm. arcade running the whole length of the wall, above which are Dec. windows restored by Mr. Ferrey. The *monks' door* at the W., and the very curious *prior's door*, very French in its character, at the E. end of the *S. aisle*, mark the

position of the cloisters. Here is a memorial window for Benjamin Ferrey, sen., placed there by his son, the well-known architect. Mr. Ferrey, a native of Christchurch, was employed in the restoration of the nave; and his 'Antiquities of Christchurch,' London, 1834, should be consulted by those who desire more ample information than can here be given. At the W. end the stairs which led to the dormitory remain in the depth of the wall, with a benatura for the monks on entering the church opposite.

The *Western tower* (erected as at Furness, Bolton, Shrewsbury, Wimborne, &c., in the centre of the W. end of the nave, shortly before the Dissolution) is Perp. It contains a memorial for Shelley the poet and his wife, placed here by their son, Sir Percy F. Shelley of Boscombe. The sculpture, dated 1854, is by *Weekes*, A.R.A. The body of Shelley, relaxed in death, with seaweed flung over the arm, is held on the knees of his wife, who bends over it. At the side are rocks and a fragment of wreck. The figures are in white marble, with a background of veined grey. Below are the lines from his own 'Adonais'—

"He hath outsoar'd the shadow of our night;
 Envy and calumny, and hate and pain,
 And that unrest which men miscall delight,
 Can touch him not, and torture not again.
 From the contagion of the world's slow stain
 He is secure, and now can never mourn
 A heart grown cold, a head grown grey in vain;
 Nor, when the spirit's self has ceased to burn,
 With sparkless ashes load an unlamented urn."

The monument (though beautifully executed) is painfully suggestive of a designed caricature of an Italian *pietà* (where the Virgin supports the body of the Saviour). It is also entirely opposed to the real facts of the poet's death; and its unsuitness for a position in a Christian church becomes the more

apparent the longer it is studied. The tracery of the great W. window was restored in 1860. It is filled with stained glass by Lavers, illustrating the *Te Deum*, presented by the late Admiral Walcott.

The *N. transept* is perhaps earlier than the Norm. work of the nave, and has small circular arches with plain soffites opening into the aisle. The S. window is Perp. The *S. transept* has Perp. clustered pilasters at the angles, and just within the opening to the nave. The upper part is cut off by a modern flat roof. The stone vault was barbarously destroyed between 1788 and 1820. Some of the bosses remain in the N. chancel aisle. The arch westward into the aisle is E. E.; that opposite is Perp., with W. E., the initials of William Eyre, chosen prior in 1502, on the side panelling. Each transept had a Norm. *apsidal chapel* to the E. That in the S. transept remains; that to the N. has given place to 2 early Dec. chantries, erected by the Montacutes. Each transept stands on a Norm. crypt, that to the N. once full of human bones, now removed; and there are rooms over the chapels.

A very rich *Rood-screen* (temp. Edward III., well restored by Mr. Ferrey in 1848) divides the nave from the choir of the canons, which formerly included the first bay of the nave. After the fall of the central tower, of which the huge E. gable of the nave preserves some portions—two of the lantern windows may be seen between the vault and the timber roof of the choir—the ritual and architectural choirs were made to correspond, and the rood-screen erected. This is throughout late Perp., with the initials of Prior Eyre on the bosses of the roof, indicating, no doubt, that much of the new work was completed in his time. This part of the church is very lofty and fine, and deserves careful attention. The rich groined roof, divided

into 4 bays, has remarkable lantern-like corbels. Observe the manner and positions in which the colouring (much of which remains) was introduced—on the capitals of the slender pilasters running up to the roof between the windows—on the figures under the brackets—on the roof bosses—and in the quatrefoils of the panels. The western part of the choir retains the ancient stalls, the style verging on the cinquecento. (It should here be remarked that an historical or rather satirical character has been assigned to these carvings—utterly without foundation.) The great height of the high altar above the nave, and the lowness of the Lady Chapel altar, which retains its stone slab in the original position, should be observed. The present altar at the E. end was, according to its inscription, “made and presented to this church by Augustus Welby Pugin, A.D. 1831.” Pugin’s first wife was buried in the N. chancel aisle. It is scarcely a good specimen of the taste of its donor, who is said to have been infinitely struck with the beauty and dignity of this venerable church. About the altar rises a remarkable reredos, “one of the same type as those of Winchester, St. Alban’s, and St. Mary’s Overie, and now the richest of the four.” It represents the stem of Jesse, who lies asleep above the altar, whilst a vine-stem proceeds upwards from his figure, and ramifies into the various niches, each of which had its statue. In the central compartment is the Adoration of the Kings, in which is to be remarked “a very curious peculiarity. St. Mary is represented reclining nearly at full length, and holding our blessed Lord upright. St. Joseph is leaning over her. Consequently the king who is making his offering almost crouches on the ground.” The figures of David and Solomon, on either side of that of Jesse, should be noticed. The first

is especially graceful. The design of the whole screen (of the end of the 14th cent.?) is better than its execution.

On the N. side of the altar is the chapel built for her own last resting-place by Margaret Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George Duke of Clarence (brother of Edward IV.), and grand-daughter of Richard Neville the King-maker, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. The countess was the mother of Reginald Pole, and was involved in the catastrophe which destroyed so many of her family. She was attainted without trial in 1539, and after being confined for more than 2 years was beheaded within the Tower, May 27, 1541, when seventy years old, and buried in the church of St. Peter ad Vincula. She was a woman of a most “man-like” spirit, and may perhaps have been connected with the intrigues of her son, the famous cardinal. Of this, however, no proof exists; and most historians are of opinion that she was butchered because her son was out of Henry’s reach. A frightful story of the countess’s beheading is told by Lord Herbert—she is said to have refused to lay her head on the block, saying that “so traitors only should do,” and to have told the executioner to “get it off as he could.” When the Commissioners for the suppression of monastic houses visited Christchurch in the December after her death, they “found a chapel and monument curiously made of Caen stone, prepared by the late mother of Reginald Pole for her burial, which we have caused to be defaced and all the arms and badges to be delete.” The chapel is of course late Perp., indicating the approach of the “Renaissance” in its details, which are, however, not so Italian as those of the Delaware tomb in Boxgrove Church (nearly of the same date, see *Hand-book for Kent and Sussex*). The coats

of arms in the fan-tracery roof are all defaced, but traces of the "silver saltire upon martial red" of the Nevilles may still be detected by the heraldic eye. Somewhat less damage has been done to the religious emblems, including a representation of the Holy Trinity on the central boss, with the countess kneeling at the feet of the Almighty Father. Her motto, "Spes mea in Deo est," is still legible below.

The W. end of the Salisbury Chapel has been made to support a tablet to the memory of the Right Hon. George Rose (d. 1818) and his widow.

On the S. side of the altar is a monument by *Flaxman* (removed from Salisbury) for the Viscountess Fitzharris, d. 1815. She is seated and instructing her children. It can hardly be regarded as one of the most successful productions of the sculptor. Below it are 2 ancient tombs, probably those of priors, one coped and the other plain, with a foliated cross.

The choir is enclosed with a stone wall. In the *N. choir aisle*, a Perp. chapel, W. of that of the Countess of Salisbury, is not improved by a modern inscription to John Cook, Esq., placed above the door. Further W., and E. of the N. transept, is a small chapel of the Dec. period, with very rich details. Here also is an indifferent monument by *Chantrey* for John Barnes of Finchley, d. 1815. In the *S. choir aisle* is the chantry chapel of Prior Draper, with the date 1529, and his initials, J. D., over the door; the details are somewhat Italian. John Draper, Bp. of Neapolis and suffragan of Winchester, was the "honest comfortable (*sic*) person" who resigned the priory to Henry VIII.'s commissioners, and who, dying in 1552, was buried in or near this chapel, which he had built in his lifetime. His grave-dub, which lay originally in the N.

transept, now forms part of the pavement in front of it. On the N. side of this aisle is the chantry of Robert Harys (d. 1525), with his rebus, an R. with a hare below it, from whose mouth issues a label with the letters "ys." On the cornice is the inscription—"The Lord King of blis have mercy on him that let make this; the which was me Robert Harys, 1525." Two sculptured fragments have been placed on brackets in this part of the aisle. One apparently represents the administration of the viaticum to a female (the Virgin?), the other is the Coronation of the Virgin. At the corner of the aisle, near the entrance from the transept, is a chapel of Norm. character, but which has been much altered, temp. Henry III.

Returning to the extreme E. end of the church, we enter the *Lady Chapel*, completed before 1405, very rich Perp., with a groined vault. At the E. end are the remains of a screen, once of unusual splendour; the stone altar still exists; and under the windows is a rich Perp. arcading. The altar-tombs in the N. and S. walls are said to be those of Sir Thomas West, "captain of the castle of Christchurch," d. 1405, and of his mother. They are apparently of later date, but well deserve notice. Observe, at the back of the reredos, a remarkable inscription to "the most rare of all connections, a perfect and disinterested friend, Maria Morgan, d. 1796," erected by the Countess of Strathmore. To her various virtues "perhaps even the historic page will bear witness to an astonished and admiring posterity." The colours hung up here are those of "the Loyal Christchurch Volunteers" during the French war.

In a small chapel at the E. end of the N. choir aisle is a 15th-centy. altar-tomb with alabaster effigies, said to be those of Sir John Chydioke of Chydioke in Dorsetshire, and his

wife. The figures are excellent specimens of armour and costume. Sir John Chydioke is said to have fallen during the wars of the Roses. Both figures retain much of their colour, but are sadly mutilated, a piece of local folklore asserting that the scrapings of "King Chydioke's" tomb, as it is called, are an excellent remedy for sundry disorders. Outside this chapel, and on the floor nearer the choir, are the grave-slabs of Prior Eyre, d. 1520, and of his mother, Joanna Cockrell. This is the prior whose initials, W. E., appear on the panelling and roof of the choir.

In this part of the church an oaken beam was formerly shown which was said to have been miraculously lengthened during the night whilst the church was building. It had before been too short for the place for which it was destined. The story is found elsewhere (it is told of Eling (Rte. 26), and of St. Eanswith at Folkestone), but perhaps first occurs in the apocryphal Gospel of Thomas (dating from the end of the second century). Among numberless miracles of the Infancy there recorded, it is said that, whilst Joseph was one day making a bed for a rich man, a piece of the wood proved too short. The Saviour then, taking it into his hands, stretched it to the right size.

Over the Lady Chapel is an apartment called *St. Michael's Loft*, approached by a winding staircase from outside the church, and used as a schoolroom since the middle of the 17th centy. Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Warner the topographer of Hants, and Ferrey the architect, were educated here. At the E. end are a niche for a statue and 5 brackets. The *Tower* should be ascended for the sake of the view extending to the Needles, Scratchell's and Alum Bays.

On a tombstone in the churchyard is a mysterious inscription,

which has never yet been explained:—

"We were not slayne, but rayed—
Rayed not to life,
But to be buried twice
By men of strife.
What rest could th' living have
When dead had none?
Agree amongst you:
Here we ten are one.

Hen. Rogers, died April 17, 1641.
I. R."

Passing westward by the fine Perp. tower, the niche in front of which still contains a figure of the Saviour crowned with thorns, and with a triangular dent in the side, representing the spear-wound, the visitor will see before him one of the entrances to the priory, with a long stretch of thick wall overgrown with ferns. This, with some walls, two round towers to the S., and a fragment of an old bridge leading to the meadow beyond, is all that now remains of the domestic buildings. The mill, which with Knap Mill, a mile up the Avon, is mentioned in Domesday, and the *Priory* (till lately the seat of the Pococks) beyond, although perhaps built out of portions of the ruins, contain nothing worth special notice. The Priory was once inhabited by the Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe.

After fully inspecting the church the tourist should visit the *Norman house* on the bank of the stream opposite the King's Arms Inn. This house was evidently in immediate connection with the *Castle*, the mound of which, with a shell of keep-wall, is seen close beyond. The castle was probably built by Baldwin de Redvers: and the house may have served as the residence of its governor. It stands on a branch of the Avon, which is made to serve as a mill-stream for the priory (the mill is lower down), and as a moat for the defence of the castle. The house itself (now little more than a

shell) is of late Norm. character, perhaps temp. Hen. II. It is about 70 ft. long by 24 broad, the plan a simple oblong. The ground-floor, which is divided by a wall, has a number of loopholes. Part of the stone staircase remains, ascending to the upper floor, where was the principal apartment, apparently undivided. Near the centre of the E. wall, next the river, is a large fireplace, with a round chimney-shaft. The small tower overhanging the river may perhaps have served as a flank. The bridge in its lower part is probably Norm.

Excursions.

(a.) Passing down a lane to the W. of the church, you come to the ferry over the Stour, whence there is a pleasant walk of about 2 m. on the W. of the harbour to *Hengistbury* or *Warren Head*, the tract of high land forming the W. side of Christchurch Bay. This is entirely a mass of ironstone, of which the Priory Church and the Castle are partly built, and is the only point between Lymington and Poole where any hard stony masses occur in the cliffs. The stone here consists of 5 layers of large ferruginous concretions, somewhat like the septaria of the London clay. These are now quarried and taken to Wales for smelting, from the want of proper materials on the spot; the tramways are for the conveyance of the ironstone to the lighters. The entire headland is cut off from the sea to the Stour by a broad trench with a lofty single vallum. There are three entrances. Some irregular mounds flank the one nearest Christchurch; and a small barrow or two within might perhaps repay examination. The whole work is elaborate, and it perhaps formed one of the defences of the earliest Saxon colonists. Its name, *Hengistbury*, seems a mere modern corruption of

"Hedenes buria," by which it is mentioned in a charter of De Redvers. The headland itself is a broad tract of ground, covered with heather and rough herbage. From it a grand sea view is commanded; with the Isle of Wight, with its variegated or chalk cliffs, on one side, and Purbeck, blue and misty, on the other. Below, N., is the great Priory Church, with the river windings, and a wide landscape N.E., stretching far into the New Forest. The whole scene has a certain wildness, the effect of which is not unpleasantly aided by an occasional dash of turf-smoke from the little Haven Inn and some cottages at the mouth of the harbour.

The walk may be continued along the headland, and the estuary crossed to Mudeford (*ante*); or the tourist may well turn westward, and take the cliff path to Boscombe chine, (3 m.), returning to Christchurch by Stourfield and the ferry.

(b.) *St. Catherine's Hill*, about 2 m. N. of Christchurch, should be visited for the sake of its fine view. It is a mass of rolled gravel, much of which is exposed in white patches, where the hill-sides have been cut for turf. On the W. side of the hill are traces of two intrenchments, the N. circular, the S. square, and 4 circular mounds (watch-towers?) overlook the country from different parts of the hill. The Avon is seen winding through its broad green meadows below, and beyond it a wooded country with low elevations stretches away N. Lumps of clay marked with a cross, encaustic tiles, and fragments of Purbeck marble are found in the centre of the southern camp, and excavations made in 1862 laid bare the foundations of a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine (whence the name of the hill), founded in the 14th centy., but dismantled at the Reformation; it was only 45 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. 4 in. The church of

Ringwood is visible, as is the spire of Salisbury in very clear weather. On the S., seen over masses of rich wood about *Heron Court* (Earl of Malmesbury), is the sea, with the Isle of Wight E. and Purbeck W. The pedestrian may descend through steep fir woods into the Poole and Bournemouth road, and return home by the village of Iford. Plantations of Scotch fir commence here, and are continued almost without intermission all the way to Bournemouth. They are said to be the most extensive in the S. of England. Plots of 20 or 30 acres are sold at a time for props in coal-mines and similar purposes. They are shipped from Christchurch. The trees are never left long enough to attain any great size, but they give a character to the district, throughout which their blue-green foliage and red stems are contrasted with glossy, red-berried hollies, and richly tinted ferns. Seen under a deep blue sky, flecked with gray cloudlets, the colouring becomes superb.

Heron Court was a country-house of the priors of Christchurch. It is surrounded by some very fine trees, but contains nothing requiring especial notice.

(c.) The archæologist should make a point of visiting the *Church of Sopley*, on l. bank of the Avon, about 2½ m. N. from Christchurch. On the road he will pass *Winkton*, and enjoy some very lovely quiet river scenery. The reach below Sopley should be especially noticed; where the broad full stream is overhanging by oaks, and bordered by green pastoral meadows. The church of Sopley belonged to the priory of Christchurch, and the monastic infirmary is traditionally said to have been placed here. The church, cruciform, with a W. tower, is for the most part E. E., but has had extensive Perp. alterations. There is a deep S. porch, projecting as far as the transept, above which is a rude

figure of St. Michael, with wings and cross, standing on a head-shaped corbel. The nave is Perp., with an E. E. chancel arch. An oaken roof is hidden by the ceiling; the corbels, which are visible, have figures playing the rebeck, and the double pipes, or cornemuse. The S. transept has been much altered, but has a triple E. E. window toward the E., and on either side projecting brackets with heads. In the S. wall is an aumbry. The arch into the S. aisle of nave is E. E. The N. transept is at present much narrower, but was evidently at first of the same dimensions. The achievement of Lord Keane (the hero of Cabul) now hangs in it. The chancel is small and narrow, with a Perp. E. window. The walls are probably E. E. On the floor lie two monastic figures of stone, with foliage and canopies of late E. E. character. They are full-length effigies, with the hands clasped on the breast, but have been much defaced. The whole church is interesting, and deserves careful attention. It stands on a green mound overhanging the Avon, part of which has been fenced with stone, and may be artificial. The view towards St. Catherine's-hill, over the river meadows, is very beautiful. Close below is the old mill of the monks.

Sopley lies on the main road from Christchurch to Ringwood (9 m.), which follows the course of the river, but is of no very high interest. About 2 m. above Sopley we reach *Tyrrel's Ford*, where the supposed slayer of the Red King is said to have ridden through the Avon on his way to Poole. Close by is Avon Tyrrel and the blacksmith's forge, built on the site of the one where the knight's horse is said to have been shod. There is good salmon-fishing in the Avon, and enormous jacks are caught in the Stour. Both rivers are very strictly preserved.

(d.) Although there is a rly., a

walk from Christchurch to Bournemouth may be recommended; distance between 4 and 5 m. The pedestrian should cross the ferry to the W. of the Minster (note the view of Hengistbury Head), and proceed by the fir plantations of *Stourfield* (H. Popham, Esq.) rt., and the strange-looking red-brick mansion 1. (Wadham Locke, Esq.). He will soon reach *Pokesdown* (Puck's down=Fairy down) with a pleasing little church by *Street* (enlarged 1874), and schools, and a fine open common swept by the sea-breeze. On 1. is *Boscombe Manor* (Sir Percy F. Shelley), almost hidden among fir woods, close to which a lane leads to *Boscombe Chine*, once as wildly picturesque a spot as any on the coast, but now a suburb of Bournemouth, provided with church, hotel, &c. *Boscombe Tower* is the residence of Sir H. D. Wolfe, M.P. The chine, one of the narrow water-worn ravines occurring every here and there in the soft sands of this part of the coast, presents a very remarkable basin worn into fantastic ridges of sand of every shade of white, yellow, and brown. These sands extend W. until they meet the chalk at Poole. The sand takes singular forms as it is gradually eaten away by inland springs, which descend from the head of the chines. These ravines, which are sometimes from 100 to 150 ft. deep, were probably first produced by landslips after severe frosts, and have become enlarged by the constant operation of the springs.—*Lyell*. "Most of these gorges tend more or less easterly, and the eastern banks, from their exposure to the S.W. winds, are more naked, and are constantly wasting away, so that in several the chasm on this side expands by a succession of deep inlets or coves with sharp projections between. From many points of view this gives the appearance of a number of distinct headlands to the

coast, instead of a nearly straight line of cliffs, which is its original form."—*Brannon*. From the foot of the chine, where is a drinking-fountain erected by the Earl of Malmesbury, you can walk along a fine open stretch of sand, commanding noble views from the Isle of Wight to Purbeck, and thus reach Bournemouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., if the tide allows. If not, the cliff path must be taken, unless you reascend the chine to the high road.

24 m. *Bournemouth* (Pop. 7000) has 2 rly. stats., *East B.* for Christchurch, Southampton, London, and *West B.* for Poole, and the West of England. *Hotels*: Bath, Bellevue, Lansdowne, Exeter Park, Pembroke, and the Spa Hotel at Boscombe. Lodging-houses also are plentiful, but the terms are high in the season, September to May.

This, almost the youngest of watering-places, which has grown so rapidly in public favour, is within a mile of the Dorsetshire border, and lies in and around a valley planted with firs, through which the Bourne brook, descending from Kingston Heath, 6 m. N., finds its way to the sea. In a branch of this valley called Knighton Bottom is a peat bog with large fragments of trees—beech and oak for the most part. There is a tradition that this forest was burned down in the reign of Stephen. At the head of the Bourne valley itself is a peat bog containing trunks of fir-trees. All the valley, and much of the coast on either side, was early in the present century planted with pines and pinasters (under which is now a thick growth of arbutus, laurustinus, and rhododendrons, which grow here luxuriantly), by Mr. Tregonwell of Cranborne, who formed a decoy for wild fowl here, and built himself a mansion beside it, which is now the Exeter Park hotel. Thirty years after, Sir G. W. T. Ger-

vis, the owner of the land on the E. side of the brook, employed Mr. Ferrey, the architect, to lay it out for building purposes, the only dwelling for miles, beside Mr. Tregonwell's house, being then the coast-guard station, a public-house, and two fishermen's huts. The growth of the place has been rapid, but it is only quite recently that it has begun to take the form of a town, with regular streets and roads. At first a few avenues were cut through the pine woods, and villas of nondescript architecture perched singly here and there, each hidden from its nearest neighbour, giving almost the solitude of a wilderness to those who desired it, and everything being as quiet as the most exacting invalid could wish. This is now very materially changed, though formal terraces and crescents are still judiciously avoided, and, generally, care is taken to preserve open spaces between the villas, and to maintain shaded walks by the roadside. An Arcade, and the Commercial Road leading to Poole, contain almost the only shops, and the labouring classes mostly reside at Winton or Moordown, villages a mile or more distant, on the Wimborne road.

The town is divided into East and West Cliff, midway between which is the Pier, 800 ft. long, at which steamboats from Poole on the one hand, and from the Isle of Wight on the other, touch almost daily. The bourne, from which the place has its name, is a shallow stream, the banks of which are laid out as public gardens, called Westover. At a short distance E. is *St. Peter's Church*, a handsome Dec. building, with tower and lofty spire, by *Street*, and regarded as one of his most successful works. It has replaced a small church, of very modest pretensions, erected by Sir G. Gervis more than 30 years ago, and may be considered in some sort a Memorial of Mr. Keble, who died at Brookside,

an Italian villa near the Baths. The nave is lofty, with a fine open timber roof, and has several painted windows, but the choir and sanctuary are of extraordinary richness of decoration. Notice the great E. window, the 2 Keble memorial windows, the carved reredos, under a canopy of alabaster, the enamelled tiles representing subjects connected with the Lord's Supper, the sedilia, the pulpit, an open arcade in alabaster and marble, and the lectern, an angel with extended wings. In the churchyard are buried Godwin the novelist, died 1836, and his wife, Mary Woolstonecraft Godwin, author of '*A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*,' died 1797. (Their remains were removed here from the churchyard of St. Pancras, London.) Here is also interred their daughter, Mary Woolstonecraft Shelley, widow of the poet, died 1853. The three are commemorated on a raised slab, in an inclosure planted with roses. The churchyard is kept in excellent order, and abounds with handsome monuments of Christian character, many of them almost hidden by small groups of trees.

Holy Trinity Church is of the Lombardo-Gothic style, red brick, with blue and black diapering. *St. Michael's* is of stone, E. E. in style. *St. Clement's*, at Boscombe, is a small building, as yet incomplete. The choir, with the handsomely carved oak stalls, the encaustic pavement of the sanctuary, and the painted windows of the Lady Chapel, are deserving of notice.

The chapels of the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Independents, are all fairly good edifices.

Earl Stanhope, the historian, died at Bournemouth, Dec. 24, 1875.

The climate of Bournemouth is very mild and equable, the thermometer for 11 years (1862-72) varying only from 45.4 in January to 71.9 in July, and the amount of cloud, humidity, and rainfall, com-

paring advantageously with those of almost every other health resort. It is hence considered unusually favourable in consumptive cases of a certain stage, and a *Sanatorium* for the reception of such patients was established here in 1855 under the supervision of Dr. Burslem, author of a work on 'Pulmonary Consumption.' It stands in the upper part of the valley, and receives two classes of inmates, the larger number paying 6s. per week, and some few 21s. So excellent an institution deserves extensive support. The superintendent is a lady. The design of the building is Italian, and tolerably good. It includes a chapel, E. E. in style, by *Street*, with several memorial windows. The institution is open to visitors from 2 to 5 every week day. There is also an Invalids' Home, for the reception of patients discharged from the Sanatorium as incurable; and a *Convalescent Home*, founded in memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea, as a branch of the Salisbury Infirmary, opened 1867.

The bathing is good, the sands being remarkably smooth; and a well-stocked Library and Reading Rooms, Assembly Rooms, Town Hall, &c., furnish the usual amusements. The country to the N. is mostly open heath, but there is good pike and perch fishing at Muscliffe, a village on the Stour, 3 m. N.E.

The chines, from Boscombe, E., to Flag Head, W., where the cliffs give place to the low shore of Poole Harbour, are full of beauty and interest, and will furnish a very pleasant excursion for the pedestrian. Boscombe itself need hardly be visited, as it is spoilt by building, a rustic bridge now spanning the picturesque chasm, and a large red-brick hotel (Boscombe Spa) obtruding itself at every turn. Going westward, we have Durley Chine, with villas clustered on its sides, and a bathing station at foot; Middle Chine, with a noble growth of hollies,

as yet untouched; Alum Chine, very beautiful, but threatened by the builder, the Herbert Convalescent Home standing very near. Next comes Branksome Chine, or Broad Chine, very picturesque indeed; at its head stands *Branksome Tower*, a modern Elizabethan building (H. Bury, Esq.), long the residence of C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P. for Leicestershire. Beyond this is St. Catherine's Point, with its Martello tower; Sugar-loaf Chine, where the contorted stratification should be noticed; then Flag Head, so named as the coast-guard station, but also called Poole Head; next succeed low sand-hills, beyond which is seen the wide expanse of Poole Harbour, with Branksea in the foreground, and the leaning towers of Corfe Castle in the distance. The way back to Bournemouth will be to strike inland to Parkstone, on Poole Heath, a pleasant district, now being rapidly covered with villas. A slight rise, called Constitution Hill, commands a wide view. The distance out and home will be about 10 m.

Other *Excursions* may be by rly. to Wimborne Minster, Wareham, Dorchester, and Weymouth, or to Ringwood and the New Forest. Steamboats afford daily the opportunity to visit Poole, Swanage, &c. (for all which see *Handbook for Dorsetshire*), and occasionally the Isle of Wight; or the pedestrian, who wishes to take a pleasant two days' stroll, may proceed along the cliffs to Hengistbury Head, across the mouth of Christchurch Harbour, and visit Chewton Bunny, High Cliff, Hordle, &c., taking Christchurch itself, and Pokesdown (*ante*), on his return by the inland route. Near Pokesdown may be noticed the great Conservatory from South Tedworth (Rte. 23), at present used merely for trade purposes, but proposed to be converted into a Promenade and Winter Garden.

ROUTE 28.

RINGWOOD TO FORDINGBRIDGE.
[MOYLE'S COURT, ROCKBORNE,
BREAMORE].

By Road. 6 m.

For *Ringwood* see Rte. 26.

There is no public conveyance, now that the Salisbury and Dorset line, by Wimborne, is open; but the road, along the E. bank of the Avon is a very pleasant one; and the pedestrian, by slightly diverging from it, will be able to visit one or two places of interest.

Passing the pretty village of Blatchford Green, and by the preserves of Somerley (Rte. 26), you reach at 3 m. *Ellingham*, where was once an alien cell, given by Henry VI. to Eton College. The Church is E. E. with additions. There is a rood-screen of late work, with the iron stand for the hourglass, and a surprising pew, like a carved bed, attached to Moyle's Court. Over the altar is a very indifferent picture representing the Day of Judgment, taken from one of the churches at Port St. Mary in the bay of Cadiz, in 1702, and given to the church by Lord Windsor. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lady Lisle, a plain slab, with a brief inscription, "Here lies Dame Alicia Lisle, and her daughter Ann Hartell, who dyed the 17th Feb. 1704. Alicia Lisle dyed the 2nd of Sept. 1685." It is covered with the rue-leaved spleenwort, which remains green all the year round.

Moyle's Court, 1 m. E., was the residence of the Beckenshaws, whose heiress Alicia in 1630 married John Lisle, the regicide. He fled from England at the Restoration, for he had rendered himself more odious than his fellows by his barbarous conduct as president of the high courts of justice, erected from time to time under the Commonwealth, and he was assassinated in Switzerland in 1664. His estates had been forfeited on his attainder, but Moyle's Court was regranted to his wife, on her petition to James, Duke of York (1662). One of her sons, who had been disinherited by his father as a royalist, fought on the king's side at Sedgemoor; but his mother concealed in this house, among others, one John Hicks, a seditious preacher and adherent of Monmouth, and being convicted before Judge Jefferies, she was beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2nd, 1685. Her story, a very marked episode of the rebellion, has been chosen as the subject of a fresco in the New Palace of Westminster, where she appears concealing the fugitives.

Moyle's Court (F. Fane, Esq.) shows the remains of a fine old brick house, pleasantly situated among wooded hills. There is some panelling within, and part of a carved mahogany staircase, hardly perhaps of Dame Alicia's time. The large kitchen chimney is pointed out as the place of concealment of the minister Hiches, and the cellar of the other Sedgemoor wanderers.

From Ellingham the main road may be followed to *Ibbesley*, 4 m. from Ringwood; where the bridge, just above the weir, on a long winding reach of the river, abounding in the winter with wild fowl, and where the swans "float double, swan and shadow," forms a striking view. The small church is modern, but contains a good 17th-centy. monument for Sir John Constable

and wife. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the bridge, on W., *Harbridge Church*, rebuilt in 1839, forms a very pretty feature in the valley. A picturesque turret has been since added to the tower by Lord Normanton. Nearer Fordingbridge, on an eminence, stands *Hyde Church*, built for a district of Fordingbridge, in the Dec. style. It is worth visiting for the view.

At 6 m. we reach *Fordingbridge*, a stat. on the Salisbury line, where the Avon is crossed by a 7-arched bridge (*Inns*, Greyhound, Star, both well known to anglers). The town (Pop. 837) is called *Forde* in Domesday. Beside the pleasant river scenery, the only object of interest is the *Church* (St. Mary), which is large, and of mixed architecture. The nave is early Dec., with a good Perp. roof, and Perp. clerestory windows seem to have been inserted in the place of the original Dec. Here is a small *Brass* for William Bulkeley, 1568. The main chancel, E. E., is divided from the N. chancel by early Dec. pilasters in groups of 4. There is a triple lancet E. window with singular flat headings to the lights. The roof of the N. chancel deserves especial notice; it is open and much enriched, of early Perp. character. In the churchyard are two clipped, bell-shaped yews, of considerable size. Flax-mills and a sail-cloth factory give employment to many of the inhabitants.

The country around Fordingbridge is sufficiently pleasant to tempt the tourist 3 or 4 m. further, to the Wiltshire border.

3 m. N.W. is *Rockborne*, with the woods of *West Park*, belonging to the Coote family. The pillar seen on the high ground commemorates the victories of Sir Eyre Coote,

the captor of Pondichery (d. 1783). In *Rockborne Church*, rude early Dec., are memorials to Gen. Sir Eyre Coote (d. 1857) and a very beautiful alto-relief, by *Gibson*, to the memory of his son, who died at Naples in 1834, aged 28. A winged angel, closely draped, holds the hand of the widow, by whose side are 2 children, and points to the inscription above: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." The head of the angel is of extreme beauty.

Adjoining is *Rockborne Manor House*, now a farm, and partly ruined. It was the seat of Sir John Cooper, father of Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Lord Shaftesbury, who was born at Wimborne St. Giles (see *Handbook for Dorsetshire*), and still shows the remains of a large mansion, with hall and chapel.

At about the same distance N. E. is *Breamore*, a stat. on the Salisbury line. The ancient mansion of *Breamore* (Sir Edward Hulse, Bt.) was burnt down in 1856, and has been replaced by a modern Elizabethan structure. Here was a priory of Augustinian canons founded by Baldwin de Redvers, in which *Isabella de Fortibus* was buried, but no traces remain. The parish church has some Norm. features.

Close to *Breamore* is *Charford*, formerly *Cerdeford*, very probably the *Cerdicesford* of the A.-S. Chronicle, the scene of the great battle fought by *Cerdic* and *Cynric* with the Romano-Britons, A.D. 519, by which the Celtic power in Wessex was finally broken. It once had a church, built in 1404 by Sir John Popham, with the consent of the prior of *Breamore*; but this has entirely disappeared; some mounds near the farmhouse of Mr. Read are supposed to cover its remains.

SECTION III.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

INTRODUCTION.

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Approaches, Railways, &c.—The traveller may enter the Isle of Wight either at (a) Ryde, *viâ* Portsea or Portsmouth and Southsea, or Stokes Bay; or (b) Cowes, *viâ* Southampton; or (c) Yarmouth, *viâ* Lymington. Ryde is the chief point of access, the sea passage being short (from Portsmouth 40 minutes, from Stokes Bay barely 20 minutes), and its pier communicating with the only railway to the favourite resorts at the “Back of the Island.” Steamers leave the Albert pier, Portsea, touching at the Portsmouth and the Southsea pier (which diminishes the length of passage by 10 minutes) many times every day. By the Stokes Bay route (Rte. 19), the traveller has the advantage of being taken down to the water’s edge by railway, and transferred at once, with his luggage, to the steamer, without being obliged to have recourse to cab or tramway, as (at present) with the other routes, and the passage to Ryde is reduced from 5 to 2½ miles; but as Stokes Bay is not in immediate connection with the Direct Portsmouth line, the advantage of its shorter distance is lost. The passage from Southampton to Cowes may be made from 4 to 7 times a day, according to the season, and occupies about an hour; the steamer, thrice a day, goes on to Ryde and Portsmouth, and returns, touching at the same points, to Southampton. The passage from Lymington to Yarmouth is very short, and the most convenient for the western parts of the island. There is also a steamer every morning from Lymington to Cowes, Ryde, and Portsmouth, returning in the afternoon by the same route.

“Through tickets” are issued by both the S. W. and Brighton and S. Coast Railways, covering all expenses between London and Ryde,

and as far as Ventnor, and by the S.W. also to Cowes and Yarmouth; and *vice versâ*. Return tickets are granted, available for 8 days.

The railway system of the Isle of Wight is as yet incomplete. The only portions in operation are the Cowes and Newport Railway; the Isle of Wight, from Ryde pier to Ventnor; the Newport Junction, which in a circuitous manner connects Ryde, Newport, and Ventnor; and a direct line between Ryde and Newport. A line to join Yarmouth and Ventnor has been sanctioned by Parliament.

These lines, together with the forts and military roads now being constructed by the Government, are changing the character of the island very considerably, and have done much to destroy the quiet and seclusion which has hitherto been one of its chief attractions.

General Description.—The Isle of Wight, in Drayton's words—

“Of all the Southern Isles who holds the highest place,
And evermore hath been the great'st in Britain's grace,”

—“that beautiful island which he who once sees never forgets, through whatever part of the wide world his future path may lead him”—*Scott*, ‘The Surgeon's Daughter,’ ch. vi. (Sir Walter himself visited the Isle of Wight in 1807 when with his friend Rose at Gundimore, see Rte. 27)—is in fact a detached mass of England, with the neighbouring geology of which that of the island perfectly agrees. How far the action of the sea has been alone sufficient to produce the separation is of course uncertain, although according to Lyell the entrance to the Solent is still becoming broader, through the wasting of the cliffs in Colwell Bay. [The action of the tide in the Solent early attracted notice, and gave rise to Bede's (*H. Eccles.* iv. 16) curious explanation. Two sea currents (*æstus oceani*) he tells us, proceed out of the boundless ocean of the N., and passing round Britain, one on either side, encounter once a day in the Solent, whence their waters, after a fierce struggle, are swept backwards into the open seas.] The Solent (the name is as ancient as the time of Bede, but is of uncertain etymology, unless we accept that generally offered—*pelagus solvens*) itself varies in breadth from 1400 yards to 6 m.

After passing the mouth of the Southampton Water, a distinct view is gained of the N. side of the island; and as we approach the land, two parallel chains of hills may be observed stretching in a direction E. and W. through the whole extent of the landscape. The nearest range is of moderate height, and slopes toward the shore; the distant chain, which bounds the horizon on the S., rises with a bolder sweep, and to a much greater elevation, and exhibits the smooth and rounded aspect, and undulated outline, which are so characteristic of the mountain masses of the white chalk, as to indicate their geological character even when seen from a distance. The first line of hills consists of fresh-water strata, which are superimposed on the eocene marine deposits; the distant range is part of the chain of chalk downs that traverses the island throughout its entire length, forming on the E. the promontory of

Culver Cliff, and on the W. that of the Needles.”—*Mantell*. The island is thus divided into two very distinct portions, lying N. and S. of the backbone of chalk, the character of each of which is strongly marked. The soil of the S. portion is light and sandy, and there is a general absence of wood. The N. division has heavy clay land, and is diversified with numerous woods, especially to the E. of the river Medina, where the soil is on the whole the worst, including much gravel and ground naturally fit for wood and coppice only. The district to the W. is more open. The soils are wet, cold, and poor in the hollows, but become more tractable as the hill-tops are approached. From the chalk hills at the back the Medina flows in a N. direction, and, passing through a gap in the central chalk range, forms a tidal estuary between Newport and Cowes, where it joins the Solent. The parts of the island lying E. and W. of this river are known as the E. and W. Medine.

The Isle of Wight is “of an irregular rhomboidal form,” 22½ m. in length from E. to W., 14 m. broad in the widest part, but with an average breadth of 6½ m. The circuit of the island is 56 m. (the sail round it, however, is calculated at 64). It covers an area of 155 square miles, or 99,746 statute acres. The population in 1871 was 66,165, and is on the increase.

The myrtles, fuchsias, and geraniums, which attain a great size and live through the winter without protection, afford sufficient proof of the mildness of the climate, especially at the “back of the island.” “From the variety which the Isle of Wight presents in point of elevation, soil, and aspect, and from the configuration of its hills and shores, it possesses several peculiarities of climate and position that render it a highly favourable residence for invalids throughout the year. The part most recommended is that denominated the Undercliff” (Rtes. 29, 33), “on the S.E. coast, about 6 m. in length, and from ¼ to ½ m. in breadth. . . . This whole tract is singularly well protected from the cold; and it would be difficult to find in any northern country a district of equal extent and variety of surface—and it may be added, of equal beauty in point of scenery—so completely screened from the cutting N.E. winds of the spring on the one hand, and from the boisterous southerly gales of the autumn and winter on the other.”—*Sir James Clark*.

History.—The name of the island, *Wight*, together with its Latin form *Vectis*, is supposed to be a representative of the British word *gwyth* = a channel, its original name being “Ynys-wyth,” “the channel island.”—*Guest*. It is more doubtful whether it is to be identified with the “Ictis” of Diodorus Siculus, the “island lying in front of Britain,” to which the tin was carried from its native districts, for the sake of easier transport to Gaul, through which country it was conveyed to the mouth of the Rhone. Vespaian first reduced the island to submission to the Roman sway, under the Emperor Claudius (*Suetonius*), A.D. 43; and according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle it was taken by Cerdic and Cynric in

the year 530, "and many men they slew in Wihtgara-burh," the Celtic fortress on the site of the more recent Carisbrooke Castle. The same authority asserts that the whole of the island was given, on Cerdic's death, 534, to his two nephews, Stuf and Wihtgar, whose name appears in Wihtgara-burh—"the fortress of the men of Wight." The first Teutonic colonists, the followers of Stuf and Wihtgar, were, according to Bede, Jutes, like certain of the men of Kent, and of the opposite mainland; and a peculiar circular brooch, found in the ancient cemeteries of Thanet, and thought to be of Jutish origin, has also been discovered in many graves of the heathen period in the Isle of Wight. The island, which was long dependent on Wessex, was severed from it by Wulfhere King of Mercia, 661, and bestowed on his godson, Adelwalch King of Sussex. After Adelwalch's death in battle with Ceadwalla, the island was devastated by the conqueror in 686, who reunited it to Wessex, and in performance of a vow gave the fourth part of it to Wilfrid of York, then Bishop of Selsey (see *Handbook for Sussex*), by whom the inhabitants were converted to Christianity. The young sons of Arvald the King of Wight, whom Ceadwalla had subdued, fled and took refuge at Stoneham near Southampton (Rte. 21), where they were discovered, and sentence of death pronounced against them. But Cynibert, abbot of the neighbouring monastery of Hreutford (Redbridge?), prayed that if the boys must be killed (*si necesse esset pueros interfici*) they might first be baptized. This was accordingly permitted (Bede, *H. E.* iv. 16).

In 1013 Ethelred the Unready took refuge here from the Danes; but the island was frequently plundered by the Northmen, who made it one of their "stations" from which they attacked the neighbouring coasts of England. We read of its being ravaged by them in 787, 897 (when their fleet was taken and their leaders brought to condign punishment by Alfred), 981, 998, 1001 (when they burnt an unidentified town named Waltheam), 1009, and finally in 1048. In 1022 it was visited by Canute. In 1052, when Earl Godwin returned in triumph from Flanders, he was met here by his sons Harold and Leofwin. The inhabitants received him with open arms, and many joined his standard. Fourteen years later, 1066, Tostig, the brother of Harold, made a descent on the island. After the Conquest, William Fitz Osborne (Earl of Hereford), kinsman of the Conqueror, subdued the island "for his own use and profit," and became the first Norman lord of Wight. He founded the Priory of Carisbrooke, and bestowed it, together with many churches in the island, on the Benedictine Abbey of Lire in Normandy (diocese of Evreux), which had been itself established by him. His rule over the island is said, in the Carisbrooke Chartulary, to have been more absolute than that of the "alien king" himself over the rest of England. Wight, however, was escheated to the Crown after the treason of his son Earl Roger; and the "regalities" were granted by Henry I. to Baldwin de Redvers (de Ripariis), Earl of Devon, Earl Roger's brother-in-law, founder of Christchurch Priory, Hants (Rte. 27), whose family continued to exercise feudal power in the island until 1293, when the

Countess Isabella de Fortibus on her death-bed sold the Isle of Wight, with all her rights therein, to Edward I. The title of "Lord of the Island" was reserved for themselves by Edward I. and his two successors, who governed by "custodes" or wardens. It was, however, again granted to a subject, temp. Richard II., in the person of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and only finally ceased in the reign of Henry VII., after which the government was carried on by "Captains" or "Governors." Henry VI. created Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, "King of Wight," and placed a crown on the Earl's head with his own hands, but it was held that the ceremony conferred no regal power, since the king had no right to transfer any part of his sovereignty.

During the reign of Edward III. the island was repeatedly threatened with invasion by the French, who made several descents upon it, in one of which, 1340, they landed at St. Helen's Point, but were driven back by the island forces under Sir Theobald Russell, of Yaverland, ancestor of the house of Bedford. Edward III. himself was in the Isle of Wight, July 2, 1345, preparing to start for France. The French landed again in 1377, the first year of Richard II., and devastated the greater part of the island, destroying the towns of Newport, Francheville (now Newtown), and Yarmouth. They attacked Carisbrooke Castle, but losing their commander by an arrow-shot, they raised the siege and departed after having levied a contribution of 1000 marks. An unsuccessful descent, recorded by Monstrelet, was made in 1404, under the Count of St. Pol, and two more in the reign of Henry V.; and in 1545 the great expedition under D'Annebault, after a long and undecided action with the English fleet under Lord Lisle at Spithead, attacked the island. After many skirmishes the troops who had landed were driven back to their ships by Sir Richard Worsley, Captain of Wight. (Rte. 29, Brading; and *Froude*, Hist. Eng., iv.) This was the last occasion on which a foreign armament disturbed the tranquillity of the Isle of Wight, though it was threatened by the Spanish Armada, the commanders of which purposed to seize and fortify it, as their headquarters in their attack on England. A smart engagement between the two fleets took place July 24, 25, off the shores of the island, in which the English inflicted much damage on their opponents, at small cost to themselves.

The Civil War brought much trouble to the island. Weston, Earl of Portland, the Captain appointed by King Charles, was especially disliked by the Puritans, owing to what Clarendon calls his "extraordinary vivacity." "The Parliament threatened they would remove him from his charge, . . . and to that purpose objected to all the acts of good-fellowship, all the waste of powder, and all the waste of wine in the drinking of healths, and other acts of jollity, which ever he had been at in his government, from the first hour of his entering upon it."—*Clarendon*. The Earl was accordingly removed, and Lord Pembroke appointed his successor; but the custody of Carisbrooke Castle was confided to Colonel Brett. This did not satisfy the puritanical party, and the Mayor of Newport was authorised by the

Parliament "to adopt any measures he might think necessary for the safety of the island." He accordingly attacked Carisbrooke Castle (in which the Countess of Portland still remained), which at last surrendered on honourable terms. (See Rte. 30, Carisbrooke, where also a notice of the detention of King Charles will be found.) In 1781, after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army had destroyed all hopes of a successful termination to the American war, the Court of France, we are told by Walpole, in its elation, insolently demanded the cession of the Isle of Wight as the price of peace.

No historical event requiring especial notice has since been connected with the Isle of Wight. The Governor of the island received a salary of about 1300*l.* a year until 1841, when, on the death of the Earl of Malmesbury, the office—which had long been a sinecure—became purely honorary. It is now held by the late Speaker of the House of Commons, Viscount Eversley.

Scenery.—The tourist who has been accustomed to wilder and less frequented scenery will find the great show points of the Isle of Wight somewhat tame, and not a little spoilt by the vast influx of visitors. Every waterfall and chine of reputation is subjected to the strictest discipline, and duly placed under lock and key. The easiest of gravel walks form the approaches; and the finest of fine ladies,—

"Whose gentle heart doth fear
The smallest monstrous mouse that creeps on floor,"—

may visit the lions of the island without fear of alarm or discomposure. There is, however, a general impression of beauty such as is produced by few other parts of England; the picturesque rock scenery of the Undercliff from Bonchurch to Niton will certainly not disappoint even a highly raised expectation; and the sea views are everywhere magnificent. Dr. Arnold, himself a native of the Isle of Wight, says, "I certainly was agreeably surprised rather than disappointed by all the scenery. I admired the interior of the island, which people affect to sneer at, but which I think is very superior to most of the scenery of common counties. As for the Sandrock Hotel (at Niton), it was most beautiful, and Bonchurch is the most beautiful thing I ever saw on the sea-coast on this side Genoa."—*Life*, ii. 45. There are excellent hotels at all the more striking points of the coast.

Antiquities.—The crests of most of the higher hills are studded with funereal mounds, many of which are referable to the Celtic inhabitants of the island. The largest is Black Barrow, at the foot of Mottistown Down. A group on Shalcombe Down is assigned to Arvald, the last native king of Wight, and his relatives. Others appear on Wroxall, Chillerton, and Ashley Downs, &c. When opened they were found to contain urns of unbaked clay, stone and bronze celts, &c., examples of which may be seen in the Museums at Ryde and Newport.

Of the Roman occupation the remains were inconsiderable, scarcely

comprising more than coins, fragments of pottery and tile, until the discovery in 1859 of a well-preserved villa with tessellated pavement, bath, hypocaust, &c., at Carisbrooke (Rte. 30).

In the Rowborough and Gallibury valleys between Carisbrooke and Shorwell are a considerable number of those circular pits and depressions, which to the eye of the antiquary are certain indications of a British settlement.

The number of Saxon or rather Jutish tumuli is considerable, and on Chessel Down a large cemetery has been opened, disclosing personal ornaments and other articles indicating no small degree of wealth and refinement.

The *Churches* of the island are, generally speaking, of very mixed architecture, and no great interest. The following may be mentioned as having some features deserving notice.

Norman. Arreton, Rte. 31; Bonchurch, Yaverland, Rte. 29; Shalfleet, Rte. 34; Wootton, Rte. 30.

Trans.-Norman. Brading, Rte. 29; Brixton, Rte. 33; Carisbrooke, Rte. 30; Northwood, Rte. 32.

Early English. Arreton, Newchurch, Rte. 31; Brading, Rte. 29; Brixton, Rte. 33; Calbourne, Shalfleet, Rte. 34.

Decorated. Brixton, Motteston, Shorwell, Rte. 33; Godshill, Rte. 32; Newchurch, Rte. 31; Shalfleet, Rte. 34.

Perpendicular. The towers of Carisbrooke, Rte. 30; Chale, Rte. 33; Gatcombe, Godshill, Rte. 32.

The only churches which contain brasses are Arreton, Calbourne, Kingston, and Shorwell. At Carisbrooke and Brading are incised slabs, the latter very fine. At Gatcombe and Brading are wooden effigies, the former well deserving notice. The Leigh tomb at Godshill (Rte. 32) is a fine example of a late canopied monument.

The only monastic building of which there are any remains is Quarr Abbey, Rte. 30, and they are unimportant.

In *military* architecture the Isle of Wight contains Carisbrooke Castle, Rte. 30, fine, and worth careful examination. Cowes and Yarmouth Castles are merely two of Henry VIII.'s blockhouses, and are much modernized.

The specimens of domestic architecture most worth notice are the Governor's lodgings in Carisbrooke Castle, Rte. 30, Tr.-Norman., E. E., Dec.; the remains of the Bishop's Palace at Swainston, Norm., E. E., Rte. 34; Chale Manor-house, Dec., and Woolverton, a singularly valuable E. E. relic, Rte. 33.

There are fine Jacobean manor-houses at Barton, Rte. 32; Arreton, Rte. 31; Yaverland, Rte. 29; Kingston, Mottistown, and Shorwell, Rte. 33.

Geology.—Mantell's 'Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight,' is a good popular guide to the geology of the island, and is written in a very clear and lively style. Those who wish for fuller scientific details should furnish themselves with the Ordnance Map, geologically coloured (No. 10); together with Forbes's 'Tertiary Fluvio-Marine Formations of the Isle of Wight,' and Bristow's 'Geology of the Isle of Wight,' which form part of the 'Geological Survey of Great Britain' (Longman and Co.); as well as Dr. Fitton's admirable monographs on the 'Strata below the Chalk,' and the 'Atherfield Beds,' published by the Geological Society. A raised Geological Map of the Island has been published by Stanford. For fuller details see the end of this *Introduction*.

Botany.—The botanist should be furnished with Dr. Bromfield's *Flora Vectensis*. The flora of the island is rich and varied. The salt marshes of Sandown and Newtown afford the sea lavender, sea heath, sea holly, and other marine plants, which, together with the autumnal squill, grow also on St. Helen's Spit. There is a profusion of the Orchis tribe in the woods, downs, and moist pastures. The *Morio*, *Mascula*, and *Maculata*, are abundant everywhere. The downs about Bonchurch and Ventnor are covered with the bee, dwarf, and pyramidal Orchises, while the fly is found at Quarr and Westover, the butterfly about Ryde and the Landslip, and the spider on the Ventnor Cowlease; the broad-leaved Helleborine at Binstead and the Bonchurch Landslip, the marsh H. at the latter place, the Bird's-nest (*Neottia nidus-avis*) at Quarr and Swainston. The pastures about Shanklin and Bonchurch abound with lady's tresses (*Spiranthes autumnalis*).

The broomrape (*Orobanche*) abounds everywhere, and the Portland spurge (*Euphorbia segetalis*) grows with the wild cabbage (*Brassica campestris*) at the base of the Culver cliffs.

The banks about Godshill are gay with daffodils; at Niton, Rew Farm near Ventnor, and Gatcombe, the snowdrop is very plentiful, and the fields about Freshwater abound with cowslips. The *Helleborus foetidus* grows at St. Lawrence and Woolverton.

The rare Wood calamint (*C. sylvatica*) is found between Apesdown and Rowledge farms profusely; the Henbane at Bonchurch, St. Lawrence, &c.; the Sea Convolvulus (*C. soldanella*), at St. Helen's Spit; the Wood vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*), in Luccombe Copse; and the sweet-scented Purple stock (*Matthiola incana*) on the cliffs at Ventnor and Freshwater. "The white-veined *Arum maculatum*, found in the Isle of Wight, has been mistaken for the South-European *A. italicum*."—(Bentham, *British Flora*.)

The number of *Ferns* is not very great, but the list includes the *Osmunda* and *Thelypteris*, both of which (together with the Bog pimpernel, Ivy-leaved bellflower, and many other flowers characteristic of bog vegetation) are found at Cridmore Wilderness, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the right of the road from Newport to Niton, a little beyond the Star Inn at Rookley—a place which should by all means be visited by the botanist;

the specimens of *Osmunda* are truly magnificent;—the *Ceterach* at Carisbrooke and Brading Church; the *Asplenium nigrum*, frequent; *A. Trichomanes*, Quarr Abbey, Carisbrooke, Chale, and Landslip; *Ruta muraria*, Arreton and Calbourne churches; the *Blechnum*, Wilderness, Alverstoke; the Moonwort and Adder's tongue, Landslip, Wilderness, Thorley. Alverstoke mill, near Newchurch, is another good locality for ferns and marsh plants, as is the marsh at Freshwater; in the latter the *Utricularia major* and *minor* are found.

SKELETON TOURS.

A TOUR INCLUDING ALL PLACES OF INTEREST.

DAY.

1. Ryde. Visit Binstead and Quarr. Walk along the sea wall to Sea View. (Rte. 29.)
2. Drive to Brading; see the Church. If tide serves, take boat to St. Helen's Spit and Bembridge; walk to Redcliff Bay, and over Down, and by Culver Cliffs, to Yaverland and Sandown. (Rte. 29.)
3. Walk along cliff or by sands to Shanklin. See the Chine. In afternoon by church to Cook's Castle; home by Apse and America, (Rte. 29.)
4. Walk to Bonchurch, by Luccombe Chine and the Landslip. Spend day at Bonchurch or Ventnor. Climb the Down. (Rte. 29.)
5. Walk to St. Lawrence by the upper cliff; see the church, and Woolverton ruins; and return by sea cliff. (Rte. 33.)
6. To Niton by road. Ascend the cliff at Cripplepath. Lunch at Sandrock Hotel. Ascend St. Catherine's Down. See Chale Church and Manor-house. Sleep at Blackgang Hotel. (Rte. 33.)
7. Take lower road by Atherfield, diverging to Ladder and Whale Chines, to Shorwell; see Church and old Manor-houses: to Brixton; see Church and Rectory. (Bp. Ken's Walk.) Mot-tiston; see Church. Brook. Go down to the shore and see fossil forest, and walk along Afton Down to Freshwater Gate. (Rte. 33.)
8. Take boat to Scratchell's Bay and Needles; land at Alum Bay: ascend the Down; and back to Freshwater Gate. (Rte. 34.)
9. Drive by Calbourne (Rte. 34) to Carisbrooke (Rte. 30); see Castle and Church. Newport; see Church, Princess Elizabeth's monument, Grammar School. Sleep at Newport. (Rte. 30.)
10. Drive to Godshill (Rte. 32); see Church; then to Newchurch; climb Ashe Down; go along the Down and descend upon Arreton; see Church and Manor-house (Rte. 31). Return to Newport and take railway to Cowes. (Rte. 32.)

[Surrey, &c.]

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11. Cross to E. Cowes; see Whippingham Church (Rte. 32). Drive by Wootton to Ryde (Rte. 29); and cross to Portsmouth (Rte. 16).

HASTY TOUR OF FOUR DAYS.

DAY.

1. Reach Ryde from London: walk through the town, and take railway to Sandown. Walk in the evening along the cliff or sands to Shanklin, where sleep.
2. Walk to Bonchurch by Luccombe Chine and the Landslip; see the old and the new Churches; then to Ventnor; by the Undercliff and St. Lawrence to Niton. Sleep at Sandrock Hotel.
3. To Blackgang Chine; thence by Chale, Shorwell, Brixton, and Brook, and over Afton Down to Freshwater Gate. Take boat to Alum Bay, where sleep.
4. By Calbourne to Carisbrooke and Newport; by railway to Cowes; cross to Southampton, and take mail train to London.

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR ROUND THE ISLAND.

DAY.

1. See Ryde; walk by sea-wall and shore to Sea View, St. Helen's, and Bembridge; thence to Whitecliff Bay and Culver Cliffs, and by Yaverland, to Sandown.
2. By cliff or shore to Shanklin, see the Chine; by shore or cliff to Luccombe; through the Landslip to Bonchurch and Ventnor. By sea-cliff to Sandrock Hotel, or Blackgang.
3. Along the cliff, by Walpen, Ladder, and Whale Chines, to Atherfield Point; by Shepherd and Cowlease Chines to Brixton (see Church and Rectory garden). To Mottiston (see Long Stone) and Brook (see fossil forest); and along Afton Down to Freshwater Gate.
4. Along the Down or by boat to Needles Point and Alum Bay; over Headon Hill, and by Totland and Colwell Bays, to Yarmouth. To the fossil beds at Hampstead. Sleep at Yarmouth or Shalfleet.
5. By Shalfleet, Newtown, Thorness and Gurnard Bays, to West Cowes. Take railway to Newport, then to Carisbrooke. Return to Cowes.
6. Cross to East Cowes; see Whippingham Church. Walk by Brock's Copse, Wootton, Quarr, and Binstead to Ryde. In afternoon take railway to Brading; climb Brading and Ashey Downs, and by Aldermoor back to Ryde.

The whole length of the Downs may form two delightful day walks. The tourist should take a boat from Ryde or Sandown to Whitecliff Bay, and there mount the Down, and walk along the crest, by Bembridge, Brading, Messly, Arreton, St. George's, and Pan Downs, to Newport, where he should sleep. Proceed the next day across Mount Joy to Carisbrooke; and by Bowcombe, Gallibury, Calbourne, Mottiston, Shalcomb and Afton Downs, to Freshwater Gate; thence to the Needles Point, sleeping at Alum Bay.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE ISLAND.

The tourist should not omit this, the only way to do justice to the coast scenery, which is peculiarly varied and attractive; and in no other manner can a good general idea of the configuration and geological structure of the island be so readily obtained. Steamers make the trip two or three times a week in summer, starting from Portsmouth, and always calling at Ryde, going and returning; sometimes they also call at Cowes, Yarmouth, Alum Bay, and Ventnor, allowing an hour's stay at each of the two last. In this case, the voyage occupies about seven hours, but when no landing is made, it is completed in little more than four. The steamers usually leave Ryde Pier about 11.30, so that in any case the trip is concluded in time for dinner at Ryde.

The course usually is westward from Ryde, in which case Osborne House, with its beautiful grounds down to the water's edge, is passed in about half-an-hour, and another half-hour brings you abreast of East and West Cowes, where the course of the Medina south, and the view up Southampton Water north, with both Calshot Castle and the great Netley Hospital in sight, is very striking. During the residence of the Court at Osborne, a man-of-war, as guardship, is stationed off Cowes, the royal yacht is also often to be seen, and many other yachts, beautiful specimens of their class, lie in Cowes Roads, or over at Calshot. Beyond Cowes, the island coast is, for a few miles, dull and uninteresting, though the little Gurnard stream and the much larger Newtown river have pleasant banks; the opposite Hampshire coast, with the Beaulieu river, is much more picturesque. Approaching Yarmouth, the land (Hampstead Hill, &c.), becomes wooded, and beyond Yarmouth it soon rises into cliffs. The great red-brick Forts on the one hand (Victoria, Cliff, and Warden), combine with Hurst Castle on the other to defend the entry to the Solent, and form a very striking picture. Next the Needles come in view, but before we reach them, we skirt, in succession, Colwell, Totland, and Alum Bays. At this last there is a pier, and two hotels, and passengers often land for an hour; but in any case cannot fail to admit the rich colouring of the cliffs. Going outside the Needles, usually near enough to notice the cormorants clustered on the rocks, we next turn eastward, pass under the noble cliffs of Freshwater Bay, and see the two curious detached masses of chalk, called the Stag and the Arch. Then we coast Compton Bay, with Afton Down towering above, Brook, Brixton, and Chale Bays, with their numerous chines (Cowlease, Walpen, Blackgang, &c.); not, however, seen to the best advantage, as the rock-studded coast compels the steamer to keep off shore. St. Catherine's Down, with the column and ruins on its summit, is a striking object, seen afar off. On the shore below is the Lighthouse, and hence to Ventnor (where the vessel usually stops for an hour) and Bonchurch, the views of the Undercliff are very fine.

From Bonchurch, the course is north-east. The East-end Landslip is seen, then Luccombe Chine, nestling under the bold promontory of Dunnose, with Shanklin Down inland. Passing Shanklin Chine, there is a fine stretch across Sandown Bay to the picturesque Culver Cliffs, masses of chalk, popularly known as the White Horses. Next we round the Bembridge Foreland, notice the great Fort, and the Yarmborough Column above, and Brading Haven, which at high water has all the appearance of

a lake, with well-wooded shores. The picturesque part of the trip is now over, the shore hence to Ryde being flat, though not wanting in handsome residences embowered in trees. The shoal water obliges the steamer to make a wide circuit, ere reaching Ryde Pier; but this leads it almost alongside of one or other of the great Sea Forts, and gives a good view of the mainland, from Stokes Bay, far to the eastward, taking in Southsea beach, with its Forts, Hayling Island, &c.

Sometimes the trip is performed in the reverse order to that here described, in which case the cliffs in Alum Bay are seen to great advantage, under the rays of the afternoon sun. Whichever course is taken, this is a delightful mode of spending a summer day. The places mentioned will be found described in detail in Rtes. 29, 32, 33, and 34; and indications of their geological features will be found in the following list.

CHIEF PLACES OF GEOLOGICAL INTEREST.

I. WEALDEN.—The shore from Compton Bay to Atherfield, including Brook Point and Shepherd's Chine. Redcliff Bay, eastward to Sandown Bay.

II. LOWER GREENSAND, OR NEOCOMIAN.—The shore from Atherfield Point to Rocken End, including Whale, Ladder, Walpen, and Blackgang Chines. From Bonchurch to Sandown, including Luccombe, Shanklin, and Small Hope Chines. Redcliff Bay.

III. GAULT.—Compton Bay, Gore Cliff, Mirables, Bonchurch, Redcliff Bay.

IV. UPPER GREENSAND.—Compton Bay, Gore Cliff, the Undercliff about Ventnor and Bonchurch, Hermitage, Gatcliff, Shanklin Down, Redcliff Bay.

V. CHALK MARL.—Compton Bay, Gore Cliff, the Undercliff, Redcliff Bay, the Downs.

VI. CHALK.—The Culver Cliffs, Undercliff, Central and Southern Downs, Freshwater Cliffs, Alum Bay.

VII., VIII. LOWER AND MIDDLE EOCENE (Plastic and London clay, Bagshot and Bracklesham beds).—Alum Bay, Whitecliff Bay. Various sections on the road between Newport and Freshwater.

IX. HEADON BEDS.—Headon Hill, Totland and Colwell Bays, Whitecliff Bay.

X. OSBORNE, OR ST. HELEN'S BEDS.—Headon Hill, Osborne, the shore between St. Helen's and Ryde.

XI. UPPER EOCENE, BEMBRIDGE SERIES.—Headon Hill, Hampstead Ledge, Calbourne, Gurnet Bay, Cowes, Binstead, Dodpits, the railway cuttings near Ryde, Bembridge, Whitecliff Bay.

XII. HAMPSTEAD SERIES.—Hampstead Hill, between Newtown river and Yarmouth.

XIII. POST TERTIARY DEPOSITS.—Lacustrine and subaërial beds at Totland Bay and St. Catherine's Down; Hazelnut Sands at Bembridge Point, Brook, and Compton Chine; Elephant gravel at Freshwater Gate; Gravel and conglomerates along the chalk downs, at Headon Hill, and along the hill-tops of the north coast.

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
29. Ryde to Ventnor, by <i>Brading, Sandown, Shanklin and Bonchurch</i>	389	Newport and <i>Godshill</i> , to Ventnor	410
30. Ryde to <i>Newport</i> . [<i>Carisbrooke</i>]	400	33. Ventnor to Freshwater, by <i>St. Lawrence, the Undercliff, Niton, Blackgang, Chale, Shorwell, Brixton, Mottistown, and Brook</i> ..	416
31. Newport to Brading [<i>East Standen, Newchurch</i>] ..	408	34. Newport to Yarmouth and Freshwater [<i>Newtown, Alum Bay, the Needles; Calbourne</i>]	427
32. <i>Cowes, West and East [Osborne, Whippingham], by</i>			

ROUTE 29.

RYDE TO VENTNOR, BY BRADING, SANDOWN, SHANKLIN, AND BONCHURCH.

By Rail or Road. 12 m.

Well-appointed steamers leave Portsea almost every half-hour during the day, for Ryde and Cowes, calling for passengers at Portsmouth, and at the Southsea Pier, except in bad weather. The passage is rather under 6 m., and is usually made in 30 minutes from Southsea; 10 minutes longer from Portsea. The passage from Stokes Bay (Rte. 19) is under 3 m., and is made in 15 min.

Ryde (Pop. 12,000—*Inns*: Pier Hotel, close to the pier, and commanding a fine view; Eagle; Siver's, both close to the water; Yelf's Hotel; Kent; Crown; York Hotel) is the chief town in the island. It has the drawback of a sandbank extending seaward, which at low water has an unpleasant appearance, but when dry land is gained by means of a pier, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, the ground rises rapidly, and is well timbered almost to the water's edge

The town is divided into Upper and Lower Ryde, the former being the older. It was called anciently Rye, La Rye, or La Riche, in which probably the Celtic root *rhyd*, a ford or passage, lies concealed, the modern name having returned to the original form. Ryde was burnt by the French temp. Richard II. "La Rye" was one of the places at which a watch was ordered to be kept for the security of the island, the watch-house standing where is now the coffee-room of the Pier Hotel.

Ryde was till the year 1867 included in the parish of Newchurch, and its churches (5 in number) are all modern. All Saints (1872) is by *Sir G. G. Scott*. Holy Trinity has a lofty spire, and St. Michael and All Angels, Swanmore, has painted windows in the highly ornamented apsidal chancel, erected 1874, as a Wilberforce memorial. The Roman Catholic church, built by the Countess of Clare, is in High-street. The *Ryde Cemetery* contains many handsome tombs, and abounds in flower-decked graves. The streets, which are lined with handsome shops, are open and pleasant, the best being *Union-street*, connecting "Upper" and "Lower"

Ryde; *George-street*, running E. and W.; *Melville-street*, running S.; and *Brigstocke-terrace*, from which very fine views are commanded. Houses and villas are springing up in every direction, but more particularly in the E. suburb of *St. John's*, where is the rly. stat. As a watering-place Ryde is very attractive. The hotels and lodging-houses are good, and lodgings may be had in every quarter, but the charges in general are high—"Island prices," as they are termed. The usual agréments, news-rooms, libraries, bazaars, &c., abound.

The Pier, now extending seaward for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., was built in 1814, before which the wherries from the packets were met by small carts, in which the passengers were conveyed across the ooze (a plan still followed with merchandize), but has since been considerably lengthened, the pier-head widened, and made more easy of access to and from the steamers; waiting and refreshment-rooms have been built, and there is a tramway for the conveyance of passengers and luggage up to the pier-gate, where vehicles of every kind are in waiting. Close beside this is the tramway line of the Isle of Wight Railway, which traverses the Esplanade to its great disfigurement, on the way to the first station, at *St. John's*. The pier forms a promenade, the view from which at high water is agreeable, but the structure itself compares very unfavourably with more modern piers (as at Brighton or Hastings), and is far from being as attractive and convenient as the heavy toll would lead the tourist to expect; and a project for a new structure has been brought forward. A short distance E. is an unfinished pier, intended for the Stokes Bay traffic, but bought up and closed by the old company. From the pier extends, on E., the Esplanade, a drive over part of the beach formerly called

the Duver, where many of the crew of the *Royal George*, whose bodies came ashore here, were buried. The *Royal Victoria Yacht Club* (A. D. McArthur, R.N. Sec.) has its club-house facing the sea to the W. of the pier, and holds a grand Regatta annually. There is also a Town Regatta for the encouragement of the Ryde watermen.

The public buildings of Ryde will not detain the visitor long. The Town Hall near the top of Union-street is a tame Ionic building. The Theatre is only remarkable as being the last stage on which Mrs. Jordan acted. In Melville-street is a good Museum of objects of local interest, including a collection of geological specimens, and Dr. Bromfield's herbarium. There is also a School of Art, the first stone of which was laid in August, 1874, by the Princess Imperial of Germany.

Ryde and its neighbourhood abound with villa residences, often standing in very beautiful grounds. Few, however, call for any special notice. *Westfield House* (Admiral Sir A. Clifford) possesses a fine sculpture gallery containing specimens of modern Italian statuary and some good pictures, and gardens descending in terraces, ornamented with vases, statues, &c., to the water's edge. *Appley Towers* (Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hutt), on E. of the town, is a conspicuous Tudor mansion of red brick, with a lofty tower.

Pleasant Walks abound in the neighbourhood of Ryde. Bearing westward, you soon reach Binstead or Quarr Abbey (Rte. 30); S. lies Haven-street, with Asheys Down, conspicuous by its beacon, in the distance, under the S. face of which runs the Long Lane, conducting you by a sheltered road to *St. Helen's* and the E. coast of the island. Thence turning N., you keep along the shore, passing Sea View, a favourite sea-bathing station, backed by wooded heights, Nettlestone

Point, and Spring Vale, and so on to the Esplanade at Ryde. All these are pleasant quiet watering-places, where good lodging may be had. At Sea View there is a small hotel, and a modern church. The sands are very good, and the walks attractive.

The coast walk from Sea View towards *St. Helen's* is very agreeable. Skirting Priory Bay, we reach in about 1 m. *Watch-house Point*, at the entrance of Brading Haven, *St. Helen's Spit*, or "*Duver*," a well-known botanizing ground, "yielding no less than 250 species of flowering plants" (*A. G. Moore*), whence we may cross by ferry to Bembridge. Overlooking Priory Bay is the *Priory* (Marquis of Cholmondeley) a plain modern mansion, occupying the site of a small cell of Cluniac monks attached to a French abbey, founded before 1155. At the suppression of alien priories it was granted to Eton College, by whom it is still held. The *Church of St. Helen's* stands inland, a short distance from Sea View, S., on a site to which it was removed in 1719. It is of no architectural merit, but the tower is picturesquely clad with ivy. The old church of *St. Helen's*, of which the E. E. tower still remains (strengthened by the Trinity Board, and whitewashed as a sea-mark), stood on the spit of sand at the entrance of the haven. The inroads of the sea sapped its foundations, and in the time of Elizabeth it was reported by Commissioners whose report is preserved in the Public Record Office as "a great discredit not only of the island, but of the whole realm" (foreign sailors often landing here), since "you might see in at one end and out of the other." On the road from Sea View to Brading (4 m.) is *St. Helen's Green*. Notice the beautiful grounds of *St. Helen's Castle* (S. W. Ridley, Esq.)

Throughout this walk the "coast is almost everywhere covered with

vegetation to the water's edge; a low bank, or cliff, of the freshwater eocene marls and limestones, being the only indication of its geological structure."—*Mantell*.

For longer *Excursions* from Ryde there is every convenience, as by coach to Newport, and by other vehicles to other parts; and at least once a week in summer a Portsmouth steamer calls at Ryde Pier about 11.30 for a trip round the island, a matter that the tourist should by no means omit (*ante*).

Railway.—From *St. John's*, the E. suburb of Ryde, the Isle of Wight Rly. runs in a S. and S. W. direction to Ventnor. The stats. are at *Brading*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Wroxall*, and *Ventnor*, all, however, at an inconvenient distance from the places named, and, perhaps unavoidably, entirely losing the beautiful scenery with which the old coach road abounds. The line proceeds up the Smallbrook Valley (where are some good sections of the Bembridge tertiaries), and through Whitfield Wood, to the low meadows that fringe Brading Haven, leaving the town on W.; then crosses the marsh to Yarbridge, giving off a goods line on E. to Bembridge Point, and passing through a cutting in the lower greensand, which the geologist should examine, soon reaches Sandown. Next a dull flat is traversed till Shanklin is approached, and then the line bears off to the S.W. to Wroxall, shortly after leaving which it pierces Boniface Down by a tunnel about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, and emerges 1 m. short of Ventnor, at a spot 310 ft. above the sea-level. The visitor has the choice of dangerously steep short cuts or very tedious zigzag roads, but from either the sea view is very fine.

We would recommend the tourist to whom a few hours is not an object, to keep to the road in a carriage, or on foot, as he chooses, as the distance

between Ryde and Ventnor is only 12 m., and convenient halting-places will readily be found. On a fine day few walks or drives will be found more enjoyable.

Leaving *St. John's*, with the rly. stat. in the valley far below, the tourist has the modern church on rt., and on l. *St. John's*, a good house built by the first Lord Amherst in commemoration of his capture of *St. John's*, in Canada. Beyond is the conspicuous red-brick Tudor mansion of *Appley Towers* (Sir W. Hutt). Skirting *Whitfield Wood* (the manor of *Whitfield* was bestowed with others by Edward I. on his daughter Mary, a nun at *Ambsbury*, for the supply of her table), and leaving on rt. *Nunwell* (Lady *Oglander*), granted to the first representative of the family by Henry I., surrounded with ancient trees (the house is modern and plain), the tourist reaches at

4 m. *Brading* (Inn: Bugle). The stat. is in the meadow near the haven.

Brading is a small town, of great antiquity, but long since fallen into decay. It now consists principally of one long street, backed by the rich foliage of *Nunwell*, lying very picturesquely at the foot of the chalk downs, and at the head of *Brading Haven*, the most considerable estuary of the island, covering about 800 acres. At high water it has all the beauty of a lake; at low, it is a muddy swamp, with the little river *Yar* meandering through it. Attempts have more than once been made (the last by Sir Hugh Myddelton, the projector of the *New River*) (see *Smiles's 'Lives of the Engineers'*) to exclude the sea by means of an embankment across the narrow mouth of the estuary; but the works have always failed, and now seem little likely to be renewed. In the open space half-way up the hill at *Brading*, a massy iron ring let

into the ground tells of the days when bull-baiting was a chief amusement. At the S.W. angle of the churchyard is the *Town Hall* and *Market-house*, long since disused. The *Church of Brading* (restored) was, according to tradition, originally founded by *Wilfred of York*, who is said to have baptized here the first Christian converts made by him after the conquest of the island by *Ceadwalla* (*ante*, Introduction). Much of the present building is *Trans.-Norm.*; the tower and spire *E. E.* In the chancel is the very curious incised grave-slab, with effigy, of *John Cherowin*, governor of *Porchester Castle*, d. 1441. The *Oglander* chapel, at the E. end of the N. aisle, contains, among other monuments, two with effigies carved in wood for *Sir William*, d. 1608, and *Sir John Oglander*, d. 1655. In the churchyard is the tomb of *Mrs. Berry*, with the well-known inscription set to music by *Dr. Calcott*:—

"Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear
That mourns thy exit from a world like
this;
Forgive the wish that would have kept
thee here,
And stay'd thy progress to the seats of
bliss.
No more confined to grov'ling scenes of
night—
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay;
Now should we rather hail thy glorious
flight,
And trace thy journey to the realms of
day."

This epitaph, said to be the composition of the *Rev. J. Gill*, curate of *Sandown*, is repeated on a tomb at *Shanklin*.

At the S.E. corner of the church is the grave of "*Little Jane*, the young *Cottager*," celebrated in *Legh Richmond's 'Annals of the Poor.'* *Mr. Richmond* was curate of *Brading* 1797–1805.

It was in this church that on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1647, the loyal *Sir John Oglander* heard the first news

of the arrival of Charles I. in the island, "which news," he says, "truly troubled me much." The next morning at daybreak he started for Newport to offer his homage to the king, who on the following Thursday visited him at Nunwell, and received from him a purse of gold, presented kneeling.

E. of Brading, and on the S. side of the haven, is the peninsula of *Bembridge*, with a village of the same name at its extremity, commanding a wide sea view; it is also accessible by a ferry from St. Helen's, and there is a railway for coals and other heavy goods, which joins the main line beyond Yaverland.

At Bembridge there are pleasant lodgings, and the place may be recommended as a quiet and agreeable resort. The walks are very attractive, especially to the botanist and geologist, to whom the vicinity of St. Helen's Spit (*ante*) and the eocene strata of Whitecliff Bay offer much of interest. The church is modern E. E., but good.

Whitecliff Bay, on the S. side of the peninsula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, is a geological field of no common interest; it presents the same succession of eocene strata and fluviomarine formations which are so striking in Alum Bay, though here less conspicuous. The most interesting point is where the previously horizontal beds of Bembridge limestone rise with a sudden and rapid curve, beyond which the beds of variously coloured sands and clays assume a more and more nearly vertical position, until beyond the London and plastic clays the chalk appears at the S. point of the bay, in the *Culver Cliffs*, a finely formed broken headland, so named from the Culver, or rock dove, that formerly haunted them. This is the termination eastward of the central range of the chalk, as the Freshwater Cliffs are

toward the W. "These magnificent chalk cliffs can only be seen to advantage from the sea; the dip of the beds is about 70° to the N., and is well defined, even from a distance, by the layers of flints. Most of these siliceous nodules, though imbedded in the chalk, and still retaining their original forms, are splintered to atoms, probably from the concussion produced by the upheaval of the strata."—*Mantell*. On the face of the cliff overlooking the bay is *Hermit's Hole*, a small cave that may be reached from above it; but the access is steep and dangerous. The admirers of Legh Richmond's writings will call to mind his vivid description of the scenery here in his 'Negro Servant.' On the down above the cliffs is an obelisk erected in 1849 by the members of the Royal Yacht squadron to the memory of their former commodore, the first Earl of Yarborough (d. 1846). It formerly stood further W., but was pulled down and rebuilt in its present position, to make way for an enormous Fort (part of the system of defence of Portsmouth), now erected on the crest of the down; this is at present a mere earthwork, but the hill should be ascended for the sake of the noble view, which embraces the spire of Chichester Cathedral. The fort is supported by two small works, the Yaverland and Redcliff batteries, the latter on the very edge of the cliff overlooking the bay. The peninsula was the scene of the skirmish between the islanders and the French who had landed from D'Annebault's fleet in 1545, described by Froude (*Hist. of Eng.* iv. 426): "they were no sooner on shore than they were attacked by a body of cavalry. There was sharp fighting, and the soldiers in the nearest ships, excited at the spectacle of the skirmish and the rattle of the carbines, became unmanageable, seized the boats, and went off without their officers, to join. The English, being

now outnumbered, withdrew; the French staggered after them in loose order till they came out upon the downs sloping up towards the Culver Cliffs, and here, being scattered in twos and threes, they were again charged with fatal effect. Many were cut to pieces; the rest fled, the English pursuing and sabreing them down to the shore; and but few would have escaped, but that the disaster was perceived from the fleet; large masses of men were sent in under shelter of the guns to relieve the fugitives, and the English, being badly pressed in return, drew off, still fighting as they reached a stream" (the Yar), "which they crossed, and broke down the bridge" (Yar Bridge) "behind them."

Just to the rt. of the road from Brading to Bembridge will be seen among its lofty elms the little *Church of Yaverland*, backed by the gables of the Jacobean manor-house (now a farmhouse), which deserves notice. The S. door and chancel-arch are Norm. and rich. The scene here is very pleasing. Hence it is 1 m. S.W. to

6 m. *Sandown (Hotels: Sandown Hotel, King's Head, both excellent, and close to the sea); the stat. is near Christchurch, 1 m. inland.*

Sandown, formerly known as Sandham, which half a century ago was a mere collection of fishermen's huts, is now a town of some 4000 inhab., and a very fashionable resort. The Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany resided there for some time in the summer of 1874. There is a good modern church, and many streets of handsome houses; the sands are level and extensive, and safe for children, the approaches convenient, and the bathing excellent. The inland walks are without interest, except to the botanist, who will find some rare marsh plants in the valley of the Yar, but those on the shore and cliffs command magni-

ficent views of the whole sweep of the bay from the Culvers to Dunnose, and abound in interest to the geologist, who can here examine the whole series of the Isle of Wight strata from the Wealden (below the fort) through the chalk to the Tertiaries at Whitecliff Bay. The sections of the lower greensand on each side of the town are admirable. Those in Redcliff Bay are particularly striking.

Henry VIII. built one of his "bulwarks" in Sandown bay, which was replaced by a quadrangular fort in the time of Charles I., and this has now given place to a huge granite structure, heavily armed, and supported by outworks; the bay being further protected by another strong work near Langward, midway to Shanklin; but, strangely enough, Shanklin Down, which commands the whole, is as yet untouched by the military engineer. Sandown was first brought into note by John Wilkes, of 'North Briton' notoriety, who spent much of his time at a cottage that he built there and styled his "Villakin" (now pulled down), between 1783 and his death in 1797. He writes to his daughter, "The situation beggars all description. The style of the house is very humble, but there are great conveniences. I think with Colonel Sloane that it is the most beautiful scene in the Isle of Wight." His letters abound in interesting references to the then condition of the island. Writing on Sunday, Sept. 21, he mentions that "a deluge of rain had delayed the post from coming to this corner of the world since Tuesday;" complains that the "rice is very bad, and sugar for coffee most wretched," and piteously laments the want of "macaroons, almonds, and raisins." In his ground he raised a Doric column, dedicated to the profligate clerical poet Churchill, inscribed "Divino Poetæ, Amico jucundo, Civis optime de Patria merito," the base of

which by a touch of sly sarcasm contained a small stock of choice old port. Considering the scandals attaching to the earlier part of his life, we are hardly prepared to find him going over 3 m. to church at Shanklin on Sunday, where he met "the Garricks and the set from Knighton" (then Mr. Fitzmaurice's seat), whither he returned with them, and went the next day to Sir R. Worsley's, at Appuldurcombe; Mrs. Garrick, as usual, the "most captivating of the whole circle."

The walk to Shanklin, 3 m., along the edge of the cliff (taking care not to approach too near the crumbling verge), or by the sands, may be safely recommended.

9m. *Shanklin* (Inns: Daish's Hotel, Hollier's, both very pleasantly situated: Royal Spa, on the beach; Clarendon, in the N. suburb, called Gatten. The Stat. is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; Marine Hotel adjoining.)

Shanklin is pleasantly placed, well sheltered to the S. and W. by the downs that rise behind it, but open to the N. and E. It has quadrupled its population during the last 20 years (1851, Pop. 355; 1871, 1425), and is now a town of some pretensions, with large houses on the cliff, an esplanade, with bathing establishment, chalybeate spring, literary institute, &c. Great indeed is the change from what it was when Lord Jeffery wrote in 1846: "The village is very small and scattery, all mixed up with trees, and lying among sweet airy falls and swells of grounds, which finally rise up behind in breezy downs 800 ft. high, and sink down in front to the edge of the varying cliffs which overhang a pretty beach of fine sand, and are approachable by a very striking wooded ravine, which they call the *Chine*."—*Life*, by Lord Cockburn. Keats was here in 1819, and wrote his fine poem of 'Lamia.'

Shanklin Chine (the name common to the Island and the Hampshire and Dorsetshire coasts, is an old English word, derived from the A. S. "cinan," to chink, or rive, employed as a verb by Spenser and Dryden; its local signification is a cleft in the rocks, scooped out by the action of a rivulet) is one of the lions of the Isle of Wight, and will perhaps repay a visit. It is usually entered by the gate at the bottom on the sea shore, and a small fee is expected by the guardian, by whom the paths are repaired, and the whole kept in perhaps too trim an order. The Chine is merely a glen or chasm opening out to the sea shore, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and about 230 ft. deep at its mouth, but of very inconsiderable width. A small stream finds its way through it, falling at the upper end a depth of 18 or 20 ft., so that after heavy rain it may be complacently termed a cascade. The scene, however, is picturesque. The trees and shrubs which fill the hollow of the chine, the warm tints of the red and yellow rock alternating with the foliage and verdure of ivy and other creepers, and the cottages niched in its sides, may well furnish a study for the pencil. But those who are acquainted with the glens on the coasts of Devon, in the Scottish lowlands, or on the borders of Dartmoor, will not be disposed to assign Shanklin Chine a very high rank. *Tower Cottage* (Miss Cameron) is very picturesquely placed on the brink of the Chine, to which a private path descends.

West Hill, the grounds of which command a noble view over the bay, was the residence of Lt.-Gen. Ellers Napier, the stepson and biographer of the Admiral. Adjoining is *Whitwell Mead*, the home of the novelist Miss Parr, better known as "Holme Lee."

The *Church* (St. John Baptist) was a small rude building of Dec.

character, but has of late years been converted into a cruciform structure, with a picturesque shingled spire, and some memorial windows. It was originally merely a manorial chapel. The 17th-centy. *Manor-house*, a building with high peaked roof and long casements—to which a richly carved oak chest, bearing the initials of Thomas Silkstede, Prior of Winchester (Rte. 20), long in the church, has been removed—stands hard by. The *Parsonage*, embowered in venerable myrtles of immense size, retains some ancient portions, and has been enlarged in excellent taste. The view from the garden is particularly pleasing. There is a new church (St. Saviour) on the cliff, which, when completed with tower and spire, will be a handsome edifice.

Shanklin was, according to Mr. Froude, the scene of the skirmish between the Chevalier d'Eulx and his party and the Islanders at the close of the unsuccessful French invasion of 1545. They had landed for fresh water at the Chine; "the stream was small, the task tedious, and the Chevalier, who with a few companies was appointed to guard the watering parties, seeing no signs of danger, wandered inland, was caught in an ambuscade, and, after defending himself like a hero, was killed, and most of his followers." —Froude, *Hist. of Eng.*, iv. 429.

Few spots in the island command so many beautiful and varied walks as Shanklin. At low water the sands afford a firm walk at the base of the cliffs either to Sandown or to Luccombe Chine. The cliff-path may be followed to the same places. A lovely walk leads from the W. end of the churchyard across the fields to the top of the inland cliff at *Cook's Castle* (a modern ruin, built as an object from Appuldurcombe), whence a splendid view is commanded. Thence you may descend through Apse Reach, and by Cliff Farm to Shanklin. Another agreeable walk

or ride is by the bridle-path to *Apse*, where is an ancient manor-house, once belonging to Christchurch Twyneham, and through the *America* plantations to *Hide* or *Langward* farm, another old house, formerly of some considerable pretensions, and still retaining a noble avenue of trees. From Apse the tourist may also proceed by pleasant lanes and paths to Godshill (Rte. 32).

Returning to the high road, the tourist can proceed direct to Bonchurch (2 m.), but he will do well to turn off S.E. by a footpath across the fields, near the Shanklin water-works, and visit

Luccombe Chine, a pretty rocky glen, toll-free, with trees and bushes clothing its steep sides, a little rivulet pattering over a stony bed, and still with a few fishers' cottages at the bottom; but these are fast giving way to showy villas, and much of the original wild charm of the place is gone. The tourist should descend the Chine, and walk along the base of the cliffs, here remarkably picturesque, to Steel Bay, where a steep climb and terrace-path will take him to the land side of the bold promontory of *Dunnose*, and lead him by the Landslip to Bonchurch. At Luccombe are *Chine Cottage* (Mrs. Francis) and *Rose Cliff* (E. M. Frere, Esq.). From Luccombe the pedestrian enters the Bonchurch or *East End Landslip* (where the opening of the Rev. W. Adams's 'Old Man's Home' is laid), the scene of the last great landslip, which occurred in 1818. The spot, with its masses of ruin, overgrown as it now is with vegetation, is very wild and striking, and should on no account be missed. The footpath falls into the road just above the old church of Bonchurch. The Gothic stables of *East Dene* (J. S. Henry, Esq.), with peaked tourelles, stand forth conspicuously at the corner of the road. The distance from Shanklin

to Bonchurch by this route is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The high road from Shanklin to Bonchurch is a series of zigzags, being first carried by a long ascent, and then by a series of descents, round the N. and W. sides of the bowl-shaped Luccombe Valley. On the one hand Boniface Down rises nearly to the height of 800 ft., and on the other a magnificent sea view is commanded. In the near distance rises Dunnose, which separates Shanklin from the Undercliff.

At 11 m. from Ryde we reach *Bonchurch* (*Inn*, Ribband's Hotel, one of the very best and most comfortable in England), very pleasantly situated, but becoming spoilt by over-building. The road passes a pretty wayside pool, shadowed by fine trees, supplied by a little spring, which, issuing from a cave in the grounds of St. Boniface House, descends in tiny cascades. The old village (for there is a modern town between it and the sea) still retains some of its low thatched cottages embowered in myrtle and fuchsia, though ugly square modern houses and shops mar the beauty of the scene. However, the spot is lovely still, and merits Dr. Arnold's commendation as "the most beautiful thing on the sea-coast on this side of Genoa." The houses and cottages are scattered about in sheltered nooks, backed by walls of rock, open to the sun and overlooking the sea, and sheltered at the same time from the intense heats by pleasant groves of trees.

One of the most striking objects in the view of Bonchurch is the so-called *Pulpit Rock* in the grounds of *The Maples* (R. Pope, Esq.), long the residence of Dr. Leeson, who took advantage of the capabilities of the ground to create gardens of fairy-like beauty. It is a rugged mass boldly jutting out beyond the line of cliff, and surmounted with a rude wooden cross. A similar

isolated mass, called the *Flagstaff Rock*, rises in the grounds of *Undermount* (Lady Elizabeth Pringle), and faces you as you descend the hill, or, as it is locally styled, the *Shute* (*chute*, Fr. = fall), which connects the old and new clusters of dwellings. Halfway down the hill stands the *Church*, erected in 1847-8 from the designs of B. Ferrey; it is a plain but very pleasing edifice in the Norm. style. The W. and transept windows contain some good ancient stained glass; the E. triplet is modern, by *Willes*. The font is a memorial of the Rev. William Adams, whose religious allegories, 'The Shadow of the Cross,' and 'The Distant Hills,' are so widely and favourably known, and whose tale of 'The Old Man's Home' imparts an additional though fictitious interest to the beautiful scenery of the Landslip. Mr. Adams's residence was at Winterbourne, immediately to the W. of the old church. He died there, æt. 33, Jan. 17, 1848. The churchyard is one of the loveliest in England. The white crosses, bright flowers, and grey masses of rock form so exquisite a picture, that, in Shelley's words, "it might make one in love with death to think one would be buried in so sweet a place." It is much to be regretted that the irreverence of tourists has compelled the closing of the churchyard; but access can be gained by application to the incumbent.

The old (now disused) *Church* of Bonchurch, dedicated to St. Boniface, the apostle of Central Germany, hence its name, is a small Norm. building of some interest, with very plain chancel arch and doorway. It is surrounded by noble trees; and in the churchyard, carpeted in the spring with violets, repose the remains of Mr. Adams (notice the iron cross placed horizontally on his tomb, an allusion to his book), and of the highly gifted John Sterling,

so well known from the biographies by Hare and Carlyle. He died at Hill-Side, Ventnor. Below the church is *Monks' Bay*, so named as the traditional landing-place of the monks of Lire, who had large possessions in the island.

Modern Bonchurch is a collection of villas, many of them in situations of no ordinary beauty. The tourist will be fortunate if he can obtain admission to some of the gardens which surround them, especially *The Maples* or *East Dene*. But it is evident that, in a place so overrun with visitors of all grades, if any general ingress were permitted, privacy would be at an end, and the comfort of the invalids, who form so large a portion of the inhabitants, sacrificed. Among the residences, in addition to those already mentioned, we may particularize *Combe Wood* (Mrs. Huish), *Underrock* (formerly the residence of E. Peel, Esq., the author of 'The Fair Island,' &c., and now of his brother, the Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel), and *Westfield* (G. Giles, Esq.). The picturesque manor-house of *St. Boniface* stands just beyond the present parochial boundaries.

There is a noble view from the flagstaff in front of the Hotel. The road behind leads to the Upper Terrace, and is a *cul-de-sac* for carriages; but the pedestrian may descend towards Ventnor by a steep flight of 101 steps, or may ascend the down by a still more steep path. He should by all means scramble to the top of the cliff, and patiently work his way to the summit of *St. Boniface Down*, the highest ground in the island, 783 ft. above the sea, whence the prospect is very extensive, embracing the coast from the Culver Cliffs to Woody Point at St. Lawrence. Looking down from above, you see but a small part of the village; and it is only when standing on the edge of the cliff, next the sea, that you perceive the

cottages peering out as it were from their pigeonholes. Crossing the plateau of the down, which is here very narrow, you have a fine inland view, looking down on Appuldurcombe and the centre of the island, with the estuary of the Medina glimmering in the distance. Continuing along the crest of the down S.W., you may descend upon Ventnor. On the other hand, a path leads N. to Cook's Castle and Shanklin, where you can get a conveyance home, if needed.

On the steepest part of the S. face of St. Boniface Down, near the summit, is a small puddle of water, never known to dry, and called *St. Bonny's* or "the *Wishing*" Well, concerning which a legend is told that a certain bishop when riding over the hill lost his way in a thick mist. The bishop was wandering blindfold, when of a sudden he found himself in an awkward predicament. His horse had stopped abruptly, and, to his dismay, on the precipitous face of the hill, his hoofs being planted in this well of St. Bonny. The bishop, calling in his alarm on St. Boniface, vowed to give him an acre of land should he reach the bottom in safety. He did get to his home without a tumble, and hence the *Bishop's* or *Parson's Acre*, which may be seen at the foot of the hill marked out by a ridge of turf, close to St. Boniface Terrace. It is now included in the glebe of Bonchurch.

Bonchurch was long the residence of Miss Elizabeth Sewell, the well-known authoress of 'Amy Herbert,' &c., and also of the Rev. James White, a dramatic poet of no mean order, and writer of 'The Eighteen Christian Centuries,' and other historical works. He gave the site for the new church, and died at Bonchurch in 1862. It was likewise the birthplace of Admiral Sir Thomas Hopson, the hero of Vigo Bay. He was a poor parish lad, who, running away to sea from the Niton tailor to

whom he had been apprenticed, was soon promoted for his bravery, and finally knighted by Queen Anne for his daring exploit in breaking the Vigo boom.

Leaving behind the beautiful gardens of Bonchurch, but keeping the steep down like a wall on rt., we reach at

12 m. from Ryde, *Ventnor* (Pop., including visitors, about 6000). *Hotels*: Royal, Marine, Esplanade, all good; Crab and Lobster, the picturesque thatched hostel of old Ventnor; Terminus, by the Stat.

Ventnor, from the knot of "cleanly cots" found by Wyndham at the close of the last century, a small mill, and a few fishermen's huts, has since 1830 grown into a considerable town, called by its inhabitants "the metropolis of the Undercliff."

At the entrance of the town stands the handsome *Church of Holy Trinity*, built in 1862 by three ladies, from the designs of Giles of Taunton. Thence rather irregular streets descend to the sea shore, and roads of houses of the villa class climb the hill by long slopes toward the station.

Almost every house is a lodging-house; there are handsome shops, libraries, bazaars, and billiard-rooms for the amusement of the visitor; and no less than 3 local papers are issued. All the beautiful scenery of the Undercliff is of course easily accessible from Ventnor; and though, from the formation of the ground, the drives would naturally be few, they are daily being added to by laborious engineering, and are most lovely; there is also a great variety of beautiful rides, and good riding-horses are kept for hire; but the pedestrian will find his powers tried. The bathing is inferior to that at Shanklin and Sandown, the shore being less level, and covered with shingle instead of sand. There is a Marine Parade, and also an Esplanade, in the cove, which affords an

agreeable promenade. The attempt made some years ago to form a pier and harbour, whence steamers were to run to Hayling or Littlehampton, was a failure.

Ventnor is much resorted to in the summer by pleasure-seekers, though the heat is often almost tropical, but its principal visitors are in the winter, few places in England offering so mild, dry, and equable a temperature, or a climate better fitted for consumptive patients. A National Consumption Hospital is established near here (at St. Lawrence, 2 m. W.), on the cottage principle, and there is a Sea-side Home for London Missionaries, near the station. (For the opinion of Sir James Clark, who well deserves a statue here as the creator of Ventnor, see p. 379.) Several successive returns of the Registrar-General place Ventnor very high in the scale of salubrity, but Bournemouth (Rte. 27) exceeds it.

As already mentioned, *Holy Trinity Church* is at the E. entrance of the town, and is conspicuous by its spire, 160 ft. high. The interior deserves especial praise; the richly carved and decorated re-areds, pulpit, and font should be noticed. *St. Catherine's Church*, at the other end of the town, built by John Hamborough, Esq., of Steephill Castle, in 1837, has a well proportioned spire, but is not in other respects a favourable specimen of modern Gothic. Of the numerous chapels, that of the Congregationalists, in the High-street, is the only one with any pretension to architectural effect.

Excursions:—The beauties of the *Undercliff* and the road from Ventnor to Freshwater are fully described in Route 33.

Coaches run daily between Ventnor and Newport; others visit Blackgang, and even Freshwater and Alum Bay, allowing in each case two or three hours' stay at the chief points of

interest, but thus making a long day of it.

A good pedestrian will find many delightful walks in the neighbourhood of Ventnor :—1. Along the sea-cliff, commencing at the W. end of the Esplanade, to St. Lawrence, or, still further, to Puckaster, or Rocken End.—2. Entering by a gate, l., at the top of the zigzags, along the summit of the inland cliff, commanding lovely views, you may descend a rough rock staircase into the Pelham woods, near Lady Yarborough's villa; or by the Shute, above St. Lawrence's Church, and home by the road or sea-cliff.—3. Along the cliffs to Monks' Bay and Bonchurch old church; thence by the Landslip to Luccombe and Shanklin, and back by rly.—4. Ascending the downs at the Quarry, you may stretch along to Cook's Castle, descend to Appuldurcombe, climb the down to the Worsley Obelisk, and return to Ventnor along the top of Rew Down; but the road is rough, and not very easy to find.

The geologist will find Ventnor a good centre for examining the upper greensand, to which formation the whole of the picturesque cliffs extending from Bonchurch to Blackgang belong. There are good sections of the chalk and chalk marl above the town, where the characteristic fossils of those formations, turrilites, scaphites, ammonites, inoceramus, &c., may be looked for. Bones of reptiles, and the stems of a plant, *Clathraria Lyellii*, are also found. Small rounded fragments of quartz are found on the beach, which when polished are known as Ventnor diamonds. Choanites may also be found on the shore, and sometimes some good agates. Mr. Billings, High-street, has a collection of geological specimens, which is well worth inspection.

ROUTE 30.

RYDE TO NEWPORT [CARISBROOKE].

By Road. 7 m.

There is rly. communication, *via* Sandown, between these places (Rte. 31), as also a direct line, with stations at *Ashey* and *Whippingham*; but the course in each case is over low ground, losing all the charm of the scenery; and the high road, as here described, is much to be preferred.

Leaving Ryde by the Newport road, you arrive, in 1 m., at *Binstead*, a very pretty village. The *Church* (Holy Cross) was rebuilt in 1844. The old Norm. arch forms the gateway of the churchyard, over which is a grotesque figure, popularly known as the *Idol*, which has puzzled most antiquaries. Other figures, saved from the former church, are inserted in the W. wall. *Binstead House* was long the residence of Sir C. Locock, Bart., who died there, 1875.

This part of the island consists entirely of freshwater strata, principally limestones, full of fossil shells, which in the vicinity of Ryde have been quarried for many centuries. Some modern quarries may be seen in the neighbourhood of Binstead, and will be examined with interest by the geologist. The uneven surface of the ground near Binstead Church marks the site of the ancient quarries, from which much of the stone used for building Winchester Cathedral was procured. The Norman bishop Walkelin (to whom William Rufus granted $\frac{1}{2}$ a hide of land to search for stone, with the

characteristic proviso that he must not approach any spot where the wood was high enough to conceal the antlers of a stag), and William of Wykeham, both used this limestone, and it was also employed in the erection of Chichester Cathedral. "The variety composed of comminuted shells, held together by a sparry calcareous cement, was extensively used; it has frequently been mistaken for Caen stone by our antiquaries."—*Mantell*. In fissures and chasms of the Binstead quarries bones of extinct species of horse and ox have been discovered; as well as those of turtles and the skull of a reindeer. The fossils which occur in the strata here consist of shells of the common genera of mollusca that inhabit lakes and rivers; of seed-vessels and stems of aquatic plants; bones of freshwater turtles; and teeth and bones of land mammalia. For ample notices see *Mantell's* 'Geology of the Isle of Wight,' and *Forbes* and *Bristow's* 'Memoirs' in the Geological Survey.

1 m. W. of Binstead, N. of the high road, are the scanty remains of *Quarr Abbey* (named from these ancient quarries, "Quarraria"), best reached by a footpath through Quarr Wood, the road itself being little else than a succession of villas. The Abbey was founded by Baldwin de Redvers, temp. Hen. I., and occupied by a body of monks from the Abbey of Savigny, near Avranches. (Savigny was not united to the Cistercian order until 1148, so that the first monks despatched thence to Quarr must have been Benedictines. Quarr has been sometimes noticed as the first house of the Cistercians established in England, but the distinction really belongs to Waverley, founded in 1128 (Rte. 11). In the church were buried the founder, Earl Baldwin, who died here in 1155, and others of his family. Here also was a stately tomb for the lady

Cecilia, 2nd daughter of Edward IV. (see East Standen, Rte. 31). The church was demolished after the Dissolution, the jamb of the great S. door, and a portion of the wall of the transept, alone remaining. The boundary wall is still almost entire, and an interesting portion of the domestic buildings stands to the E., near the brook. From the 3 arches and buttery-hatch it was probably the hall of the abbot's lodging. The site of the abbey was, till of late years, almost hidden from view by noble elms, but most of these have now been felled, and the beauty of the scene is much diminished.

From Quarr Abbey there is a choice of routes to Newport, and if the tourist is not pressed for time the circuitous one should be chosen.

(1.) The pedestrian may make his way through the remains of the woodland to a hamlet called *Fish-house* (which the abbot of Quarr received licence to fortify against the French in 1365), and thence be ferried over the Fishbourne creek to *Wootton* (2 m.). The little church has a Norm. S. door. Wootton was long the seat of the powerful island family of "De Insula" or "Lisle." Henry VII. passed a night here in 1499. The manor-house, the birth-place of John Lisle, the regicide (1606), stood hard by the church. Hence pleasant field-paths lead to the prettily-wooded inlet of *King's Quay* (1 m.), so named, according to tradition, from King John having landed there, when, according to some of the chroniclers, he took refuge in the Isle of Wight after granting the Great Charter, living for three months, says Grafton, "a solitarie life among ryvers (pirates) and fishermen." The Itinerary of King John, however, published by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, accounts for his movements on every day throughout his reign, and sufficiently proves the

Isle of Wight story to be entirely without foundation. Ascending the stream for 1 m., you reach a farm called *Alverston*, whence a public road, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., conducts you to Newport; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. altogether.

(2.) The shorter, but less picturesque route is to proceed at once into the high road, S. of Quarr Abbey, passing through Wootton Bridge (3 m.), where the view is very pleasant, thriving plantations sweeping down to the water's edge, among which rises the turret of *Fern Hill* (J. J. Galt, Esq.), built by Lord Bolton when governor of the island. Then you cross Stapler's Heath, which commands a wide view, and at 7 m. reach Newport. Or this route may be varied by proceeding through *Haven-street* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Quarr), a pretty village with a small new church, and Briddlesford (once a seat of the Lisles), to Stapler's Heath, without materially adding to the distance.

Without the above détour, the distances are—Binstead, 1 m.; Wootton Bridge, 3 m.; Newport, 7 m.

Newport (Pop. of Borough, 8522 — *Inns*: Bugle, in High-street; Warburton's Hotel, in Quay-street, both good; Star), once the chief town of the island, situated nearly in the centre of it on the river Medina, which is navigable up to this point. It is a thriving and tolerably bustling place, with a large market on Saturdays and alternate Wednesdays, and has some good shops.

Newport was, as its name implies, the harbour of the adjacent town of Carisbrooke, rising in importance as its ancient neighbour declined. In the reign of Henry II. it had reached such a position as to receive a charter, still extant, from Richard de Redvers, lord of the Island, which was confirmed, and its grants enlarged, by Isabella de Fortibus. Newport was almost destroyed by the French in-

vaders, 1377, "so that no tenant was there resident for 2 years." So complete was the ruin of the town, and so slow was the work of restoration, that nearly two centuries afterwards the return to Queen Elizabeth's commissioners speaks of it as "not yett fullie builded and recovered." At that time (1559) there were but 166 houses, of which 29 were unoccupied or decayed, with a population of 1275. Newport was severely visited by the plague in 1583-4, when nearly one-sixth of the inhabitants were swept away. In the reign of Elizabeth a woman was burnt in the Beast-market, on the prosecution of Sir E. Denny's father, for bewitching his sister. The town, in common with the island generally, began to revive in the more settled times which followed the accession of James I., from whom it received its charter of incorporation. Before the Reform Act it was a nomination borough, both members being returned by the Holmes family. Among its representatives have been Lucius Lord Falkland, Sir A. Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), and Lord Palmerston; the 2 last sat together from 1807 to 1809. Since 1866 it has returned only 1 member.

The chief object of interest in Newport is *St. Thomas's Church*, the first stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort, Aug. 24, 1854. The new church, a very beautiful building in the Dec. style (Daukes, archit.), replaces one dedicated to the great Archbishop of Canterbury. The oaken pulpit (preserved from the old church) is rudely but quaintly carved with bas-reliefs of the liberal sciences and cardinal virtues, and bears date 1636. The remains of the Princess Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Charles I., who died at the age of 15 a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, Sept. 8, 1650, nineteen months after her father, still lie in the vault under the chancel, in which they were originally deposited Sept. 20, with all

due honour, "the mayor and aldermen attending with their regalia." The usual story, which asserts that, had she lived, the levelling rulers of the day intended to have apprenticed her to a button-maker, is groundless. The Council had permitted her removal to her sister the Princess of Orange, had not her death intervened. A very beautiful monument for the unfortunate princess, by *Baron Marochetti*, at the E. end of the N. aisle, has been placed in this church by Her Majesty, who also contributed the two windows of stained glass by which it is lighted, between which a richly carved Gothic tablet, with medallion portrait by *Marochetti*, erected by the parishioners, commemorates the late Prince Consort. The figure of the Princess is from a portrait in the possession of the Queen; and the inscription below it, gracefully recording a most graceful act, runs thus:—"To the memory of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died at Carisbrooke Castle on Sunday, Sept. 8th, 1650, and is interred beneath the chancel of this church, this Monument is erected, a token of respect for her virtues and of sympathy for her misfortunes, by Victoria R., 1856." The Princess was found dead in her apartment, her hands clasped in prayer, and her face resting on the open pages of the Bible which her father had given her at their last interview. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a handsome marble monument, painted and gilded, with full-length effigy, to Sir Edward Horsey, captain of the island in the reign of Elizabeth, 1565-82. Horsey was a cadet of an ancient Dorsetshire family, a bold sea-captain, and somewhat loose and unscrupulous. He was Leicester's confidant in his private marriage with Lady Sheffield. A curious passage in his early history, when he was implicated in the Dudley conspiracy against Mary's

throne, may be read, *Froude, Hist.*, v. p. 435. He is traditionally said to have stocked the country with game; and to have given a lamb for every live hare brought into it. There is another church (St. John the Baptist) in the Carisbrooke-road. It was erected in 1837, and is in the E. E. style.

In the *Free Grammar School* in St. James's-street, erected in 1614, were held (beginning Oct. 2, 1648, and continuing until Oct. 28th) the meetings and negotiations between Charles I. and the Parliamentary commissioners, Hollis, Vane, Glyn, and others. The conferences took place in the schoolroom, which remains unaltered. The king's advisers, stationed behind a curtain, were not allowed to appear, although Charles himself might retire to consult them as often as he pleased. It was at this time that, after long discussion, and when the ulterior designs of the "grandeers of the army," as Whitelock calls them, had become clearly apparent, the king consented to suspend the functions of the bishops, and to vest their lands in the crown till religion should be settled by the king and parliament. During the debates he was permitted to leave Carisbrooke, and to reside in a private house in the town of Newport, on giving his word that he would not attempt to escape whilst the discussion was pending, nor for 28 days afterwards. The commissioners retired on the 28th Oct., but the negotiations were still continued by letter, and the king remained here till Nov. 30, when he was seized, and conveyed by the emissaries of the army to Hurst Castle (Bte. 27).

At the corner of St. James's-square is the *Isle of Wight Institution*, a subscription library and reading-room. The *Town Hall* was designed by Nash in 1814. The *Museum*, at the corner of Lugley-street and St. James's-street, contains an interest-

ing collection of local antiquities and geological specimens.

Newport has produced but few celebrated men. At one time, however, when, in consequence of the marriage of Lady Ursula, widow of Sir R. Worsley, to Sir Francis Walsingham, and the marriage of her daughter to the Earl of Essex, court favour shone for a brief period on the town, three of Queen Elizabeth's most trusted officials were Newport men: "one," in her own words, "for her soul (Dr. Edes, the son of a clothier, Dean of Worcester, and chaplain in ordinary), and the other for her body (Dr. James, her physician in ordinary, and one that daily read to her); the third, Mr. Thomas Fleming (afterwards Lord Chief Justice Fleming, see North Stoneham, Rte. 21), for her goods." Fleming's father was a mercer, and lived at the corner of the Cornmarket. The three were cousins-german. Newport was also the birth-place, 1571, of Thomas James, the first keeper of the Bodleian library, and his nephew Richard James, a learned scholar and bibliophilist.

1 m. S. of Newport is *Shide*, where the Newport Junction line (Rte. 31) commences.

Walks and Drives.

(1.) The first walk from Newport will, of course, be to *Carisbrooke Castle*, about 1 m. S.W. The way lies along the Mall, a well-kept road with a raised pathway, shaded by trees. (Omnibuses run to Carisbrooke from the Newport stat. on the arrival of the trains.)

As an historic building, for the extreme beauty of its site, and for its very picturesque aspect, this ruined and mouldering fortress is well worthy of a visit. It crowns the summit of a hill, 239 ft. above

the sea, and separated by a narrow valley from the pretty village and church of Carisbrooke. The bastions, faced with stone, by which it is surrounded, were the work of Gianibelli, the Italian engineer by whose fireships Parma's Antwerp bridge had been destroyed in 1585, who had been summoned to England by Queen Elizabeth at the period of the Armada, and who also constructed Tilbury Fort. There is a pleasant walk round these exterior defences, about 1 m. in length, commanding very beautiful views.

The entrance to the castle itself is under an archway, built in the reign of Elizabeth, bearing her initials and the date 1598; then over a stone bridge, and by a noble machicolated gate-house, flanked by circular towers, grooved for 2 portcullises, and retaining its old cross-barred gates; the same that opened for and closed upon Charles I. This gateway is of the time of Edw. IV., and was erected by Anthony Woodville, Lord Scales, to whom the Lordship of the Island and Constableness of the Castle were granted in 1464. The arms of Woodville are over the gate, and on either side is the white rose of the House of York.

Passing the gateway, where you pay a fee of 4d., you have on the l. the portion of the building which, during the latter part of his stay, served as the prison of Charles I., who was strictly guarded here under the command of Colonel Hammond, from November 14, 1647, to Sept. 15, 1648. A window with stone mullions is pointed out as that through which he attempted to escape, but was prevented by the cross-bars, which left an opening too narrow for the passage of his body. Neither of his two attempts, however, could have been made through this window. At the time the king made his first attempt (Dec. 28, 1647), and got wedged between the window-bars, he was confined in the governor's

apartments, facing the entrance. The window through which he hoped to have escaped, but found to his dismay that "he could get neither forward nor backward, sticking fast between his breast and shoulders," was that which now lights the keeper's parlour. News of this attempt having reached Cromwell's ears through a very considerable person of the parliament," Charles was removed to the range of buildings we are now inspecting; and it was from a window here, though not the one usually shown, that the second escape was planned. The window from which he was to lower himself was further to the E. than that usually pointed out, and was "an aperture blocked up in subsequent alterations, but easily recognisable in the exterior of the wall, as it nearly adjoins the only buttress on this side of the Castle."—*Hillier*, 'Charles I. in the Isle of Wight.' The first plan for his escape was arranged by his page, Henry Firebrace, who communicated it to Mr. Edward Worsley of Gatcombe (afterwards knighted for his services on this occasion), and to one or two other persons, who were waiting outside the counterscarp with a good horse, saddle, pistols, and boots, for the king. A boat was ready on the coast for the king's embarkation. Finding himself unable to pass through the window, he released himself with difficulty, and then placed a light in it as an intimation that the attempt had failed. On the second occasion Firebrace was again the principal agent, with the complicity and help of Colonel Titus. The bars were to be corroded with aquafortis, and then cut through with files and saws. Secrecy was not so well maintained as before. The plan became known in London, and Hammond being warned took care to defeat it. An additional guard was placed beneath the window, among them one Major Rolph,

who was prepared at once to shoot the king if he should attempt to pass through it, and so "remove the chief obstacle to a settlement." (Rolph suffered a long imprisonment for this after the Restoration.) When the moment arrived for the attempt, Sunday, May 28th, the king seeing more persons below than he expected, concluded rightly that his design was known, shut the window, and returned to his bed. Among the books which King Charles read during his detention here were Bp. Andrewes' sermons; Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity; Dr. Hammond's works (Hammond himself acted for some time as his chaplain at Carisbrooke); Sandys' paraphrase of the Psalms; Herbert's Poems; Fairfax's Tasso; Shakespeare (the copy used here by King Charles, and marked by him with mottoes and lines from favourite Latin authors, is now in the Royal Library at Windsor—it contains also many autograph notes of George III.); and Spenser's Faery Queen. Charles himself wrote some long and very indifferent verses here.

The King's "best living companion," according to his own statement to Sir Philip Warwick, was "an old little crumpling man who made his fires." He also told Warwick that they afforded him no good wine. "Nay," says he, "whilst I have been here amongst them I have wanted linen, which though I took notice of, I never complained."—*Warwick's Mem.* p. 365. It has been suggested that the composition of the Eikon Basiliké may have been the occupation of his leisure hours; but there can be little doubt that the author of that remarkable book was Dr. Gauden, after the Restoration made Bp. of Exeter. The castle walls were the ordinary place of the king's exercise, the circuit of which he made twice a day, "trotting, rather than pacing, he went so fast." Colonel Hammond had constructed a bowling-green on the barbican,

which occasionally afforded the king (and his daughter after him) amusement; and he is also said to have frequented a kind of summer-house on the ramparts. "The bowling-green on the barbican with its turf steps, the walls of the old castle frowning above it, and its beautiful marine view, is as perfect at the present moment as if it had been laid down but yesterday." It is now known as the *Tilt-yard*, and no doubt served as one before its conversion into a bowling-green.

The children of Charles I. were brought to the castle some time after the removal of the king. Henry Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, landed at Cowes, Aug. 13, 1650, and were conveyed to Carisbrooke 3 days later. It was ordered that no person should kiss their hands, but in all other respects they were to be treated as the children of a gentleman. A yearly allowance of 1000*l.* each was voted by Parliament. The Princess caught cold at bowls within a week of her arrival, and died Sept. 8, 1650. The Duke of Gloucester, or, as he was called, "Mr. Harry," remained in the castle till March, 1653, when Cromwell allowed him to join his sister the Princess of Orange in Holland.

In the N.E. corner of the inner court rises the polygonal keep, on the summit of a moated mound about 50 ft. high, accessible by a flight of 72 steps, across which, at the summit, is a strong double gateway grooved for a portcullis. This arch, with the upper part of the walls, is of the time of Edw. IV., but the keep itself is of Norm. character, and is possibly the work of Richard de Redvers, temp. Hen. I. Notice the disused well, the same which failed when Baldwin de Redvers was holding the castle for the Empress Maud, and hastened its surrender. The view from the summit is charming. Near at hand are Newport and the village of Caris-

brooke; beyond is the Medina river, flowing N. to Cowes; the Solent Sea, with the shore of the New Forest, and the great Portsdown Forts, bounds the horizon. In the opposite direction we see the broken chain of the central chalk ridge, and in the extreme distance the higher downs of the southern range.

The domestic buildings of the castle were erected by the De Redvers family, from Baldwin (1135-1155) to Isabella de Fortibus (1262-1293). The buildings facing you as you enter, and used, until the office was reduced to a mere honorary one (1841), as the Governor's house, preserve some very interesting architectural features, brought to light during some repairs carried out by Mr. Hardwick in 1860, under the orders of the Government. Opposite the great gate was the hall of the castle, the work of Baldwin de Redvers, now divided into 2 stories, and otherwise modernised. One of the original 2-light windows, and the massive projecting chimney, are now to be seen, after many years' concealment, on the E. side, facing the keep. At right angles with the hall, and projecting to the E., was the chapel, evidently, like the hall, an E. E. work, built by William de Vernon (1184-1217). This is occupied by the great staircase put up by Lord Cutts, Governor of the Island after the Revolution (1693-1706), by whom the whole building seems to have been modernized: a beautiful arcade below the windows has been brought to light. Adjoining the chapel, S., was the principal apartment of the castle, communicating with the chapel by means of a hagioscope. In this room is a fine ancient fireplace. The arms of Montacute Earl of Salisbury, 1385-97, appear on the S.W. buttress of the governor's lodgings.

The range of buildings containing the rooms occupied by Charles I. during the latter part of his cap-

tivity, are late in the 15th centy. On the rt. of the green as you enter are the remains of the chapel of St. Nicholas, which, though only erected in 1738 on the site of an earlier building, has been suffered to go completely to decay.

The castle well (sunk after the surrender of the castle to the forces of King Stephen) is famed for its depth, said to be 300 ft., but in reality only 240 ft., of which the water occupies 90 ft. The building that covers it is of the 15th cent., faithfully restored by Mr. Hardwick. "It probably reaches the chalk marl, which is in general the first watershed when the white chalk is perforated."—*Mantell*. It is a very regular excavation in the solid rock; a pebble or a glass of water takes 4 or 5 seconds to reach the bottom, and produces a singular clink upon the surface. The guide also lowers a lamp, the light of which shines like a star from the depths. The water-bucket is drawn up by an ass who moves in a tread-wheel.

Carisbrooke Castle is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Wiht-gara-burgh (see *ante*) noticed in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. "Respecting the etymology of this name there can be little doubt. The inhabitants of the island would be called Wiht-ware, and the chief town of the island would be called Wiht-gara-byrig, the burgh of the men of Wight, just as Canterbury or Cant-wara-byrig is the burgh of the men of Kent."—*I. Taylor*, 'Words and Places.' William Fitz Osborne, the first Norman Lord of Wight, established himself here. It was here that, in 1082, William the Conqueror apprehended with his own hands his ambitious half-brother Odo of Bayeux, as he was secretly preparing for his journey to Rome, where he hoped to secure the Papal throne. The lower walls were built temp. Hen. I. by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon. His son Baldwin, a zealous partisan

of the Empress Maud, held the castle for her till the failure of the well. The great gateway was erected by Antony Lord Scales circ. 1464. Elizabeth repaired the castle, and constructed the outworks. In 1609 James I., with his son, afterwards Charles I., then a boy of 9, after hunting in Parkhurst Forest, dined here. After the attack on the castle by the Mayor of Newport (*ante*), when the Countess of Portland "advanced to the platform with a lighted match, and declared she would herself fire the first cannon against the assailants," Carisbrooke has had no military history. It was used as a state prison by Cromwell and by Charles II. The latter Governors occupied it as an occasional residence, and it at one time served as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers; but of late years its only occupants have been a custodian and his family.

The *Church* of Carisbrooke (St. Mary), originally built by William Fitz Osborne and granted to the Norm. abbey of Lire, was deprived of its chancel and N. aisle, then in a state of decay, by Secretary Walsingham, who had married Ursula Worsley, widow of the lessee of the priory, in Elizabeth's reign. It is still, however, one of the largest churches in the island. The tower is a noble structure—plain, but of admirable proportions, crowned with pinnacles and an octagonal turret. The church is principally Tr.-Norm. Two monuments deserve notice: one for Lady Margaret, sister of Lady Jane Seymour, wife of Sir Nicholas Wadham, governor of the Isle of Wight, temp. Hen. VIII.; and one for William Keeling, d. 1619, "general for the Hon. East India Adventurers." The poetical inscription on the latter should be read. Remark also an early incised slab for an ecclesiastic, possibly one of the priors of Carisbrooke. In the

churchyard is a tombstone, with the request for prayers for the soul of J. Woolfrey, which was the occasion of a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts in 1838.

Carisbrooke was one of the advowsons granted to Queen's College, Oxford, by Charles I., at the intercession of Henrietta Maria in 1626. Alexander Ross, Charles I.'s Scotch chaplain, celebrated in 'Hudibras,' a brazen-entrained man, who undertook to finish Raleigh's 'History of the World,' the author of 'Virgilian Evangelizans,' and numberless other books long since forgotten, was the vicar in the time of the Great Rebellion, and was ejected by the Parliament (d. 1654).

Close to the church, N., is the site of *the Priory*, a cell founded by Fitz Osborne, and attached to the Benedictine Abbey of Liré. It was granted by Henry V. to his new establishment at Sheen. There are no remains. In the grounds of the Vicarage remains of a *Roman villa*, the only one known in the island, were brought to light 1859, and deserve notice. There is a good tessellated pavement, and the traces of a bath, &c.

The *Cemetery*, on the slope of a hill, commands beautiful views.

At Carisbrooke is a Dominican nunnery, founded by the Countess of Clare, for 18 nuns from Whalley, in Lancashire.

From Carisbrooke you may follow a pleasant field-walk to Marvel, and return to Newport by Node Hill. On Bowcombe Down, above Carisbrooke Castle, some remains of a Roman road may be traced towards Brixton; and in the valleys beyond, under Gallibury Down (the burgh or stronghold of the Gaels or Romano-Britons), are many pits and hollows which are taken to indicate the site of a British settlement.

(2.) Mountjoy and Pandown, each little more than 1 m. S. of Newport,

and lying E. of Carisbrooke, commanding fine views. The walk may well be extended to Arreton (Rte. 31).

(3.) Parkhurst Forest, 1 m. N., should be seen; as also Northwood, 2½ m. (4.) Gatcombe, 6 m. S. For these see Rte. 32.

Beside private conveyances in abundance, omnibuses run between Newport and Ryde, and Newport and Ventnor, daily; and on Monday, Wed., and Sat., to and from Yarmouth and Freshwater.;

ROUTE 31.

[NEWPORT TO BRADING [EAST
STANDEN, NEWCHURCH].

By Railway, 11 m.; *by Road*, 8 m.

This journey may be accomplished either by road or by rly., but the former is much to be preferred.

(a.) *Railway*. The Newport Junction line starts from *Shide*, a suburb of Newport, and proceeds, first S. and then E., to *Horringsford* (Stat.), whence Arreton (*post*) is 1 m. N. It then passes Newchurch, and after a course of 8½ m. reaches the Sandown Junction of the Ryde and Ventnor line, about 2 m. S. of Brading (Rte. 29).

(b.) *Road*. The usual route from Newport to Brading is by *Staplers*, which commands a very fine view, and *Long Lane*, well deserving its name; to the top of *Arreton Down*. The village and church of Arreton,

however, are so well worth a visit that the tourist will do well to take the route here laid down.

Leaving Newport by *Node Hill* and *Shide*, we diverge from the Ventnor road at Blackwater, and reach at

4 m. *Arreton*, lying at the foot of the steep chalk downs. The *Church*, dating from 1141, is one of the most interesting in the island. It was one of the six bestowed by Fitz Osborne on the Abbey of Lire, and one of the five mentioned in Domesday. The chancel, very good E. E., has been well restored; the Purbeck marble shafts cleansed and polished; and a reredos and stone pulpit added, where Cornish serpentine and other coloured marbles are used with good effect. One of the original Norm. lights on the N. side of the chancel has been discovered, and is filled with rich stained glass. There are some handsome modern monuments to the family of Worsley Holmes; and in the S. aisle is a *Brass*, date 1430, with an effigy in plate armour, and the inscription (remarkable as an early English one),—

"Here is y-burried under this grave
Harry Hawles; his soule God save!
Longe tyme steward of the yle of Wyght,
Have m'cy on hym God ful of myght."

In the churchyard is the grave of Elizabeth Wallbridge, "the Dairyman's Daughter," whose story has been told by the Rev. Legh Richmond, author of the lines on her tombstone. Her father's cottage is on the rt., on the road to Sandown. From the church the road climbs the steep slope of the down (the geologist will remark with interest the sections of the various strata, lower greensand, gault, upper greensand, chalk-marl, and chalk), passing rt. the fine gabled Jacobean Manor-house, now a farmhouse, which contains some good carving.

Arreton Down forms part of the central range of the chalk hills, ex-
[*Surrey, &c.*]

tending from the Needles to Culver Cliff, and commands views of great extent, and of the highest beauty. Immediately S. is the valley between these downs and the southern range above Shanklin and Appuldurcombe, rich in corn-fields and pasture, and enlivened by the windings of the little East Yar, which, rising near Niton, falls into the sea at Brading Harbour. N.E. are seen Portsmouth and Gosport, with the roadsteads between them and the island; and W. the hills stretch away in long undulations, the southern chain being marked by the tower of Cook's Folly, the Worsley Obelisk, and the towers and pillar on St. Catherine's Hill. Two large sepulchral barrows on these downs were opened some years since, and disclosed early Celtic relics, now in the Museum at Newport.

[N. of Arreton, but to the W. of the road we are taking, are the Manor-houses of East and West Standen, on the summit of St. George's Down, which is covered with deep beds of yellow gravel, breaking out on the slope of the hill in rocky masses of conglomerate, hard enough to be used for walls. East Standen was during the reign of Henry VII. the residence of the sister of his Queen, Cecilia, third daughter of Edward IV., "a lady," says Hall, "not so fortunate as fair." Being left a widow on the death of her royal brother-in-law's cousin, Lord Welles, she made an obscure marriage, "rather," says Fuller, "for comfort than credit," with one Thomas Kyme, of whom nothing can be learnt, with whom "she lived not in great wealth." She died here Aug. 24, 1507, and was buried at Quarr Abbey. Standen was also the residence, early in the 17th centy., of Lord Southampton, Shakspeare's patron, when governor of the island. By his desire a bowling-green was laid out on the downs, and "a house of accommodation" built, where he and

the chief gentlemen of the island used to meet and dine together once a week. At East Standen was a parochial chapel, now destroyed. S. of Arreton is *Merston*, a 16th-century manor-house, of stone, ivy-clad, with a fine porch, and some good original carved oak interior fittings; it is now a farmhouse.]

From Arreton Down a road leads l. by Bridesford (where was St. Martin's Chapel, built and endowed by Sir John Lisle) to Wootton, 3 m. (Rte. 30).

Continuing along the ridge, with enchanting views on either hand, we reach *Messy* and *Ashey Downs*. The view from *Ashey Sea-mark* (424 ft. above the sea), on the summit of Ashey Down, is one of the most extensive in the island. It embraces the coast from Southampton Water to Chichester. The Sea-mark itself, a triangular stone pyramid, 20 ft. high, bearing the date 1735, serves to facilitate the navigation into St. Helen's Road at Spithead. Below the Sea-mark, rt. of the road to Ryde, is *Ashey Farm*, once belonging to the Abbey of Wherwell, near Andover.

From Ashey Down you may descend S. by way of *Knighton* (where are some very scanty remains of an old Tudor mansion, described by Legh Richmond in his 'Dairyman's Daughter') to *Newchurch*, the centre of a parish once stretching from Ryde on the N. to Ventnor on the S., but now curtailed. The church stands very picturesquely on the brink of a steep sandstone cliff. It is a cruciform building, with a wooden tower and spire to the S.W. The chancel is E.E., but much altered; the nave and transepts very rude Dec. It contains little to detain the tourist. It was given by Fitz Osborne to Lire, transferred to Beaulieu, and on the Dissolution its tithes formed part of the endowment of Henry VIII.'s new bishopric

of Bristol. 1 m. to the E. is Alverstone Mill, a spot of much quiet beauty, rich in botanical treasures; reached by a pleasant walk down the bank of the Yar. From Alverstone the crest of the downs may again be gained. Close to Alverstone S. is *Queen Bower*, a wooded knoll, commanding a pleasing view, which tradition states was the site of a hunting-lodge of Isabella de Fortibus. The fast diminishing remnant of the Forest of Borthwood, once well stocked with "red and fallow deer, heath cocks, and other game," lying between this and Sandown, affords some pleasant walks.

Advancing along the ridge, we next reach Brading Down, looking down on the mansion and ancient trees of Nunwell, whence we descend rapidly on to

8 m. *Brading* (Stat.), Rte. 29.

ROUTE 32.

COWES, WEST AND EAST [OSBORNE, WHIPPINGHAM], BY NEWPORT AND GODSHILL, TO VENTNOR.

By Road, including detours, about
21 m.

West Cowes is reached by steamer from Ryde in about fifty minutes; from Portsmouth or Southampton in somewhat over one hour. A ferry steamer is always in attendance to take passengers over to East Cowes; and there is also a floating bridge

some distance up the river Medina. ("The valley of the Medina, like the river valleys of the N. and S. Downs, is a transverse dislocation or rent, across the range of chalk hills, produced by the tension of the strata during their elevation from the horizontal to their present nearly vertical position."—*Mantell*).

West Cowes (Pop. 5957, *Inns*: Marine Hotel; Fountain; Gloster; late the Royal Yacht Squadron House; Vine. In *East Cowes*, on the opposite side of the harbour, is the Medina H., good and quiet) is prettily situated, and its appearance from the water is very picturesque. It is the only trading port of the Isle of Wight, at which merchant-ships are constantly arriving and departing, and the station of the Royal Yacht Squadron. There is a commodious *Pier*, built 1865, and the visitor who desires bustle and interest may well select the town as his permanent resting-place.

The estuary of the Medina river, separating E. and W. Cowes, is about 1 m. in breadth, and the communication is by a floating bridge. On the rt. as you enter the river, at the extreme point, on a level with the water, is *West Cowes Castle* (now converted into the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house), one of the circular forts built by Henry VIII. about 1539 for the defence of the coasts, and erected, like Hurst Castle, from the materials of Beaulieu. Adjoining it are the baths, and the station for bathing-machines. A similar castle formerly stood on the eastern shore. Both are alluded to in Bp. Gibson's translation of *Leland's Latin verses* as—

"The two great Cows that in loud thunder
 roar,
This on the eastern, that the western
 shore,
Where Newport enters stately Wight..."

The modern name Cowes as applied to the towns separately is a

misnomer. Till modern times they were known as the "West Cow" and the "East Cow." Sir William Davenant was confined by the Parliament in West Cowes Castle 1651, and dated thence a portion of his 'Gondibert.'

The Parade near the castle is a pleasant promenade, with an uninterrupted view of the harbour. The Green, beyond the castle, sloping down to the Solent, presented to the town as a public recreation ground by G. R. Stephenson, Esq., also affords a very agreeable walk; and there is another recreation ground, the gift of W. G. Ward, Esq., of Northwood Park, which commands a fine view in the direction of Osborne. The *Royal Yacht Squadron Club* (R. Grant, Sec.), which now occupies the castle, in its arrangement and accommodation resembles a London club-house, and has a library, reading-room, dining-room, cellar, &c., for the use of members. The club was founded in 1815. It consists of more than 150 noblemen and gentlemen (besides honorary members, chiefly naval officers), owners of yachts of from 40 to 450 tons or upwards. The total tonnage of vessels belonging to members amounts to more than 15,000 tons, employing upwards of 1800 seamen, besides shipbuilders, &c. The association is deservedly encouraged by Government as a nursery for the navy. Each member has a warrant from the Admiralty to carry the St. George's ensign, and the yachts are admitted into foreign ports free of port dues. The yachting season lasts from May 1 to Nov. 1, during which period the harbour is enlivened by some of the elegant and swift-sailing yachts of the squadron. A *Regatta* takes place annually in August, when, among other prizes, a cup of 100 guineas, given by her Majesty, is sailed for. The scene in the roadstead and harbour on this occasion is very animated and

striking. The old Yacht Club-house is now the Gloucester Hotel. Cowes is becoming of note for shipbuilding; and the dockyard of the Messrs. White, where many of the finest yachts have been built, as well as men-of-war, gunboats, and passenger steamers, deserves a visit.

Except the vicinity of the Parade, and the slopes above, which are dotted over with villas and gardens, backed by the fine trees of Northwood Park, the town of Cowes has not much to recommend it, the streets in general being narrow, and somewhat suggestive of Wapping. There are, however, some pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, and longer excursions may be made from here with advantage (*post*).

Cowes was, until recently, a part of the parish of Northwood, and its two churches are of little interest. St. Mary's, on the top of the hill (restored 1868), is remarkable as having been built in the time of the Commonwealth, but not consecrated until 1662. The W. tower was added by Nash, as a mausoleum for the Ward family. *Holy Trinity*, near the water, is a very poor specimen of modern Gothic, built 1832, but somewhat improved by a new chancel erected thirty years after.

Across the ferry is *East Cowes*, with a modern church. East Cowes Park (for many years an unfortunate building speculation) is now covered with villas commanding good views; and on the top of the hill about thirty acres have been laid out as a botanic garden. *Slatwoods* (—Peacock, Esq.), a villa surrounded by shrubberies, at the side of the Newport road, will be regarded with interest as the birthplace of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, whose father, buried at Whippingham Church, was collector of customs here. "Slips of a great willow-tree still remaining here were transplanted by him successively to Laleham, Rugby, and Fox How."

"Slatwoods," he writes to his sister, "was deeply interesting. I thought what Fox How would be to my children forty years hence . . . but Fox How cannot be to them what Slatwoods is to me, the only home of my childhood."—*Life*, ii. 46. *East Cowes Castle* (Dowager Viscountess Gort) is a piece of modern Gothic, erected by Nash the architect for his own residence. The conservatories are very fine. At a short distance E. is *Norris Castle* (R. Bell, Esq.), built by Lord Henry Seymour from the designs of Wyatt. The Prince Regent was entertained here in 1819; and it was the occasional retreat of the Duchess of Kent, and of her present Majesty when Princess Victoria.

Almost adjoining Norris Castle is *Osborne House* (Her Majesty the Queen), commanding very fine views of the Solent, and occupying one of the best situations in the island. The original name of the manor was Austerborne (the East Borne) or, as some authorities say, Oysterbourne (from the Medina oyster-beds); it belonged, temp. Charles I., to a certain Eustace Mann, who, during the troubles, is said to have buried a mass of gold and silver, which he could never find again, in a wood, still known as "Money Coppice." After the purchase of the estate from Lady Isabella Blachford by her Majesty in 1840, the old house was pulled down, and the present mansion built, partly from the designs, it is believed, of the Prince Consort, carried out by Thos. Cubitt, Esq. It is in the Palladian style of architecture, with a flag-tower 112 ft. high, and a clock-tower of 90 ft. The apartments occupied by her Majesty are those in advance of the flag-tower, at the W. extremity of the building. The park stretches down to the water's edge, where there is a bathing-house and jetty for the use of the royal household. The house, which is well seen from

the sea, is filled with objects of art, principally modern, and of the highest interest,—including *Müller's* group of Theseus and the Amazons; statues of the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, impersonating the four Seasons, by *Mrs. Thorneycroft*; *Psyche, Theed*; *Narcissus, Cope*; *Diana, Wyatt*; Religion glorified by the Five Arts, *Overbeck*; Napoleon at Fontainebleau, *Delaroche*; Mignon and her Father, *Ary Scheffer*; and many portraits of the Royal Family by *Winterhalter*. The grand staircase is ornamented by a fresco, Neptune intrusting the rule of the waves to Britannia, *Dyce*. The terraced gardens and grounds are of extreme beauty, but the domain is at all times quite inaccessible to casual visitors. The estate, which has been added to from time to time, and now extends to about 5000 acres, reaches to King's Key by the sea-shore, and inland to within 2 m. of Newport. The Queen can drive for 8 m. without quitting her own property.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the house is a picturesque Swiss Cottage, which contains kitchen and dairy, &c., where the princesses in former days amused themselves in becoming practically acquainted with domestic economy; and above, a museum, containing objects of natural history collected by the royal children during their various tours. Close to the cottage are the gardens formerly cultivated by their own hands.

Within the domain of Osborne is included the manor of *Barton*, where an oratory was founded in 1272 by the then rectors of Shalfleet and Godshill, of which some slight traces yet remain. In 1439 it was surrendered to the see of Winchester. Bp. Waynflete suppressed the Oratory, and bestowed its lands on the College at Winchester, to which they belonged until sold to her Majesty. *Barton Court House*, a picturesque

gabled mansion, has been almost rebuilt by the Queen; but its principal fronts remain little altered. In the course of the operations some remains of the Oratory were brought to light. At Barton is the late Prince Consort's farm, "to be regarded not so much as a model, as a scene for experiments which others may see, and, if they like, imitate," comprising a little over 800 acres, $\frac{1}{4}$ arable, $\frac{1}{4}$ pasture. The soil is thin and naturally poor, but has been brought into a state of the highest fertility by the excellent measures adopted by the Prince, under the most able practical and scientific guidance. A most competent authority (*Rev. J. Wilkinson*, 'Journ. of Royal Agricult. Soc.,' vol. xxii.) states that "it is the farm which any unprejudiced person would select as the characteristic farm of the district, as exhibiting features to which all good husbandry will sooner or later conform."

1 m. S. of Osborne is the *Church of Whippingham* (St. Mildred), which her Majesty is accustomed to attend during her residence at Osborne. It belonged to the abbey of Lire in Normandy (to which it was granted by William Fitzosborne), until the suppression of alien priories by Henry V. The church survived the Dissolution, and was reconstructed by Nash in 1804, in a vile pseudo-Gothic style, but has since been replaced by a building of considerable pretensions and much picturesqueness of effect. The architect was Mr. A. J. Humbert; and the late Prince Consort devoted much care and attention to the work in all its details. It is a cruciform building, with an aisled chancel, and large central lantern-tower (24 ft. square, and 90 ft. high), surmounted by a spire. There is also a bell-turret, at the W. end. The external appearance is more that of a continental than an English building, and, picturesque as its general effect is, one may be allowed to regret the

loss of its former spire, the one redeeming point of an otherwise miserable structure. The first portions erected were the chancel and its aisles, built by the Queen and Prince in 1854; the style is a kind of Trans.-Norm. The aisles, which contain the seats for the royal household, are divided from the chancel by richly ornamented arcades. The rebuilding of the rest of the church was begun May 29, 1860, the Queen laying the foundation stone. The tower is open to the top of the lantern, which is richly coloured; and colour is freely used in other parts of the building. All the windows are filled with stained glass by *Hardman*. A lich-gate, of E. Indian teak, stands at the entrance of the churchyard, in which is a stone cross, erected by the Queen to the memory of an old and faithful servant. A richly decorated monumental tablet, with medallion bust by Theed, has been erected in the chancel to the Prince Consort, who did not live to see the full completion of his design. The font, presented by her Majesty, is also a memorial of the Prince Consort. There is also a mural tablet to the father of Dr. Arnold. The total cost has been about 12,000*l.* Some Norm. and E.E. fragments of the original church, which were discovered in the rebuilding, have been placed in the walls of the porch and eastern part of the edifice.

Returning to Cowes, you may walk westward for about 2 m. along the shore towards Gurnard Bay, formerly one of the ordinary landing-places of the island (the passage being made from Leap in the New Forest), where Charles II. landed in 1671 on his way to visit Sir R. Holmes at Yarmouth, from which pleasant views of the opposite Hampshire coast are commanded. The Gurnard river is a pretty little stream; and on its banks are several handsome villa residences, and a school church.

There is a good walk also to *Northwood* (2½ m. S. of the town), with views of the woods across the Medina. Closely adjoining Cowes is *Northwood Park*, belonging to the Ward family, and on the shore *Egypt House* (Earl of Hardwicke).

When the insular railway system is complete, Cowes will be connected with Ryde, Shanklin, and Ventnor on the one hand, and with Yarmouth and Freshwater on the other, but the line is as yet open only to Newport (5 m.), which the tourist may also reach by the high road, or by the river; the latter to be preferred when wind and tide are favourable. The rly., after passing through a short tunnel, keeps close to the estuary of the Medina, of which, when the tide is high, and the opposite shores, it commands pleasant views. The towers of Osborne, and the spires of Whippingham, are conspicuous objects to the l. To the rt. is *Northwood Church*, a chapel of Carisbrooke, a small Tr.-Norm. building with Norm. S. door. It has been restored, and a pretty spire added. Further on, rt., is seen *Parkhurst Forest* (Rte. 34), and next, *Parkhurst Convict Prison*, formerly the hospital of the Albany or *Parkhurst Barracks*, erected in 1798, and now occupied by the dépôts of regiments on foreign service.

Near this, on the l. of the high road, is the *House of Industry* (now called the Union), established in 1770 for the management of the poor in the Isle of Wight. Some of the improvements made by the modern Poor Laws have been engrafted here on the original system; but this establishment, free from the great defects of the old workhouse system, had anticipated by 60 years many of the reforms. Beyond this we speedily reach, at

5 m. from Cowes, *Newport* (Stat.) Rte. 30.

Quitting Newport by the hamlet

of Shide, the tourist has Mountjoy on W. and the pretty small stream of the Medina on E. Across this is seen Standen and Arreton Down (Rte. 31), whilst the bold mass of Carisbrooke is in sight for miles on the other hand.

At 3½ m. we reach *Gatcombe*, where the *Church* (St. Olave) has been partially rebuilt. It has a good Perp. tower, with W. window. In the chancel is a wooden cross-legged effigy in complete armour, temp. Edw. I., probably one of the Esturs, former lords of the manor. *Gatcombe House* (C. Seely, Esq., M.P.), standing in noble woods, is a stately stone mansion, erected in 1750 by one of the younger branch of the Worsley family, who were long settled here. 1 m. S.E. at *Sheat* is a Jacobean manor-house, well worth a visit, with 2 pointed arches and good wood carving in the parlour.

At 5 m. we reach *Rookley*, whence a road goes off S.W. to Chale (9 m.), crossing Bleak Down, a famous botanising ground. The road due S. leads by Blake Down to Niton (9 m.) Rte. 33; but we bear off in a S.E. direction, and reach at

6 m. *Godshell*, a very pretty village (*Inn*, Griffin), with its *Church* (All Saints) conspicuously placed on a knoll of the lower greensand, and approached by hollow lanes, whose banks are profusely hung with flowers. The church, Dec. and Perp., is a spacious cruciform edifice, with fine pinnacled tower, and a sancte-bell turret on the S. transept gable. It contains a rich altar-tomb, under a fretted arch, to Sir J. Leigh and wife, temp. Hen. VIII., and several handsome monuments to the Worsley family, from Sir James, the boyish friend of Henry VIII., the first who obtained a footing in the island, to Sir Richard (see Appuldurcombe, *post*), in whom the male line

expired, 1805. There is a large picture of the school of Rubens, of 'Daniel in the Lions' Den.' Cole, Dean of St. Paul's, the preacher when Cranmer was burnt, was a native of Godshell.

2 m. S., and 8 m. from Newport, we see the park and mansion of *Appuldurcombe*, now the property of R. F. Williams, Esq. The house is a large Corinthian building with projecting wings. The name is said to be British, "Y pwl dwr y cwm," the pool of water in the combe, but is more probably an Anglo-Saxon compound, denoting the "Apple-tree valley." It is pleasantly seated in a coombe or shallow valley, surrounded by a wooded park. On the highest point, 685 ft. above the sea, is an obelisk of Cornish granite, 70 ft. high, erected in 1744 in memory of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart., "as an emblem of the conspicuous character he maintained during a long and exemplary life." It was partially destroyed by lightning in 1831. The top was dashed to the ground where the fragments still lie scattered about, and what remains is curiously rent and dislocated. From this point the island is seen spread out like a map. A priory formerly existed here, founded by Isabella de Fortibus, 1272, attached to the Benedictine Abbey of Montebourg (diocese of Coutance), and afterwards granted to the nuns without Aldgate, in London. By marriage with the heiress of the lessee it passed to Sir John Leigh, whose daughter Anne marrying Sir James Worsley, it became the possession of that family. Anne Leigh had been one of the ladies in waiting to Margaret Beaufort in her old age; James Worsley page to Prince Arthur. The monastic buildings, which had been converted into a family residence in the reign of Elizabeth, were entirely pulled down at the commencement of the last century by Sir Robert

Worsley, who began the present house, which was completed by Sir Richard Worsley, the historian of the island. The house was famous for a very important collection of pictures and statues made by Sir Richard Worsley during a tour in Greece and the Levant, and illustrated in the rare "Museum Worsleianum." The collection has since been sold, but many of the best pictures are now in the possession of the Earl of Yarborough, to whose family Appuldurcombe descended by marriage, on the death of Sir Richard Worsley. It was sold by the late Earl in 1855, and, after a brief existence as a family hotel, is now occupied as a school. Henry VIII. was entertained, with Cromwell his minister, at Appuldurcombe, by Sir James Worsley, when Captain of the Isle of Wight.

At 9 m. we pass the hamlet of *Wroxall*, where is a stat. on the Isle of Wight Rly. In making the line, in 1863, a large collection of coins of the lower Empire was found here. The road now ascends Boniface Down, the prospect widening at every step, and when the summit (800 ft. high) is gained you look down directly on Ventnor (Rte. 29). The wide sea view which here bursts on the tourist is very striking. The Undercliff, with its ivy-clad cliffs and projecting headlands, stretches far away westward, whilst on E. we see the villas of Bonchurch peering out from their screen of foliage, with Chine Head, the eastern extremity of the Undercliff, in the distance.

ROUTE 33.

VENTNOR TO FRESHWATER, BY
ST. LAWRENCE, THE UNDERCLIFF,
NITON, BLACKGANG, CHALE,
SHORWELL, BRIXTON, MOTTIS-
TON, AND BROOK.

By Road. 20 m.

The 5 m. between Ventnor (Rte. 29) and Niton takes the tourist through THE UNDERCLIFF, certainly the most picturesque part of the Island. Indeed it would be difficult to find a tract of equal dimensions anywhere containing so many elements of beauty. The high road commands beautiful views, but to enjoy the scenery thoroughly the tourist should walk leisurely, descending now to the sea cliff, now climbing to the top of the inland cliff, as inclination prompts. A long summer's day is none too much to devote to the quiet enjoyment of so much natural beauty. The width between the cliffs and the sea varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. "The Undercliff," writes Mrs. Radcliffe (authoress of the 'Mysteries of Udolpho'), "is a tract of shore formed by the fallen cliffs, and closely barricaded by a wall of rock of vast height. We entered upon it about a mile from Niton, and found ourselves in such a scene of wildness and ruin as we never saw before. The road is, for the most part, close to the wall of rock, frequently beneath enormous masses that lean forward. On the other side of the road is an extremely rugged descent of about half a mile to the sea, where sometimes are amphitheatres of rocks filled with ruins, and frequently covered with verdure and underwood that stretch up the hill-side with the wildest pomp, sheltering here a

cottage and there a villa among the rocky hillocks. We afterwards ascended by a steep rugged road to the summit of the Down, from which the views are astonishing and grand in a high degree; we seemed perched on an extreme point of the world, looking down on hills and cliffs of various height and form, tumbled into confusion as if by an earthquake, and stretching into the sea."

"The beautiful places," writes Lord Jeffery, "are either where the cliffs sink deep into bays and valleys, opening like a theatre to the sun and the sea, or where there has been a terrace of low land formed at their feet, which stretches under the shelter of that enormous wall like a rich garden plot, all roughened over with masses of rock fallen in distant ages, and overshadowed with thickets of myrtle, and roses, and geranium, which all grow here in great luxuriance and profusion."—*Life*, by Lord Cockburn.

The Undercliff may be described geologically as a miscellaneous accumulation of the débris of fallen masses of the upper cretaceous strata, occasioned by the encroachments of the sea on the lower argillaceous and sandy deposits that form the base of this line of coast. This lower formation is locally known as the "blue slipper," from its colour, and the tendency of the overlying strata to slip or slide on its surface. "The beautiful and romantic scenery of the Undercliff," writes Mr. Bristow, "has been mainly produced by the foundering of the superincumbent strata, over the gault clay when the latter has been rendered unctuous by the water, which often percolates through the overlying beds, and furnishes the land springs which break out at its surface." The fallen masses consist of chalk-marl and upper greensand or firestone; but although subsidences are still occasionally taking place, and within the last hundred years from 80 to 90

acres of the upper cliff sunk down at one time, the tourist may pass under the overhanging masses without much fear of the "destruction" suggested by the imaginative Lady of Udolpho. Indeed it is clear, from the position of the ancient churches of St. Lawrence and St. Boniface, that the district has undergone little material change for several centuries. The soil, which supports a most luxuriant vegetation, is an intermixture of calcareous and argillaceous earth resulting from the decomposition of the strata. The rocks are everywhere covered with a rich growth of ivy, clematis, and other creeping plants, and in the spring the ground is literally carpeted with flowers. "Primroses cluster on the banks, cowslips glitter on the turf, and masses of hyacinths may be seen in glades, half-hidden by the foliage of the thick trees, and through which the jutting masses of grey rock peep out upon the open sea, sparkling with silver and blue some hundreds of feet beneath them."—*Miss Sewell*. A most interesting model of the Undercliff, constructed by Captain Ibbotson, together with a collection of the local fossils, may be seen at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn Street.

"The Undercliff is in its general appearance as wild and strange as would have been expected from what has been said of the way in which it was produced. The lower cliffs rise irregularly from the beach to a height of from 20 or 30 to 100 ft.; then comes the broad, rugged, sloping platform of a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width, from which ascends to a further elevation of some 200 or 300 ft., the second or inner cliff, steep, strangely riven, its deep vertical fissures contrasting boldly with the horizontal bands of stratification, so regular in their formation as to bear the semblance of masonry; the swelling chalk down expands above all."—*Venables*.

Leaving Ventnor, we soon pass *Steephill Castle* (D. A. Hambrough, Esq.), which occupies the site of a villa erected by the Hon. Hans Stanley, when Governor of the island (1764–1780), and afterwards occupied by Lord Dysart. In 1864 the castle was for some time the residence of the Empress of Austria. The gardens are very beautiful, tender exotics blossom freely in the open air, and there are some fig-trees of gigantic size.

Reaching St. Lawrence (2 m.), we come to the *Consumption Hospital*, originated by Dr. A. H. Hassall and the Rt. Hon. Sir L. Peel. This admirable institution at present consists of 16 cottages built in pairs, each to receive 6 patients, and a neat chapel. In the year 1874 upwards of 200 patients were admitted. They usually pay the sum of 10s. weekly, but some are now admitted gratuitously. Not far distant is *St. Lawrence Cottage*, the picturesque residence of the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Pelham. Then follows the *Marine Villa*, erected by Sir Richard Worsley, of which Wilkes writes, August 8, 1781, "Sir R. Worsley is building a cottage on the brink of the ocean at St. Lawrence, and every morning visits his workmen, and no one else." A vineyard was planted here by Sir Richard, and wine made from its produce, which is described as "scanty in quantity, and rough and inferior in quality." It has long since disappeared. Here are many fine conifers. Opposite the villa is the *St. Lawrence's Well*, a copious spring of delicious water, gushing forth from under a little Gothic shrine. The road, however, has been altered, and the tourist must go out of the direct route for the opportunity of slaking his thirst at the fountain. Many of the ivy-mantled thatched cottages also which gave St. Lawrence its peculiar beauty have been demolished, trees have been felled, high stone walls shut out lovely views,

and the place has lost much of its former character. A new road has been formed, avoiding the steep Shute, and many villas have been built, in a style that does not enhance the beauty of the scene. Here is a good inn, the *St. Lawrence Hotel*. Below it are the ivy-clad ruins, called by those who think everything Gothic must have an ecclesiastical origin, *Woolverton Chapel*, but which are really the remains of an E. E. house. They are very curious, and deserve attention.

The little *Church of St. Lawrence*, originally E. E., once considered the smallest in England (its former dimensions were 20 ft. by 12, and 6 ft. to the eaves), stands on the old road at the top of the Shute. It was lengthened by the addition of a chancel by the first Earl of Yarborough, but is still an object of curiosity for its diminutive size. A new church is in progress, from the designs of *Sir G. G. Scott*, in a more accessible situation, and when this is completed the old structure will serve as a mortuary chapel.

From St. Lawrence Church a visit should be paid to Whitwell, distant 1 m. N. The pedestrian can make a short cut by ascending a rugged path called *Redgun Steps* (properly *St. Radigund's*), which pierces the cliff a little W. of the church; but horsemen and carriages must use a road known as the *Whitwell Shute*, cut by one of the Worsleys through the chalk, and, though since more than once lowered, still unpleasantly steep. The church (dedicated to St. Mary and St. Radigund) is a remarkable structure, well worth examination. It is Norm. and E.E., and consists of two distinct chapels, each with its chancel and altar, communicating by an arcade. It has been well restored, during which operation some remains of a fresco representing the martyrdom of St. Erasmus were

discovered. Hence a pleasant field-path leads to Niton, little more than 1 m. S.W. From Whitwell a road leads N. by Rookley (Rte. 32) to Newport, 8 m. To the rt. is *Stenbury*, a picturesquely situated Jacobean manor-house (now a farm), once the seat of the De Heynos, and afterwards of a branch of the Worsleys.

Passing l. *Old Park* (J. Cheape, Esq.), and *Mirables* (H. H. Ham-mick, Esq.), rich in glossy hart's-tongues, and *Beauchamp* rt., famed for its hydrangeas, we reach a steep grassy slope, broken with masses of grey rock and lichen-clad thorns, perhaps the most beautiful point in the drive, where the tourist should on no account fail to mount by *Cripple Path* to the top of the cliff. The ascent is very easy, and the view from the summit enchanting. The cliff may be kept by the pedestrian till he descends either rt. to the village of Niton, or l. to the Sandrock Hotel, but he should not venture too near the edge.

The road next passes the *Orchard* (Lady Gordon) and *Puckaster* (F. L. Popham, Esq.), below which is *Puckaster Cove*, a very picturesque inlet, with its fishers' huts and boats, where Charles II. landed after a dangerous storm, July 1, 1675, as is recorded on the fly-leaf of the parish register of Niton by the loyal vicar, Thomas Collinson. The merry monarch crossed the Island to visit his old friend Sir R. Holmes at Yarmouth. On the other side of the point from Puckaster is *Reeth Bay*, where quiet and privacy may be secured, with the advantage of excellent bathing on the firm level sands.

5 m. from Ventnor is the *Royal Sandrock Hotel*, one of the best and most pleasantly situated in the Island. The sea view from it is magnificent, but the shore cannot be reached without a long and fatiguing descent, and is very rough when attained. We have now reached St. Catherine's, the extreme S. point of

the Isle of Wight, the W. face of which is known as *Rooken End*, off which is Rooken End Race, perilous to incautious navigators. The coast to the N.W. is noted in the annals of shipwrecks; and though the Light-house (*post*) erected in 1840 (ascend it for the noble view from the lantern, 200 ft. above the sea) has by its warning light, and its fog-horn, diminished the number of such disasters, they are still frequent, and are sometimes attended with great loss of life. Between the hotel and sea is *St. Catherine's Terrace*, a row of pleasant lodging-houses, affording good accommodation.

The village of Niton is 1 m. inland (*Imm*, White Lion). The church (St. John), principally of E. E. and Dec. date, has been well restored, the demolished N. aisle rebuilt, and a reredos, rich in coloured marbles, added. There is a monument to Mr. Arnold of Mirables, with a medalion portrait by Flaxman, and bas-relief by Riou. In the churchyard are the steps and base of an ancient cross, to which a modern shaft has been added. From Niton St. Catherine's Down may be ascended in a carriage, by a road which, until 1838, formed the only means of communication westward. Niton, together with Carisbrooke (Rte. 30), was among the advowsons bestowed by Charles I. on Queen's College, Oxford, on the intercession of Henrietta Maria, the official patroness of the college. The story that they were an equivalent for the gift of the college plate during the king's distresses is a calumnious tale, contradicted by the dates. From Niton the tourist may proceed by Bleak Down and Rookley to Newport, 8 m. (Rte. 32).

A marked change is at once experienced as the tourist now proceeds westward. The exuberant verdure of the Undercliff entirely disappears, and is succeeded by bleakness and barrenness, telling of

the tremendous force of the south-westerns which rage along the coast in the winter months. The road winds among huge rocks ("which look as though giants had thrown them about in their play"—*Miss Sewell*), over the site of the great landslip of 1799, when nearly 100 acres slipped downwards towards the sea "in one grand and awful ruin," which the healing hand of time has barely repaired even now. The ground lies in waves or folds, like the billows of a troubled sea, where the coarse vegetation scarcely conceals the black marl, and stunted plantations increase the dreariness of the scene. An aluminous chalybeate spring was discovered here in 1807 (the "Sandrock Spring," giving its name to the "Sandrock Hotel"), the celebrity of which has long since died away. The tourist may still test its medicinal virtues, if he will, as he passes the cottage, l., erected above it.

To the rt. rises the magnificent escarpment of St. Catherine's Downs known as *Gore Cliff*, where, to the gratification of the geologist, the whole of the cretaceous beds, from the lower greensand to the chalk, are beautifully exposed. The down itself towers above to a height of 804 ft. It should be climbed for the glorious panorama from the summit. The whole of the S.W. part of the island lies beneath the eye as far as Freshwater and the Needles, the white cliffs of which contrast strikingly with the reddish-brown of the nearer line of coast. Chale Bay lies below, divided by Atherfield Point from Brixton Bay. Beyond this is Brook Point, which is succeeded by Freshwater Bay. On a clear day the opposite coasts of Hants and Dorset may be traced as far as Portland. From this point also "the eye commands at one glance the grand features of the physical geography of the Island, and the range and extent of the principal groups of

strata. We are now on the western extremity of the southern range of chalk downs, which is separated by a considerable district of lower greensand from the central chain of hills. This system of chalk downs varies in breadth from $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to 3 m., and extends 6 m. in a direction E.N.E. and W.S.W. from St. Catherine's Hill to Dunnose, its eastern termination, which is 771 ft. high. The intermediate parts of this range maintain an elevation of from 650 to near 800 ft., with the exception of a deep valley on the E. of St. Catherine's, through which the road to Niton passes; another at St. Lawrence, leading to Whitwell; and a third above Ventnor, traversed by the road to Appuldurcombe and Newport."—*Mantell*. Beside the nearer view, it has been said that the highest part of the French coast, near Cherbourg, may occasionally be seen from St. Catherine's Hill; but this is open to question.

The octagon tower on the summit of the down is that of a chapel, of which the foundations can still be traced, founded as a chantry and lighthouse, in 1323, by a certain Walter de Godyton, who assigned sufficient revenues for the support of a priest, who, beside saying his office, should keep a light burning in stormy weather, to warn the tempest-tossed mariner off these rock-bound coasts. The chantry was suppressed at the Dissolution; but the light at such an elevation could have been but of little use, since it must have been very frequently enveloped in clouds. Since 1840 the Trinity Board have maintained a lighthouse on St. Catherine's Point, below the Sandrock hotel; and a powerful fog-horn, to be sounded every quarter of a minute in thick weather, was erected in 1870. The shell of a lighthouse commenced by them about 1780, on the hill, in defiance of warnings, still remains near the chantry. On the N.W.

summit of the down stands a column 72 ft. high, erected by Michael Hoy, a Russia merchant, to commemorate the visit of the Emperor Alexander to England in 1814. It now bears a second tablet in memory of the English officers and soldiers who fell in the Crimean war, affixed by the late Mr. Dawes, of Whitwell, an officer of the 22nd Regiment. Mr. Hoy lived at the Hermitage (the "Dene" of Miss Sewell's 'Ürsula,' the scene of which is laid here), at the foot of the down.

About 1 m. from the Sandrock the tourist reaches *Blackgang Chine* (the two *Hotels* are good, and there are pleasant lodging-houses), one of the lions of the island (*Blackgang* signifies the black way or entrance, from the dark hue of the cliffs), which, whatever it may once have been, will now hardly repay the fatigue of the steep descent, and still more laborious ascent. The ground about the *Chine* has sunk very considerably; a wide terrace between it and the sea has been completely washed away; and the ravine has lost much of the gloomy and savage character for which it was formerly remarkable, while new roads and paths, summer-houses and villas, have effectually dispelled the romance of the scene. The so-called "cascade" is the tiniest dribblet, and the lover of the picturesque who leaves *Blackgang Chine* unvisited may be consoled with the assurance that he has lost but little. Like other Isle of Wight lions, *Blackgang Chine* is duly engaged. The usual entrance lies through a toy-shop, where visitors are expected to pay tribute, in return for the expense of keeping up the paths, which are perpetually foundering, and require frequent reconstruction, but access is quite as easily obtained gratis by a path near *Chale Church*, or by the beach from *Rocken End*. In a shed hard by, a very fine skeleton of a whale, which was stranded in *Gurnard Bay* some

30 years since, deserves a visit. *Blackgang Chine* is a deep fissure eaten out of the soft sandstone cliffs, under *St. Catherine's Hill*, by a slender streamlet, which, on meeting with a thin bed of ironstone grit that withstands its corroding power, falls lazily from a height of about 70 ft., and is dispersed in drops before it reaches the bottom. The chasm itself is of dark clay, alternating with ferruginous sand and grit. The broken cliffs at the sides of the *Chine* are in some places 400 ft. high. "As the face of the sandstone, after long exposure to the atmosphere, separates into square blocks, the appearance of the projecting bands of stone, which are from 10 to 15 ft. thick, is very singular."—*Mantell*.

Disappointing as the *Chine* must be to those whose only knowledge of it is from the exaggerated engravings which meet us in all the shop-windows in the island, it is not devoid of a certain degree of grandeur. The whole scene is wild and barren, with scarcely a trace of vegetation; and viewed from the sea-shore at low water, after the cascade has been swollen by heavy rains, it presents some striking features. But *Blackgang* to be appreciated should be seen in a storm, when the spectacle is very grand. "During a gale from the S.W. a magnificent line of breakers is continually lifting and tumbling itself on the strand; waves of a far larger size and grander motion than are to be seen on any other part of the English coast. The reasons for this are—the depth of water, the rapidity of the tide, the projection of the land, and its exposure to the S. The waves advance unbroken to the very margin, on which they are precipitated with a stunning noise, and rebound into the air to a height of 40 or 50 ft. The tourist will remark the reverberation of the sea in the concave chasm of the *Chine*."—*T. C. P.* Shipwrecks

have been fearfully frequent here, and the men of the adjoining coast-guard station have many sadly interesting tales to tell of losses on this coast. The most terrible of late years was that of the ship *Clarendon*, 350 tons, bound from the West Indies, which was wrecked Oct. 11, 1836, with eleven passengers and seventeen seamen on board. Only three of the crew were saved. She struck a little before 6 a.m., and in five minutes was a complete wreck. Gold-dust and Spanish dollars have been found here mixed with the soil under the cliffs, the relics, most probably, of some more ancient wreck.

The stranger who approaches the edge of the shore must be on his guard against the *back draught* of the surf, which is powerful enough to carry a man off his legs. Bathing is always perilous here, and should never be attempted.

At Blackgang the Undercliff terminates, and the road descends to *Chale*, a scattered village with a *Church* (St. Andrew), founded in 1114 by Hugh de Vernon, nephew of Baldwin de Redvers. The present building, which has been well restored, is of later date, and has a fine Perp. tower. In the churchyard repose many of the passengers and crew of the *Clarendon*. The commander (S. Walker), Lieut. Shore, his wife and four daughters, are buried at Newport. The house of *Chale Abbey Farm* (Mrs. Barton) is partly ancient, and deserves notice. The hall has been cut up into chambers, but there is a good Dec. window in the gable. Within there is a stone newell staircase, and fine arched fireplace. The noble barn, 100 ft. by 30, has been injured by modern repairs.

From Chale you may proceed to Shorwell, 4 m. (*post*), through Kingston 2 m. (where there is a tiny E.E. Church, restored in 1871, containing a mural brass to Richard Mewys, d. 1535, crowning the hill,

whose steep sides are golden with daffodils in the spring; the old manor-house below should be noticed), or take the lower road by Atherfield. The geologist should choose the latter, and visit Atherfield Point, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the farm. The only way, however, of seeing this interesting and too much neglected part of the island satisfactorily is to walk along the cliffs from Blackgang to Atherfield, 4 m., and thence proceed to Brixton and Brook, 3 m., and on by the chalk cliffs of Compton Bay to Freshwater Gate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ($12\frac{1}{2}$ m. in all). The walk, which may be broken at Brixton, is a most delightful one to the ordinary tourist; while to the geologist (who should be provided with Dr. Fitton's admirable monograph on the Atherfield strata, as well as Bristow's memoir and Dr. Mantell's popular volume) it is one of surpassing interest. The military road ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.) between Chale and Freshwater, to facilitate the defence of the island, has rendered this part more accessible than formerly, but does not command the finest views; it is also barred against carriage traffic.

The coast between Chale and Brook is indented by a succession of *Chines* (called *Bunnies* on the mainland, as Beekton Bunny, Rte. 27) caused by streamlets, which have worn a passage through the soft cliff to the shore below. Some of them possess great beauty, and are quite worth going out of the way to visit.

Beginning at Chale, we have *Walpen Chine*, a precipitous gorge through cliffs 184 ft. high. The next is *Ladder Chine*, a broad bowl-shaped hollow, reduced near the bottom to a mere fissure by the firmness of a group of sandstone including nodules in great numbers. The visitor should descend this chine to the slipped ground below (covered with a jungle of reeds and

fine specimens of the *Osmunda regalis*), and mount again on the W. side of *Whale Chine*, the most considerable of all the island chines, 180 ft. wide at the mouth, where the cliffs are 140 ft. high, and extending inland more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. "like a mighty gash inflicted by the sword of an Orlando."—*Sterling*.

A short distance beyond *Whale Chine* we reach *Atherfield Point*, a bold headland dividing *Chale* and *Brixton Bays*. A bed of rock of considerable compactness and durability, abounding in gryphites, nautili, and other greensand fossils, as a "sort of oblique girder, gives solidity to the whole." This runs far out into the sea, forming the much-dreaded *Atherfield Race*. "Near this place, after recent slips of the cliff, and the removal of the fallen débris by the waves, the uppermost of the Wealden deposits, and the lowermost of the greensand, may be seen in juxtaposition; in other words, the line of demarcation between the accumulated sediments of a mighty river—some primæval Nile or Ganges, teeming with the spoils of the land and the exuvia of extinct terrestrial and fluviatile animals and plants—and the bed of a vast ocean, loaded with the débris of marine organisms, of genera and species unknown in the present seas."—*Mantell*.

The Wealden formation extends from *Atherfield* rocks to *Compton Bay*. The line of junction with the greensand is laid bare after heavy gales and high tides, which sweep away both the fallen masses of rock and the sea beach, and expose a large surface of the adjacent strata washed clean, and visible at low water. Many fossils are to be obtained at *Atherfield*, some of them of great rarity. The "Astacoid" or "lobster bed" produces beautifully perfect specimens of fossil crustaceans.

Beyond *Atherfield* are *Shepherd's* and *Cowlease Chines*, both pictu-

resque ravines, concerning the former of which a somewhat apocryphal tale is told, contradicted by the conformation of the ground, that about eighty years since a shepherd, wishing to secure the eels in the pools of *Cowlease Chine*, temporarily diverted the current. Heavy rains came on, the brook was swollen, and the channel deepened, and a new *chine*, taking its name from its unintentional author, was formed. The coast scenery beyond this point, though fine, is inferior in interest, and the tourist who has quitted his carriage at *Chale* may meet it again at *Little Atherfield*. If he continues his walk he will pass *Barnes Chine* (a mere gash in the red clay cliffs), and other lesser ravines. "*Dutchman's Hole*" preserves the memory of the loss of a Dutch vessel at a spot where after a ground-swell gold coins may still be sometimes found. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Atherfield* he will reach *Grange* or *Jackman's Chine*, below the village of *Brixton* (*post*).

From *Atherfield* there is a good road to *Shorwell* (2 m. N.), where the *Church* (St. Peter) is worth notice. With the exception of the Norm. S. door of an older edifice, it is all of one date, temp. Edw. III., when the parish was taken out of *Carisbrooke*, on the complaint of the parishioners "that they had to carry their dead 4 m. to burial, and in winter when the waters were out, the death of one person was the occasion of many more." Some of the windows are good, and it has been well restored. On the N. wall is a fresco of St. Christopher. It contains a stone pulpit, with the ancient hour-glass stand, and a *Brass* (1518) for Richard Bethell, vicar. The position of the village is remarkably beautiful, with the church spire rising from the midst of dense woods. In the N. aisle are some monuments for the Leighs of Northcourt. That of Sir John Leigh, d. 1629, presents the kneeling effigies of himself and his

little nine-months old great-grand-child Barnabas, who died a week after him, the epitaph setting forth how

"Inmate of grave he took his grandchild heir,
Whose soul did haste to make to him repaire;
And so to heaven along, as little page,
With him did post to wait upon his age."

The chalice and paten are ancient. The latter, of French workmanship, bears "medallions of the 12 Cæsars, Minerva and the liberal Arts, with the Fall of Man in the centre!"

[A road leads from the church N. by Rowborough and Bowcombe to Carisbrooke, 4 m.]

Close to the church is the fine Jacobean mansion of *Northcourt* (Lady Gordon), built by Sir John Leigh. The grounds are picturesque, with much fine timber, and some good views are obtained from them. This manor formerly belonged to the Abbey of Laycock. S. of the church is the fine gabled mansion of *Woolverton*, and on the road to Brixton *West Court*, both farm-houses, picturesquely shrouded in ivy. Beyond this we pass *Lemerston*, the site of a very ancient manor, where was a chapel of the Holy Ghost, carried to the Tichborne family by the marriage of Sir Roger with Isabella, the heiress of the Lemerstones, the heroine of the legend of the Tichborne dole (Rte. 20), and reach

Brighston or *Brixton*, 11 m. from Ventnor. The name is a corruption of Eobright's or Egbert's town, the manor having been given, together with Calbourne and Swainston, to the see of Winchester by King Egbert.

The church was well restored in 1852, and with the Vicarage adjoining is well worth a visit. Bp. Ken held the living from July 6, 1667, to April 12, 1669, and, "removed from

the observation of all but his small confiding flock, he again exercised himself in the duties of the Christian ministry" till recalled by Bp. Morley to Winchester. To this day Bp. Ken's yew-hedge "is shown as a cherished memorial in the Vicarage garden, and his name imparts to the church and village a sweet savour of holy things."—*Life of Ken*, by a Layman. Samuel, Bp. of Winchester, was also vicar of Brixton for ten years; and here his father, William Wilberforce, spent the last days of that "calm old age on which he entered with the elasticity of youth and the simplicity of childhood, climbing with delight to the top of the chalk downs or of an intermediate terrace, or walking long on the unfrequented shore."—*Life*, by his Sons.

Below the village of Brixton is *Grange* or *Jackman's Chine*, a broad gorsy ravine, offering no very marked features. Here a life-boat is stationed, with another at Brook, to diminish the dangers of this ill-omened shore. The shore beyond Brixton is not interesting, and the cliffs are of Wealden clay of a dull red hue. *Chilton Chine* is a shallow trough running some distance inland. [From Brixton a road over the downs leads to Calbourne, 3 m., Rte. 34.] 2 m. N.W. from Brixton is *Mottistoun*. The quaint little Trans-Norman Church (SS. Peter and Paul), perched on a mound above the road, has been well restored. The fittings are of cedar, from the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the coast. On the down above the village is a rude sandstone pillar called the *Long Stone*, about 12 ft. high, and probably an ancient boundary-mark or Druidical stone.

"Tinted by Time, the solitary stone
On the green hill of Mote, each storm
withstood,
Grows dim, with hairy lichen overgrown."
FEELE, *Fair Island*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the Long Stone is Black

Barrow, a colossal tumulus on a natural ridge. Several Celtic tumuli have been opened on Mottistoun Down, the view from which is magnificent. It is the highest elevation of the central chalk (661 ft.). The Manor-house, now a farm, N. of the church, was the residence of the Cheke family, of which Sir John Cheke, Edward VI.'s tutor, was a member. He was born at Cambridge, where his father was Esquire Bedell. His grandfather was Robert Cheke, of Mottistoun.

1 m. further we reach *Brook*, where is *Brook House* (C. Seely, Esq., M.P.), long the seat of the Bowermans, a very handsome building. In the old house Henry VII. was entertained by Dame Joanna Bowerman, requiting her hospitality with the present of his drinking-horn, and the grant of a fat buck yearly from Carisbrooke forest. The *Church* (St. Mary), standing high and lonely, has been rebuilt in good taste, after being destroyed by fire, 1863, except the tower.

At *Brook* you may either descend to the coast, or turn N. by *Shalcomb* and proceed over *Afton Down*. If you choose the coast route, you will first descend by *Brook Chine* to *Brook Point*, where are the remains of a very remarkable mass of petrified trees, "which evidently originated in a raft composed of a prostrate pine forest, transported from a distance by the river which flowed through the country whence the Wealden deposits were derived, and became submerged in the sand and mud of the delta, burying with it the bones of reptiles, mussel-shells, and other extraneous bodies it had gathered in its course."—*Mantell*. The trees are all prostrate and confusedly intermingled; and the structure of the wood, when rendered transparent by *Canada balsam*, and seen under the microscope, exhibits the ducts or glands characteristic of the Coni-

feræ, and arranged in alternate rows as in the *Araucaria*. "Many stems are concealed and protected by the fuci, corallines, and zoophytes, which here thrive luxuriantly, and occupy the place of the lichens and other parasitical plants with which the now petrified trees were doubtless invested when flourishing in their native forests, and affording shelter to the *Iguanodon* and other gigantic reptiles." This same "Pine Raft" may also be observed at *Sandown*, where the Wealden beds emerge again, "a circumstance of much interest, proving it not to be a mere local deposit, but to have extended from W. to E. over a distance of at least 15 m. in a direct line."—*Bristow*.

Leaving *Brook Point*, the pedestrian will skirt *Compton Bay*, from the Wealden clays of which numerous remains of colossal reptiles have been extracted. At *Compton Chine*, a chasm worn in the ferruginous sands by a stream that descends at the back (in which carbonized hazelnuts, called *Noah's nuts*, are found), a fine view is obtained looking eastward.

The pebbles and shingle of the coast here consist mainly of chalk flints that have been broken and rounded by attrition. Some of them are very beautiful, and are banded and veined with quartz and chalcedony of different colours. The so-called moss agates are silicified chalk sponges; and the "petrified sea anemones" are *Choanites*, characteristic zoophytes of the white chalk. Pebbles of jasper (brown and opaque white) also occur, however, differing from the siliceous pebbles of the chalk flints, and "may have been derived from veins or nodular masses of siliceous, in tertiary strata now destroyed."—*Mantell*.

In *Compton Bay* the geologist will notice the junction successively of the Wealden lower greensand,

gault, upper greensand (here very thin), and the chalk.

The walk may be continued along the verge of the chalk cliffs, the escarpment of the central ridge which here comes down to the coast, to Freshwater Gate, 15 m. from Ventnor. In the spring the air is scented with the rare purple stock (*Matthiola incana*), growing wild on the precipitous face of the cliff. This is one of the most delightful walks in the island. This high level walk may be commenced at Carisbrooke and continued *over the Downs* to Freshwater.

The old high road from Brook to Freshwater passes between Shalcomb and Chessel Downs (on the latter of which a Jutish cemetery was discovered and many objects of ancient art exhumed by Mr. G. Hillier about 20 years since): it is dull and uninteresting. The preferable way is by the new military road, or along the crest of Afton Down, where a group of ancient tumuli traditionally marks the burial-place of Arvald, last Jutish King of Wight, and his followers, killed in battle with Ceadwalla. The island narrows here considerably, and the views on both sides are of great beauty. Looking S.E., we take in the whole line of coast to the noble embattled front of St. Catherine's, broken by the headlands of Brook and Atherfield. N. the eye sweeps over Yarmouth and the Freshwater peninsula (Rte. 34) to the opposite coast as far as St. Aldhelm's Head and Portland. Near the edge of the cliff, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Freshwater Gate, a small monument, recording the fate of a youth who was dashed to pieces by a fall (Aug. 28, 1846), serves as a salutary warning against approaching too near the edge of the precipice.

4 m. from Brook we descend upon *Freshwater Gate*, where are two excellent hotels, both belonging to the

same proprietor (the Albion, on the shore; Lambert's, the larger house, on the cliff), and where lodging-houses and villas are rising almost as fast as hands can build them. About the beginning of this century one cottage, "the Cabin" (resorted to by Morland the painter), was the only habitation. Freshwater Gate is formed by one of the transverse valleys which at intervals break the continuity of the chalk ridge (e.g. at Brading, Newport, Shorwell), here coming quite down to the present sea-level. In Freshwater Bay stand two isolated masses of chalk of the same character as the Needles. One called the Stag Rock is lumpish; the other, the Arched Rock (or London Bridge), is singularly picturesque. The little river Yar rises here almost adjoining the Gate, and, flowing N., widens into an estuary below Freshwater Church, and enters the sea at Yarmouth. Beds of post eocene drift fill the valley, and cap the adjacent cliffs, in which elephants' teeth have been found. Remark the belts of black flint running across the white chalk cliffs like black lines ruled across a sheet of white paper. At the opposite extremity of the bay is a fine headland of chalk, once tunnelled by a deep "sea-framing cavern," which fell in a few years since, on which a battery has been erected. Just round this headland, accessible from above, is Watcombe Bay, with dark-mouthed caves, and a fantastic isolated pinnacle of chalk. About 200 yds. from the Hotel is *Freshwater Cave*, which may be entered on foot at low tide.

Freshwater Gate is an admirable position for examining the coast scenery. Its attractions for the ordinary tourist are great, and to the geologist they are almost unrivalled. Alum Bay, Headon Hill, Colwell and Totland Bays, are within easy reach for the pedestrian, Hampstead Hill is quite accessible (for all these see

Rte. 34), and a not over-long walk will take the tourist to the Wealden strata in Compton Bay (*ante*).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Freshwater Gate, and l. of the main road to Alum Bay, but carefully secluded, is *Farringford* (Alfred Tennyson, Esq.). The residence of the Laureate has been thus described by himself:

"Where, far from smoke and noise of town,
I watch the twilight falling brown
All round a careless order'd garden,
Close to the ridge of a noble down.

You'll have no scandal while you dine,
But honest talk and wholesome wine,
And only hear the magpie gossip
Garrulous under a roof of pine.

For groves of pine on either hand,
To break the blast of winter, stand;
And further on, the hoary Channel
Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand."

To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

Freshwater Church (All Saints), 1 m. inland, at the head of the estuary, was a Tr.-Norm. building of no great interest, though the tower, supported by a Gothic arch projecting from the W. wall, was a singular feature. It contained a quaint epitaph "to the most vertuous Mrs. Anne Toppe, sometime of the privy chamber to Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne" (Anne of Denmark), "by a memorable providence preserved out of the flames of the Irish rebellion," d. 1648. It was rebuilt in 1876. The famous natural philosopher Dr. R. Hooke was a son of the rector of Freshwater. (See for an amusing account of his early struggles *Aubrey's* gossiping Lives, and for a picture of his avaricious old age *Wood's* 'Atheusæ.')

The church, which had been bestowed by FitzOsborne on his Abbey of Lire, and had been seized by the crown, together with the property of other alien priories, was granted by James I., at the instance of Abp. Williams, to St. John's College, Cambridge. The village is of inconsiderable size, mostly consisting

of neat lodging-houses; but the parish is large, reaching to the Needles on the one hand, and to Yarmouth on the other. The new Forts (Rte. 34) are all within it, and it has no less than 3 coastguard stations.

ROUTE 34.

NEWPORT TO YARMOUTH AND FRESHWATER. [NEWTOWN, ALUM BAY, THE NEEDLES; CALBOURNE.]

By Road. 16 m.

The road between Newport and Yarmouth crosses the site of the forest of Parkhurst, the earliest recorded royal park, appearing as "the King's Park" in Domesday. It was a district of 3000 acres, nominally held by the Governor, but really a common for the whole neighbourhood. It was enclosed in 1815, 1150 acres being reserved by the Crown as a nursery for dockyard navy timber, but, according to the latest Parliamentary accounts, the annual expenses exceed the receipts. The forest is intersected by roads, one of which, called Rue-street, takes its name from the ancient British road which made its way by the W. side of Carisbrooke Castle, through Gatcombe (the valley of the Gate, or way), to the S. point of the island at Niton. This road corresponded to that which reached the shore of the mainland at Leap (Rte. 21), and is the traditional route of the tin-merchants.

Entering the forest a short distance W. of the barracks, we cross it in a N.W. direction, and at 3 m. emerge at the hamlet of *Porchfield*, where the unusual sight of a dissenting chapel, having a burial-ground with flower-decked graves and memorial crosses, attracts notice. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. we pass the pretty hamlet of *Lock's Green*, where is an exceedingly neat school-church, and soon after we quit the high road for a beautiful shaded lane, 1 m. long, which, crossing a rude bridge, conducts to the decayed town of *Newtown*.

This, which was a corporate town of some importance at an early date, when it had the name of *Franchiseville*, and received charters from Aymar, Bishop of Winchester, and from Edward II., was utterly destroyed by the French in 1377, and lay in ruins for two centuries, but was resettled in the time of Elizabeth, from whom it received a charter as "Newtown." Until the passing of the Reform and Municipal Corporation Bills, it was governed by a mayor and burgesses, and returned 2 members to Parliament. Among the latter may be named John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough (1678-81), Admiral Hopson (1705), and George Canning (1796). The quaint Townhall, which, after the disfranchisement was used as a school, is now occupied as a private dwelling, the school being removed to *Lock's Green* (*ante*). Under the old corporation the chapel (dedicated to the Holy Ghost) was suffered to fall into utter decay, and service was only occasionally held in the clergyman's house, but Canon Woodhouse, of Winchester, built the present edifice about 1834. It is tolerable E.E., with a good E. window, and has on N. an open space with trees, looking like a forest-glade, but in reality the site of Gold-street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the old *Franchise-*

ville. A footpath by the coast-guard station leads down to the *Newtown* river, a widely-spreading, but shallow inlet of the Solent, divided into several arms, no longer frequented by shipping, but profitably employed as oyster-breeding beds and salterns. Brickmaking is also carried on. *Newtown* was formerly a chapelry of *Calbourne* (*post*), but part of *Shalfleet* having been added, it is now a parish of some 400 Inhab. The village itself has but one-fourth of the number, and consists of about 20 neat cottages, with a small *Inn* (*Newtown Arms*). It is a very pleasant, quiet place, well worth a visit.

Returning to the high road, and crossing by the way two streamlets which abound in trout, we reach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Newtown*, the village of *Shalfleet*, where the *Church* (tower and north doorway Norm., with rudely-sculptured tympanum, the rest E.E.) deserves notice. In the chancel is preserved a large monumental slab of shell marble, bearing the shield and spear of some unknown warrior of the 11th or 12th century, dug up in the churchyard. This is the most convenient place from which to visit the celebrated "Hampstead beds," 2 m. N.W., rich in tertiary fluviatile fossils, discovered in 1852 by the late Professor E. Forbes. *Hampstead-hill*, which may be also visited from *Yarmouth*, rises 215 ft. above the sea. (For copious details see Forbes's 'Memoir on the Tertiaries of the Isle of Wight.')

Passing *Ningwood Green* on S., and *Bouldner* on N., we reach at 10 m. *Thorley*, a village surrounded by woods, and which once possessed a barn-like church (*St. Swithun*), that has now given place to a neat modern structure, but a part of the old church still stands in the burial-ground. The Rev. W. Petty (uncle of the celebrated Sir William, Rte. 24), who got together the marbles

known as the Arundelian (see *Handbook for Oxford*), was vicar of Thorley.

11 m. *Yarmouth (Inns:* George, formerly the house of the Governor of the island; Sir Robert Holmes entertained Charles II. in it in 1671, and again in 1675;—Bugle; at the Bugle is a collection of birds of the island, formed by the father of the present landlord, and of fossils since added), is the principal town at the W. end of the island (Pop. 806). It has long since seen its best days, but is now regaining its prosperity, crowds of visitors passing through it in summer to and from the W. and S. coasts of the Island. Steamers run several times a day between it and Lymington, and once a day to and from Cowes, Ryde and Portsmouth; you can thus reach Southampton also, by changing boats at Cowes. For the accommodation of this traffic a modern *Pier*, distinct from the Town quay, has been erected.

Yarmouth was a place of some importance in the 13th century, when it received a charter from Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, then Lord of the Island. King John twice visited it on his way to his lost French duchies, 1206 and 1214. Its prosperity received a terrible check in 1377, when it was "wholly burnt and made desolate" by the French, who devastated it again in 1524, burning the church. A few years later Henry VIII. protected it by the erection of the *Castle* or block-house, still existing, and armed with a few guns, though condemned as useless by the Defence Commission of 1859. The reign of James I. was a time of improvement for Yarmouth, as for the island in general; and under Charles I. the church, which had been in ruins since the last inroad of the French, was rebuilt. Yarmouth, like Newtown, returned 2 members till the passing of the first Reform Bill, when both were placed in Schedule A. The

largest number of voters recorded for some time before its disfranchisement was 9. Among its representatives is Philip Lord Lisle, the brother of Algernon Sidney. Sir Philip Francis in 1784, and Sir John Copley (afterwards Lord Lyndhurst) in 1818, entered the House of Commons as members for Yarmouth. The inhabitants were formerly noted for smuggling, and almost every old house that is pulled down at the present day furnishes evidence of the fact. A rather extensive clearance a few years ago laid bare a complete system of secret recesses, underground passages, and hearthstones which had served as trap doors; some of the hiding-places still contained spirits, tobacco, and lace, but of course, all was "mouldy for lack of use."

The position of Yarmouth is an advantageous one. Alum Bay, Freshwater, and all the delightful scenery of the peninsula, are within an easy ramble (*post*). The climate is good, the bathing excellent, and few places on the coast offer greater facilities for boating. The only objects of interest of the town itself are the church, the long causeway and bridge over the Yar, commanding a fine view of the opposite coast, and the George Hotel. Of this the front is modernized, and the handsome flight of steps removed, from which, says local tradition, the merry Monarch addressed his loving subjects, who came to congratulate him on his safe landing at Puckaster (Rte. 33). The house is also said to occupy the site of a mean dwelling in which Charles I. rested awhile on his enforced journey to Hurst Castle (Rte. 27).

The *Church*, built in 1635 from the proceeds of a brief, has a square tower, the lower part of which looks like a relic of some earlier edifice. It has been well restored, has several painted windows, and a very handsome bronze lectern, orna-

mented with silver and precious stones. The *Holmes Chapel* is almost filled with the achievements of the family, and a colossal statue in white marble of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes, the captor of New York (named by him in honour of his royal patron James Duke of York), whose prize of *Guinea* gold, from which the first guineas were coined, has left a permanent record in our language—

"Holmes, the Achates of the general's fight,
Who first bewitch'd our eyes with Guinea
gold." DRYDEN'S *Annus Mirabilis*—

the Duke of Buckingham's second in his duel with the Earl of Shrewsbury (Rte. 8, Barnes); and who excited Mr. Pepys's jealousy by coming into the pew with him and his wife "in his gold-laced suit, at which I was troubled" (a pique made up over a supper of lobsters at his lodgings in the Trinity House); who died governor of the island 1692, having secured an influence for his family which they maintained till the first Reform Bill, regularly nominating the 4 members for Newport and Yarmouth. The statue is cut from a block of marble captured at sea, by his son, which was intended to ornament Versailles.

Yarmouth was long the residence of Sir W. Symonds, the surveyor of the navy, and his (modern) castellated house is a striking object from the sea. On E. is the *Mount* (late *Lady Burrard*), and across the estuary *Norton* (Sir W. G. E. Hamond-Græme).

Excursions to the Freshwater Peninsula.

(1.) The little river Yar, which falls into the Yarmouth estuary (that which runs into Brading Haven (Rte. 29) is called the East Yar, or Brading river), almost insulates the western extremity of the island; it rises close to Freshwater Gate, "and

within a few yards of the sea, which in stormy weather has been seen to break over the narrow ridge of separation, and mingle its salt waves with the fresh waters of the river-head."—*Thorne*. The estuary itself is navigable as high as Freshwater Mills (2 m.). The tourist may proceed thither in a boat, walk thence to Headon-hill (about 2 m.) (*post*), visit Alum Bay and the Needles, and returning along the Freshwater Cliffs, regain his boat at Freshwater by descending the bank of the Yar. This will be a round of about 12 m. There are 2 excellent *Hotels* at Alum Bay, with a newly erected *Pier*, but the ascent to the table-land above is difficult, and should not be attempted in wet weather; and 2 others at Freshwater Gate, at either of which the visitor who desires to give more than a day to this part of the island will do well to establish himself. Alum Bay and the Needles may also be visited from Yarmouth by crossing the bridge, and passing through Norton and Weston. By this route (*post*) the distance out is about 5 m.

At Headon-hill, on the N. side of Alum Bay, the tourist is in sight of the finest and most striking scenery of the island. "The chalk," on the S. side of the bay, "forms an unbroken face nearly everywhere perpendicular, and in some places formidably projecting; and the tenderest stains of ochreous yellow and greenish moist vegetation, vary, without breaking, its sublime uniformity. This vast wall extends nearly a quarter of a mile, and is more than 400 ft. in height; it terminates by a thin projection of a bold, broken outline; and the wedge-shaped Needle Rocks, rising out of the blue waters, continue the cliff, in idea, beyond its present boundary, and give an awful impression of the stormy ages which have gradually devoured its enormous mass. The pearly hue of the chalk under certain conditions of

the atmosphere and light is beyond description by words, and probably out of the power even of the pencil to portray."

"The magical repose of this side of the bay is wonderfully contrasted by the torn forms and vivid colouring of the clay cliffs on the opposite side. These do not, as at Whitecliff, present rounded headlands clothed with turf and shrubs, but offer a series of points of a scalloped form, and which are often sharp and pinnacled. Deep, rugged chasms divide the strata in many places, and not a trace of vegetation appears in any part. All is wild ruin. The tints of the cliffs are so bright and so varied that they have not the aspect of anything natural. Deep purplish red, dusky blue, bright ochreous yellow, grey nearly approaching to white, and absolute black, succeed each other, as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and after rains, the sun, which from about noon till his setting, in summer, illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these nearly as resplendent as the bright lights on real silk. Small vessels often lie in this bay for the purpose of loading chalk and sand; and they serve admirably to show the majestic size of the cliffs, under whose shade they lie diminished almost to nothing."—*Sir H. Englefield.*

The geological character of Alum Bay and Headon-hill precisely resembles that of Whitecliff Bay at the extreme E. end of the island (Rte. 29). At both places the chalk joins the freshwater deposits and the London clay; and although the strata are strangely dislocated and contorted at Headon-hill, thereby presenting, as above remarked, a very different landscape from that of Whitecliff Bay, the order of the deposits will be found to be the same. In both cases the freshwater deposits (farthest N. forming Headon-hill itself) are the uppermost series;

then follow, S., the upper, middle, and lower Bagshot beds. The fine white sands, still worked for the London and Bristol glass-houses, belong to the upper series. The dark clays of the middle series follow, including the strata known as the Barton and Bracklesham beds, with solid beds of lignite, or coal, from 15 to 27 inches thick; layers of septaria or cement stones; and a great variety of fossil shells and corals. These are succeeded by the lower series, a succession of vertical sections of varied and brilliantly coloured sands and clays, with a thickness of at least 660 ft. There are no animal remains in this series, but frequent bands of lignite and other vegetable matters occur, and one thin band of pipe-clay is crowded with leaves of land-plants of subtropical genera in exquisite preservation. Next come the London clay, or Bognor beds, of dark clay, or sand of marine origin; divided by a band of flint pebbles from the plastic clays, consisting of mottled clay without fossils, in immediate contact with the chalk. The thickness of the eocene strata, from the chalk to the uppermost bed in Headon-hill, is stated by Mr. Prestwich to be 1660 ft. For a thorough notice of this district, so interesting to the geologist, see Forbes's and Bristow's '*Memoirs*,' published by the Geological Survey; also Mantell's popular '*Geology of the Isle of Wight*,' and the admirable memoir of Mr. Prestwich, published in the *Journal of the Geological Society*, Aug. 1846.

The variegated and deeply tinted sands, marls, and clays which render the cliff here so very remarkable, belong to the middle and lower Bagshot series, including the Barton and Bracklesham beds. "The variety of the vertical layers is endless, and may be compared to the vivid stripes of a particoloured tulip. On cutting down pieces of

the cliff it is astonishing to see the extreme brightness of the colours, and the delicacy and thinness of the several layers of white and red sand, shale and white sand, yellow clay and white and red sand; and indeed almost every imaginable combination of these materials."—*Webster*. Glasses filled with these coloured sands, arranged in fantastic patterns, are sold everywhere in the island, though the little bazaar at Alum Bay is now closed. The fine white sand of the upper Bagshot series is used in the manufacture of glass and china, and is exported at the rate of from 3000 to 4000 tons annually. Alum (whence the name of the bay) exudes from the cliff in a yellow incrustation, and in the 16th century formed an article of manufacture here.

Headon-hill itself rises 397 ft. above the sea; and commands from its summit views over Totland and Colwell Bays, where the cliffs exhibit alternations of marine and freshwater strata. At Bramble Chine, in Colwell Bay, is a thick bed of oyster-shells, the valves being in contact with each other as when living. Among the fossil shells to be collected from the cliffs of these bays are *Cytherea incrassata* and *Neritina concava*. An abundant supply of fossil shells, in great perfection and variety, may be procured from these Bays and Headon-hill.

The tourist should walk round Alum Bay below the cliffs, or he may make the circuit in a boat. From the point where the coloured sands meet the chalk a path leads to the summit of the cliff, whence the military road conducts the tourist to the extreme W. point of the island, where formerly, at an elevation of 474 ft., stood the lighthouse, removed in 1861, as, being often enveloped in fogs, it was almost useless. From this point an excellent view of Scratchell's Bay, of the Needles, of Alum Bay, and of the coasts of

Hants and Dorset, is obtained. The extreme point overlooking the Needles is occupied by a battery. The *Needles*, "isolated masses of the extreme western point of the middle range of downs, which have been produced by the decomposition and wearing away of the rock in the direction of the joints or fissures with which the strata are traversed," stretch out seaward in nearly a straight line. There are 5 rocks (although only 3 rise boldly out of the water), the last of which was isolated between the years 1815–20, before which the connecting portion was perforated by a large arch. A rock considerably higher than either of those now existing, which formed a slender pinnacle of about 120 ft., fell in the year 1764. It was the original "Needle," and was called by seamen "the pillar of Lot's wife" (in Speed's map it figures as "the Ghost"). The angular or wedge-shaped form of these rocks has resulted, according to Mantell, from the highly inclined northward dip (80°) of the beds of which they are composed.

To fully appreciate the coast scenery the tourist should pass in a boat between Alum Bay and Freshwater Gate; no sight from the cliffs will suffice, any more than any verbal description. "Nothing can be more interesting, particularly to those who take pleasure in aquatic excursions, than to sail between and round the Needles. The wonderfully coloured cliffs of Alum Bay, the lofty and towering chalk precipices of Scratchell's Bay, of the most dazzling whiteness and the most elegant forms, the magnitude and singularity of the spire, insulated masses, which seem at every instant to be shifting their situations, and give a mazy perplexity to the place, the screaming noise of the aquatic birds, the agitation of the sea, and the rapidity of the tide, occasioning not unfrequently a slight degree of

danger,—all these circumstances combine to raise in the mind unusual emotions, and to give to the scene a character highly singular and even romantic.”—*Sir H. Englefield.* It need hardly be said that the Needles have been at all times a terror to mariners, and a lighthouse has been erected on the most western rock, where a very deep-toned bell is rung by machinery in foggy weather. Few of the “approaches” to England, make a greater impression on foreigners. “In due time,” writes Mr. Rush, American ambassador in 1817, “we approached the Needles. The spectacle was grand. Our officers gazed in admiration. The very men, who swarmed upon the deck, made a pause to look upon the giddy height. The most exact steerage seemed necessary to save the ship from the sharp rocks that compress the waters into the narrow straits below. But she passed easily through. There is something imposing in entering England by this access. I afterwards entered at Dover in a packet from Calais; my eye fixed upon the sentinels as they slowly paced the heights. But those cliffs, bold as they are, and immortalized by Shakspeare, did not equal the passage through the Needles.”

On the S. side of the Needles Point (the W. point of the island) is *Scratchell's Bay*, only to be reached by boat, much smaller than Alum Bay, but very picturesque. The cliffs here are entirely of chalk; and in their face, from the destruction of the lower beds of the bent strata, a magnificent arch, 300 ft. high, has been produced, and forms an alcove that overhangs the beach 150 ft. The tourist should land here. The scene in front of this arch, which looks directly upon the Needles, is very wild and striking. Just within the bay a dark-mouthed cave runs as much as 300 feet into the cliffs.

Beyond Scratchell's Bay stretches
[*Surrey, &c.*]

away eastward the long range of the *Freshwater Cliffs*, “a succession of mural precipices of chalk, from 400 to upwards of 600 ft. in height. The face of these cliffs, when seen from the sea at a short distance, has a remarkable appearance, from the rows of flints which score the surface of the white rock with fine dark parallel lines, running in an oblique direction from the top to the bottom of the section.”—*Mantell.* The line of cliffs called the *Main Bench*, about 600 ft. in height, commencing immediately E. of Scratchell's Bay, is the finest part of this range. On the projecting shelves of the rock, quite inaccessible from below, sea birds congregate in enormous numbers, sitting in the breeding season, in tiers, one above another, so as almost to cover the face of the cliff. The report of a gun will raise such a cloud of wings as literally to darken the air. Among the birds to be found here are—puffins, rock pigeons, razor-bills, guillemots, starlings, willocks, daws, gulls, cormorants, Cornish choughs, and eider ducks. The islanders take these birds and their eggs (some of which are said to be very good eating) by a rope let down from above, and fastened to an iron bar at the top of the cliff. The climber, like the men of Shetland or Faroe, sits on a cross-stick lashed on at the bottom of the rope. There are several caves in the line of cliffs, 2 of which, called Lord Holmes's Parlour and Kitchen, are very picturesque. A little beyond is the *Wedge Rock*, a mass of chalk curiously fixed between the cliff and a detached pyramid of rock. Here the tourist should land, and examine the cliffs, nearer at hand. He will find that their great height renders it difficult to estimate from the water the size of their green terraces and rocky ledges. Remark the singular clearness of the water here; objects are distinctly visible at a depth of many fathoms.

The painter Morland, born at Eastbourne (see *Handbook for Sussex*), sketched frequently along this coast. "His frequent visits to the back of the Isle of Wight," writes Hassell ('Memoirs of Morland'), "made him known to every publican and fisherman that resided in those parts." The "Cabin," then the only inn at Freshwater Gate, was his favourite resort in "the frequent and sudden excursions into the country" which the continued series of embarrassments, caused by his careless and profligate habits, rendered necessary. At Yarmouth, in 1799, Morland and his companion were apprehended by General Don as spies, marched under a strong guard to Newport, and only dismissed with a strict order that they were to draw no more on the island.

(2.) The *Coast Walk* round the Freshwater peninsula (about 12 m.) is most attractive, and should not be omitted. It may be conveniently broken at Alum Bay, where there is good hotel accommodation.

Leaving Yarmouth by the toll-bridge over the estuary, you soon pass *Norton* (Sir G. W. E. Hamond-Græme), and next the casemated *Fort Victoria*, which has replaced an Elizabethan stronghold, called *Carey's Sconce*. Bearing S.W. you next see *Cliff-end Fort*, known in the neighbourhood as "the brick 3-decker," from its 3 tiers of guns. These two forts, in conjunction with 2 open batteries N. and S., are meant to co-operate with *Hurst Castle* (Rte. 27) in barring the passage of the *Needles*. *Cliff-end* is near the site of *Worsley's Tower*, built in the time of Henry VIII. Inland is the village of *Colwell*, abounding in lodging-houses, and towering over it, on *Golden-hill*, is another fort, of large dimensions. Next you arrive at *Hatherwood Point*, where another battery commands *Alum Bay*. The cliffs of *freshwater* *eoene* are here

loose and crumbly, furrowed by innumerable little springs, which, oozing through the soft strata, produce mud torrents that render it difficult to climb them. There is, however, a belt of firm sand at their base, where walking is agreeable, though of course the state of the tide must be looked to. Soon you reach *Alum Bay*, and have a choice of routes. If in need of refreshment, you will take the indifferent path from the *Pier*, and so reach the *Hotel* on high ground, or you may continue $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further W., where the footing is much better, and the ascent consequently easier, to the military road, which conducts to the *Needles Point battery*, on the site of the old *Lighthouse*. Permission to enter is readily accorded, and from the rampart we enjoy a view far into *Dorsetshire W.*, over the *New Forest N.*, and midway to *Ocherbourg S.*

Preparing to return, we now face eastward, and proceed along the ridge of the *High Down*, past the *Beacon*. 483 ft. above the sea, and the *Nodes*, to *Freshwater Gate*. The views are glorious, and the walk along the springy turf, fanned by fresh breezes from across the wide waters, most invigorating. Care, however, must be taken not to approach too near the edge. The slope is rapid, the grass thin and wiry, and a single false step may be fatal. Arrived at *Freshwater Gate* the return to *Yarmouth* may be varied, by proceeding through *Easton*, *Wilmington* (mere hamlets), and *Thorley*, on the E. bank of the *Yar*. The distance (4 m.) is about the same as through *Freshwater*.

If, on the other hand, you wish to visit the *Undercliff*, you will reach *Ventnor* by reversing the journey described in Rte. 33; or you can proceed to *Newport* (for *Cowes* or *Ryde*) by quitting that road at 1 m. N. of *Brook* (4 m.). In this case you will, by a pleasant walk over *Mottistoun Down*, reach at 6 m.

Calbourne, a very pretty village, with vineclad cottages round the green, and a venerable-looking church which may well tempt the tourist a few hundred yards out of his road. The Church (All Saints) has been much modernised, but in a tolerable style. The ancient portions are good plain E. E., with Norm. traces. The E. window is of interest in the history of window tracery, and has been figured in Britton's *Arch. Antiq.*, vol. v. The N. transept was erected as a memorial chapel by the late Sir R. Simeon, of Swainston. There is a Brass, removed from its tomb, to one of the Montacutes of Swainston, which deserves attention, though sadly mutilated; and a mural brass in the chancel to the "revered, religious, and learned preacher, Daniel Evance," the intruding minister of Calbourne during the Commonwealth (d. 1652), with the anagram on his name "I can deal even." Nicholas Udal, Master of Eton, the "plagosus Orbilius" of poor Thomas Tusser's boyhood, was rector of Calbourne, temp. Edward VI. In the neighbourhood are quarries of

freshwater limestone, containing a great variety of shells (see *Mantell*). Adjoining the village is *Westover* (O. Moulton-Barrett, Esq.). *Swainston* (Sir B. J. Simeon, Bt.), a modern Palladian edifice, is soon after passed, lying N. of the Newport road. The manor was granted by King Egbert to the Bps. of Winchester, and was resigned to Edward I. by Bp. John de Pontissara. Of the bishop's palace some remains are incorporated in the modern house. A 2-light Norm. window, and the E. gable of an early Dec. chapel, are worth examination. Edward I. visited Swainston, and his son Edward II. settled it on his sister Mary, a nun at Ambresbury. It afterwards belonged to Warwick "the King-maker," "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence," and his daughter Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury. In the woods rt., about Rowridge, and under the downs, the rare flowering calamint (*C. sylvatica*) may be found. The castle and village of Carisbrooke soon appear in front; and 1 m. further we reach Newport, 11 m. (Rte. 30).

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**First-class Establishment. Recommended to Families. Moderate Prices.**

**CAEN.**  
**(CALVADOS; NORMANDY.)**  
**GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE ROYAL.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Highly recommended to Families. Best situation in the Town.  
 Apartments very comfortable. Salons. Table d'Hôte. Moderate Prices.**

**CAIRO (EGYPT).**  
**HOTEL DU NIL.**  
**FRIEDMANN, Proprietor.**

**SITUATED ON THE MOOSKY**  
**(FRANK QUARTER),**

**In the immediate vicinity of all the Curiosities of the Town.**

**CLEAN; GOOD COOKERY; FREE FROM DUST.**

**APARTMENTS ROUND A SPACIOUS GARDEN.**

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS TAKEN IN.**

**Omnibus and Dragoman at each Train.**

**PENSION, FROM 15 TO 18 FRANCS.**

**CAMPFÈR.**  
**HÔTEL DE CAMPFÈR,**  
 UPPER ENGADINE.

Very comfortable; moderate charges. Strongly recommended by many English Families. Excellent Cuisine. Direct communication between the Hotel and the Baths of St. Moritz.

**CANNES.**  
**HÔTEL MONT FLEURY.**

THIS NEW HOTEL is one of the largest, and delightfully situated to the east of Cannes, on an elevated and sheltered spot at a good distance from the Sea, near the beautiful Walks of California, close to the Villa lately occupied by Prince Christian.

**L. TAMME, Proprietor, late of "Pension Bel-Air."**

**CASAMICCIOLA.**  
 (ISLAND OF ISCHIA.)  
**HOTEL BELLEVUE.**

**Mr. ZAVOTA, Proprietor.**

THIS HOTEL is in a beautiful situation overlooking the Bay of Lacco, and with charming views of the Island, the Sea, and the opposite Coast. It is clean and comfortable; the Rooms well adapted for Families and especially for Invalids, many of them having fireplaces, a great thing in Winter. Good Cuisine. Mineral Baths in the Hotel.

**PENSION, 10 francs a day; Families at more Moderate Terms.**

This Hotel has the advantage—a great one in Summer—of a Northern aspect, and of possessing two or three nice level Walks in the Vineyards that surround it. The Hotel is open all the year. **PENSION, 8 francs a day in the Succursale.**

**THE PROPRIETOR WAS LONG RESIDENT IN ENGLAND.**

*Garibaldi stayed here when recovering from his wound in 1863.*

**CASTELLAMARE (GULF OF NAPLES).**  
**GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.**  
**C. RUGGIERI, Proprietor.**

THE ONLY First-class Establishment in the Town. Central and Salubrious position, close to the Railway Station and the Mineral Springs. Sea-Bathing opposite the Hotel. English Garden. Separate suites of Apartments and Rooms.

**ARRANGEMENTS BY THE WEEK.**

*Excursions to Pompeii, Sorrento, La Cava, Amalfi, &c.*

**CASAMICCIOLA.**

(ISLAND OF ISCHIA.)

**GRAND HOTEL DES ETRANGERS,****PICCOLA SENTINELLA.****K**EPT BY M. DOMBRE. The Proprietress being English, this Hotel offers to her Countrymen all the comforts they enjoy at Home.**CHAMONIX.****HÔTEL DU MONT BLANC.***Enjoying an exceptional View of Mont Blanc and the Valley.***GOOD TABLE AT MODERATE PRICES.****Baths and Garden attached to the Hotel.****CACHAT, PROPRIETOR.****CHAMONIX.****GRAND HOTEL IMPÉRIAL.****FIRST-RATE HOUSE;****Splendid View of Mont-Blanc.****CHAMONIX.****ROYAL HOTEL,****WITH PARK AND OBSERVATORY.****First-Class House. Old reputation.****Very comfortable Apartments. Extensive View of the Chains of Mont-Blanc and the Aiguilles-Rouges.****CLARENS.****HOTEL ROY.***(Formerly Villa Mirabaud.)***First-class House. Large Garden, well shaded. Baths.****X. ROY, Proprietor.**

## CHAUMONT (near Neuchâtel, Switzerland). HÔTEL AND PENSION DE CHAUMONT,

O. RITZMANN, PROPRIETOR.

**T**HIS HOTEL, exceedingly well situated for an extensive view of the magnificent Panorama of the Alps and the surrounding Scenery, contains Large and Small Apartments, Saloons, Dining-rooms, Billiard and Reading-rooms, private Suites of Rooms for Families, Bath-rooms. New milk and whey supplied on the premises. Leading Country and Foreign Newspapers. Telegraph Station and Post-office here. Moderate Charges.

*Quelques journaux de Neuchâtel à 9 h. du matin.*

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

### HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

JAMES MISSIRIE, Proprietor.

**T**HIS long-established and well-known Hotel, situated in the GRAND RUE DE PERA, is the only Hotel commanding a magnificent view of the UNRIVALLED BOSPHORUS; replete with every comfort and convenience for the Accommodation of Families and Tourists, who may have all reliable information concerning these Routes.

### A Select Table D'Hôte.

In consequence of the largely increasing number of Visitors to the OTTOMAN CAPITAL, from the facility with which it can now be reached from all parts of Europe, and Passengers who select this agreeable Route to and from INDIA and the EAST, it is requested that Families desirous of securing Rooms telegraph or write in anticipation. Every attention will be paid to instructions thus transmitted.

**CAREFULLY SELECTED INTERPRETERS FOR ALL  
LANGUAGES.**

*The Attendants and Boats of the Hotel await the arrival of the Steamers.*

## COPENHAGEN.

### HOTEL KONGEN of DENMARK.

**R**ECOMMENDED to English Travellers as a First-Class Hotel, beautifully situated close to the Royal Palace, and overlooking the King's New Market. It contains 100 newly-furnished Bedrooms and Saloons. Reading-room. Hot Bath-room. Smoking-room, &c. Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. English and American Newspapers. All Languages spoken. Splendid Lift.

*Moderate Charges.*

**COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.**  
**JOHANN MARIA FARINA,**  
**GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ**

(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

PURVEYOR TO H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA;  
 TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;  
 TO H. M. EMPEROR OF GERMANY; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;  
 THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE;  
 THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.,

OF THE

**ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,**

*Which obtained the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.*

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase the *genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Jülich's Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Jülich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one, and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three bear my name and firm, *Johann Maria Farina*, *Gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz*.

The excellence of my manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, awarded to me the Prize Medal; that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and received the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in Oporto 1865.

COLOGNE, January, 1869.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,  
 GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

\* \* MESSRS. J. & R. McCracken, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.,  
 are my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.

## COPENHAGEN.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

**T**HIS new First-class Hotel is situated in the centre of the City, close to the Theatres and Museums. Contains 150 elegantly-furnished Rooms and Saloons.

Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Coffee and Reading Rooms, Bath Rooms, Elevator, &c.

Is highly recommended to English Travellers for its comfort and elegance, in comparison to any other in the City. MODERATE CHARGES.

**CORFU. HOTEL ST. GEORGE.**

**T**HIS First-class Hotel is very well situated, on the north corner of the Esplanade, and close to the Royal Palace. It is fitted up after the English style, and is one of the most comfortable Hotels, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Splendid furnished Apartments, with Pianoforte. Hot Bath-room. Table d'Hôte; Private Dinners. English and Foreign Newspapers. Reading-room, Smoking-room, and Billiard-room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses. Everything neat, elegant, and at moderate charges. English, German, and French spoken. Under the patronage of King George the First, the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh.

*A Succursale en Pension for Families.*

**COURMAYEUR (VAL D'AOSTA, ITALY).****HOTEL ROYAL.**

General Drawing Room. Every Comfort. Good Cookery.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

SEVERAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

The same Proprietor keeps also the HÔTEL ROYAL, San Rêmo, on the Riviera, just newly built, a First-class House, in unexceptional position, surrounded by a vast Garden.

BERTOLINI, PROPRIETOR.

**DIJON.****HÔTEL DU JURA.**

MM. DAVID et MÉRCIER, Proprietors.

**T**HIS Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'hôte. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibus to carry passengers to and from each train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English visitors. Bureau de Change in the Hotel. Considerably enlarged and newly furnished, 1875. The best Burgundy Wines shipped at wholesale prices.



DIEPPE.  
HÔTEL ROYAL,  
FACING THE BEACH,

Close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

LAFOSSE AÎNÉ.—LARSONNEUX, Succr., Proprietor.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea.

Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading-room, with French and English Newspapers.

The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality.

In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

*Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners.*

\*\* THIS HOTEL IS OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

D R E S D E N .  
HÔTEL BELLEVUE.

THIS fine large Establishment, situated on the banks of the Elbe, between the two beautiful bridges, facing the new Theatre, Museum, and Catholic Cathedral, adjoining the Brühl's Terrace, and opposite the Royal Palace and Green Vaults, contains One Hundred and fifty Front Rooms. These apartments combine elegance and comfort, and most of them fronting either the Theatre Square, or public walks and gardens of the Hotel, and command fine views of the River, Bridges, and distant Mountains. The Gardens of the Hotel afford its guests an agreeable and private Promenade. Table d'Hôte at one and half-past four o'clock. Private Dinners at any hour. To families or single persons desirous of taking apartments for the winter, very advantageous arrangements will be offered, and every effort made to render their residence in the Hotel pleasant and comfortable. Carriages, Bath, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Ladies' Parlours.

## DRESDEN.

# VICTORIA HOTEL.

**THIS** fine large Establishment, situated on the public Promenade of the English and American quarter, in the immediate vicinity of all the curiosities, contains **ONE HUNDRED ROOMS.** Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock.

*The Garden of the Hôtel affords its guests an agreeable Promenade.*

### CARRIAGES.

READING ROOM WITH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAPERS.

To Families or Single Persons desirous of taking Apartments for the Winter, advantageous arrangements will be offered.

*Proprietor and Manager of the Hotel,*

**CARL WEISS.**

## FLORENCE.

# GRAND HÔTEL ROYAL DE LA PAIX.

THE SMALL FIFTH AVENUE OF ITALY.

**THE** only First Class House for American, English, and other Travellers. Fixed Prices in each Room, including Gas and Service. No other House in the Town can boast of possessing so many sunny Rooms, or finer view from each Floor; and the only House that has a covered thoroughfare for Carriages, Omnibus, etc. A Lift is always in service, comfort is always studied, and everybody speaks English.

To prevent Rheumatism a real Drying Machine is kept for the Linen.

**ANTHONY DE SALVI, Proprietor.**

·DIJON.·

# HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE.

Mr. GOISSET, PROPRIETOR.

**Q**UITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken.

Exportation of Burgundy Wines.

EDINBURGH.

# THE PALACE HOTEL,

109 and 110, PRINCES STREET.

**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL OCCUPIES THE BEST POSITION IN PRINCES STREET immediately opposite EDINBURGH CASTLE, and commands a beautiful view over the Viceroy's PARK GARDENS, with the CALTON HILL and ARTHUR'S SEAT in the distance.

The Manager will have pleasure in forwarding a detailed TARIFF of the CHARGES upon application, and will give prompt attention to any Communications as to Rooms or otherwise.

FLORENCE.

# GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE,

LUNG ARNO NUOVO AND PIAZZA MANIN.

(Southern Aspect.)

*Patronised by their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Denmark.*

120 large and airy Bed-rooms; Sitting-rooms; Reading-room, with a good choice of European Papers. Splendid Dining-room and Table d'Hôte. Smoking Saloon. Baths in the Hotel. ~~Fixed and moderate~~ prices. Omnibus at every train. All languages spoken.

D. LODOMEZ, Proprietor.

## FLORENCE.

**CARLO DUCCI,**  
**Great Musical Establishment,**

(Successor to MICHELANGIOLO DUCCI)

Proprietor of the Teatro Nazionale, Halls for Concerts, Music Seller, &c.,  
to H.M. the King of Italy, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, the  
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of the most famous Manufactures in Europe, Harmoniums, Harps, and  
other Instruments always on hand, for Sale or Hire.

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Cheap Editions, and also the more expensive, Italian, and foreign.  
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**Messrs. Anthony Sasso & Son, Artists,**

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Distinguished with Medals at the Italian Exhibition of 1861, keep the most beautiful and  
rich Private Gallery in the City of Ancient and Modern Original Pictures, copies of the most  
celebrated pictures in the Public Galleries, water-colour paintings, and beautiful ancient  
carved cabinets, &c.

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Messrs. DUNCAN, SHIRMAN &amp; CO., and Messrs. BALDWIN BROS. &amp; CO., New York.

## FLORENCE.

**BRIZZI AND NICCOLAI'S**  
**Musical Establishment.****PIANOFORTES, OF THE BEST MAKERS,**

FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

**GENERAL DEPOT FOR WIND-INSTRUMENTS.****Italian and Foreign Music.***Musical Lending Library.*

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MESSRS. COSTA & CONTI,  
ARTISTS,

No. 8, VIA ROMANA,

*Opposite the Museum of Natural History (Specola), and near the Pitti Gallery.*

Messrs. COSTA and CONTI keep the largest collection in Florence of original Ancient and Modern Pictures, as well as Copies of all the most celebrated Masters.

N.B.—English spoken.

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## FRANKFORT.

## P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSORS,

ZEIL, No. 44,

BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS AND CRYSTAL  
MANUFACTURERS.

Extensive Assortment in the Newest and most Elegant Designs of  
ORNAMENTAL CUT, ENGRAVED, GILT, & PAINTED GLASS

BOTH WHITE AND COLOURED,

Dessert Services, Chandeliers, Candelabras, Articles for the Table and Toilet, and every possible variety of objects in this beautiful branch of manufacture.

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## GENEVA.

## VICTORIA HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE.

*Near the Railway Station and English Church.*

FAMILY Hotel, well situated and highly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Omnibus, Saloon, Smoking and Bathing Rooms.

MALSCH-BERTHOUD, Proprietor.

## FRANKFORT O. M.

## MR. C. A. LÖHR,

## PROPRIETOR OF THE ROMAN EMPEROR HOTEL,

Begs to recommend his House to English Travellers.

**T**HIS large and well-situated Establishment is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, and newly furnished with every comfort, and a new splendid Dining-room.

The "ROMAN EMPEROR" is often honoured by Royal Families and other high personages. The following have lately honoured this Hotel—

H.M. THE KING and QUEEN of WURTEMBERG, H.M. THE QUEEN of HOLLAND  
H.L.H. THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA. &c. &c. &c.

Table d'Hôte at 1, 1*fr.* 45kr.

5, 2*fr.* 30kr.

Breakfast 48kr.

Tea, 48kr.

Bed Rooms, from 1*fr.* to 5*fr.*

## GENEVA.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,  
CHAMPEL-SUR-ARVE.

**T**HIS Establishment, founded under the Patronage of the Geneva Faculty, is situated at a distance of only a few minutes from the Town. Its superior management, the variety and perfection of its accessories, and the immense medicinal value of the Arve Mineral Waters, render it specially adapted to Invalids who desire to place themselves under a regular course of treatment.

Principal, Dr. GLATZ.

## GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL PENSION DES BAINS,  
BEAU-SEJOUR, CHAMPEL-SUR-ARVE.

**T**HIS Hotel Pension, situated on Champel, and contiguous to the Hydropathic Establishment, is remarkable for its healthy position on a grassy eminence, for its splendid panoramic views, for its extensive walks, shaded from the sun by the thick foliage of magnificent trees, and by its proximity to the public buildings of Geneva, the Theatre, University, Athenæum, Conservatoire, Museums, &c. Persons attending the Hydrotherapie Cure will be accommodated in the Hotel on very moderate and advantageous terms. Proprietors: L. and C. TALLIFER.

## GENEVA.

## GRAND HOTEL DE LA POSTE.

**C**LOSE to the General Post Office and Telegraph. First-rate Second Class Hotel, with very Moderate Charges and Careful Attendance.

Rooms from 2 francs. Table d'Hôte, with Wine twice a day, 3*fr.* and 4 francs.

G. HELLER, Proprietor.

**GENEVA.**  
**GRAND HÔTEL DE RUSSIE**  
 AND  
**ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.**

**A. ADMON, PROPRIETOR.**

**THIS** splendid Modern Hotel commands the finest uninterrupted view of Mont Blanc and the whole scenery of the Alps. First-rate Establishment, with every modern accommodation. *Charges very moderate.*

**GENEVA.**  
**HÔTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLÉ.**

**THIS** splendid Modern Hotel enjoys an extensive celebrity for its beautiful and admirable situation on the Promenade in front of Lake Lemán, opposite the English Garden, the Bridge of "Mont Blanc," and the landing-place of the Steamers. Under the active superintendence of the new proprietor, Mr. Baur, every attention is given to contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of the visitor.

*300 Rooms and Saloons, Private Saloons, beautiful Conversation Saloon.*

*Reading Room, Smoking Room, &c. Baths.*

*Table d'Hôte at 1, 5, and 7 o'clock. Pension from 5 fr. per day.*

*Rooms from 2 fr.*

**GENEVA.**  
**GRAND HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.**—First-class Hotel, with a new Addition, a large Garden, and Terrace. It is the largest Establishment in the town; it contains 300 Bedrooms and Saloons. Splendid view of the Lake Lemán and Mont Blanc. A beautiful Lift.

**MAYER and KUNZ, Proprietors.**

**GENEVA.**  
**HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**  
**NEW** Hotel, near the Hotel Beau Rivage, on the border of the Lake and opposite Mont Blanc. Excellent Kitchen. Moderate Charges. Pension from 5 fr. Rooms from 2 fr. a day.

**GUSTAVE KUNZ, Proprietor.**

**GENEVA.**  
**GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PAIX.** **J. KOHLER** and **H. TRIESCHMANN,** Proprietors. American Breakfasts.—Buckwheat Cakes.—Fish Balls, &c. &c.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. PROVIDED WITH A LIFT.**

*From the Twenty Balconies affording this Hotel, the most splendid Panoramic View in the whole of Switzerland may be had.*

**GENEVA.**  
**HÔTEL DE LA COURONNE.** Proprietor, **Mr. F. RATHGEB.**—This ESTABLISHMENT, of the first Rank, completely *newly furnished throughout*, situated in front of the Pont du Mont Blanc, enjoys a most extended view of Lac Lemán and Mont Blanc. Every attention is paid to the comfort and wishes of Families and Gentlemen. Good Cuisine and Cellar. English and American Newspapers.

*Tables d'Hôte three times a day. Omnibus to every Train.*

## GENEVA.

### HOTEL DU LAC.

**O**PPPOSITE the Steamboats and the English Garden. New Hotel, elegantly furnished. Very reasonable Prices. Lift conveying to every floor of the Hotel.

Proprietor: **H. SPAHLINGER.**

### GENEVA MUSICAL BOXES.

By Special Appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

B. A. BRÉMOND, Manufacturer, Place des Alpes, Geneva.

*Spacious Show Rooms on the Ground Floor.*

## GENEVA.

### HOTEL DE L'ECU.

**B**EAUTIFUL Situation on the Lake. Excellent Kitchen and Cellar. Pension from 5 francs. Rooms from 2 francs.

**HAAKE BROS.,** Proprietors.

## GENEVA.

### HÔTEL DES BERGUES.

**FREDERIC WACHTER,** Proprietor.

**PATRONISED** by the ROYAL FAMILY of ENGLAND, and by most of the SOVEREIGNS of EUROPE.

**T**HE reputation of the Hôtel des Bergues for comfort, for all the advantages a really First-class Hotel ought to afford, and for moderate charges, is too well known to require notice in an advertisement.

A large Conservatory and a Lift to all the floors have lately been added to the Hotel.



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## GENEVA.

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**A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS,**  
 31, *QUAI DES BERGUES*, and 1, *PLACE DU PORT*,  
 MANUFACTURERS OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Two large Establishments, completely furnished with goods of the newest designs.  
 Warranted Watches of all kinds, especially of Chronometers, and with complex  
 movements. Also a very large assortment of Jewelry.

House in Paris, No. 2, *RUE DE LA PAIX*.

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## GENEVA.

**GLOVE MANUFACTORY,**  
*IN ALL STYLES.*

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**FERRIEU-NEYDECK,**

16, *CORRATERIE*,

Opposite the Lombard-Odier Bank.

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## GENEVA.

**PENSION—13, RUE LEVRIER.**

**MADEMOISELLE RUFENACHT**, Proprietor.

**F**IRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, very handsomely furnished, divided into Apartments  
 for Families. Excellent Cuisine. Fine View on the Lake. Near the English Church, Steam-  
 boat Landing, and Railway Station. English accommodation. Pension at 6 fr. No l'able d'Hôte.

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## GOTHA.

**HOTEL DEUTSCHER HOF.**

Proprietor, **J. L. STÄBLER.**

**T**HIS first-rate House, situated close to the Promenades and near  
 the Railway Station, combines comfort with elegance. Baths in the House. Carriages  
 attached to the Hotel.

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## BELGIUM.

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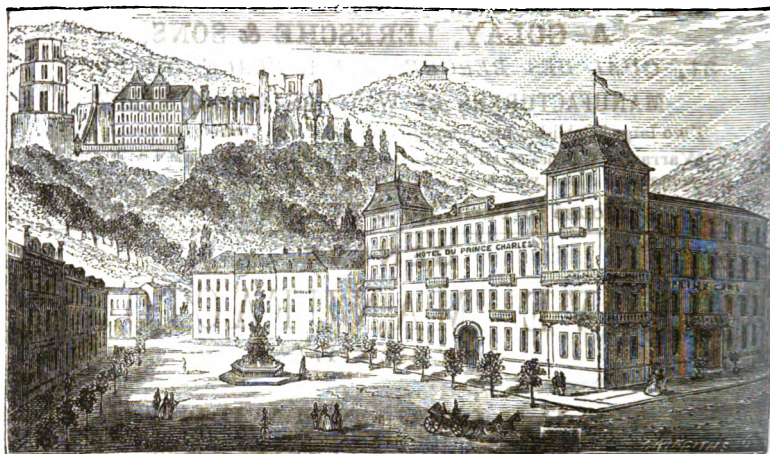
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 New and Revised Edition.

"This work on the Flemish school performs the same function which Kugler's Handbook  
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**JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.**

## HEIDELBERG.



## HOTEL PRINCE CHARLES.

SOMMER &amp; ELLMER, Proprietors.

**C**ONSIDERABLY enlarged by a New Building. Contains a splendid Dining Room, Breakfast Room, and a fine Reading Room. Ten Balconies. This Hotel, patronised by their Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, is the largest in the Town, and thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished.

BEST COOKERY. GOOD WINES.

Charges reasonable. Moderate Arrangements made by the Week.

The Hotel is situated in an open Square, eight minutes' walk from the celebrated Castle, with the finest view of the Rhine from all the balconies and nearly all the windows; two minutes' walk to the Neckar Bridge. Close to the Nurnburg and Wurzburg Railway Station. Omnibus and Hotel Porter meet the Train.

Mr. Sommer exports Wine to England. Mr. Ellmer was for many years the Manager of the Hotel Baur au Lac, at Zurich.

## HEIDELBERG.

## HOTEL EUROPE.

**T**HE finest and best situated Hotel in Heidelberg; kept in very superior and elegant style of a First-class Family Hotel. The beautiful extensive Gardens are for the exclusive use of the Visitors. Hot and Cold Baths fitted up in a superior manner in the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station. Terms strictly moderate.

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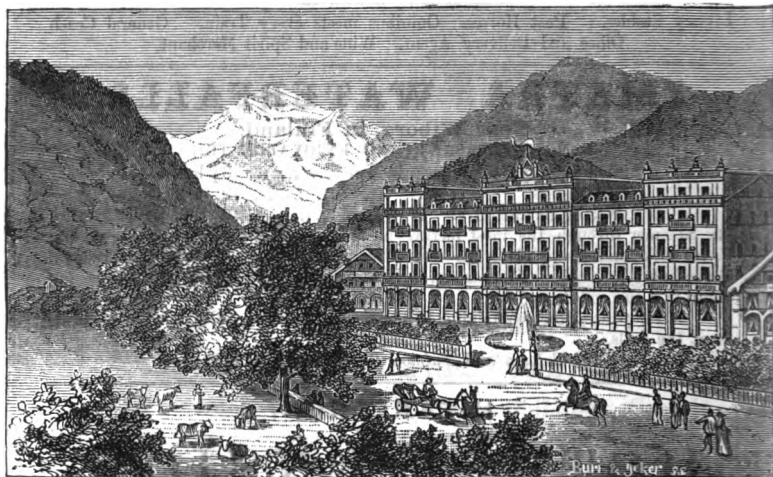
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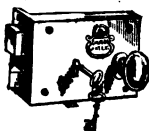
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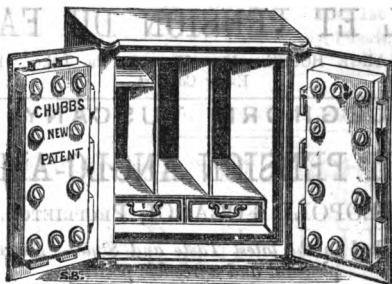
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**Lincoln's Inn** „ 8, SERLE STREET, W.C.

## Capital.

|                            |        |            |   |   |
|----------------------------|--------|------------|---|---|
| <b>SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL</b>  | ... .. | £3,112,500 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>PAID-UP CAPITAL</b>     | ... .. | 1,462,500  | 0 | 0 |
| <b>RESERVE FUND</b>        | ... .. | 883,834    | 0 | 0 |
| <b>No. of SHAREHOLDERS</b> | ... .. | 4,141.     |   |   |

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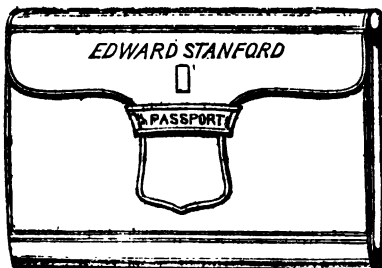
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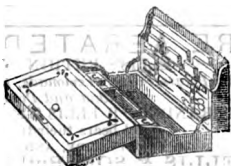
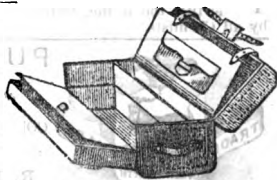
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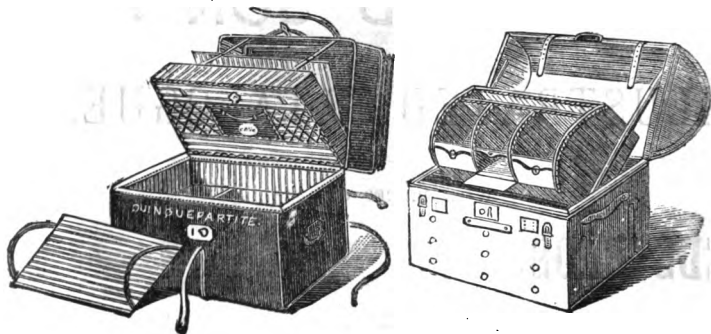
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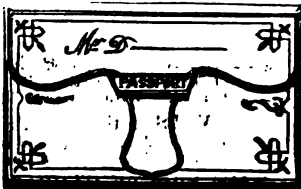
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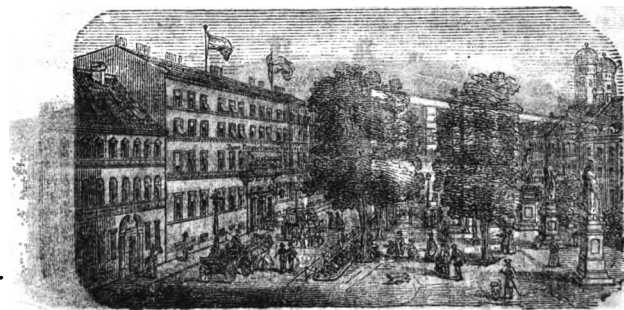
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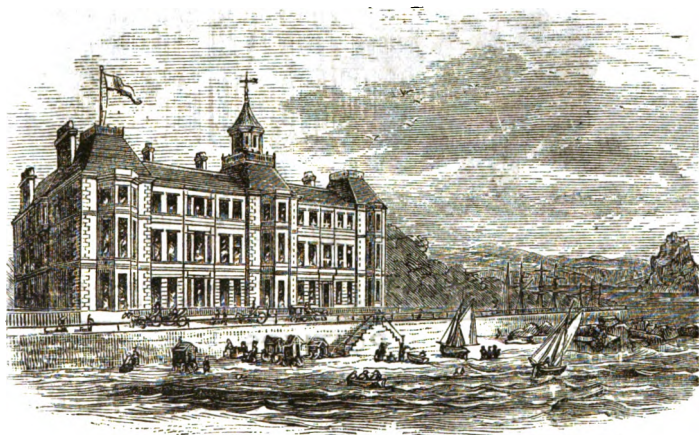
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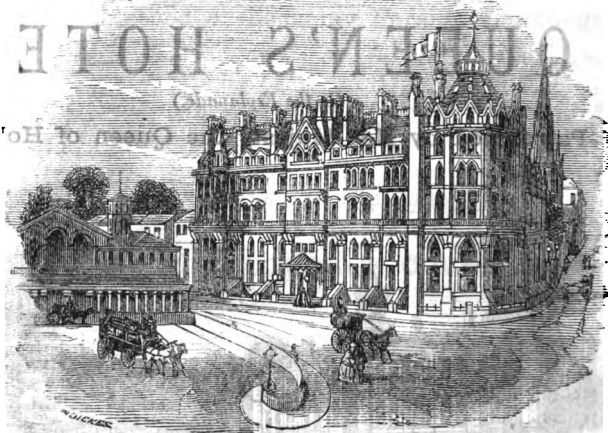
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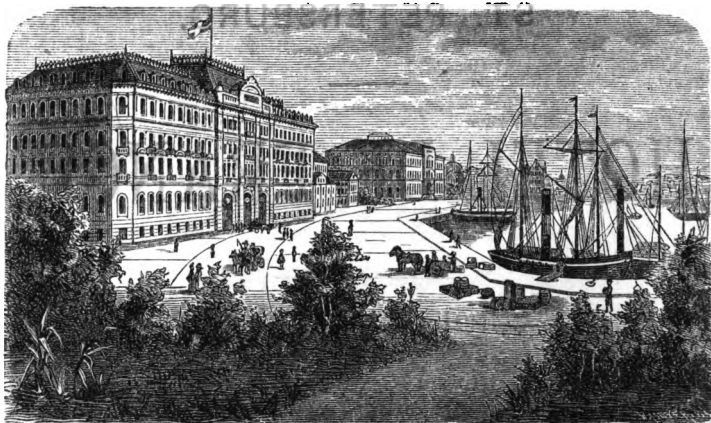
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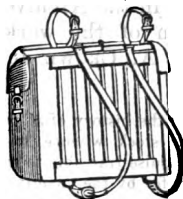
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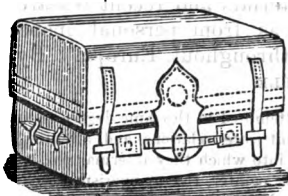
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